

JOB PRINTING

BRING YOUR JOB PRINTING
THE NEWS OFFICE

You Do Not Need to Send Away

We Are Prepared To Do It
And Know How

Our Efforts Will be to Please
In Quality and Price. : : :

THE FALLS CITY NEWS.

THE WEEK IN HISTORY

Monday, 15.—Battleship Maine blown up, 1898.
Tuesday, 16.—Fort Donnellson surrenders, 1862.
Wednesday, 17.—War of 1812 ends 1815.
Thursday, 18.—Vermont admitted to union, 1791.
Friday, 19.—Ohio admitted to union, 1803.
Saturday, 20.—Jos. Jefferson born, 1829.
Sunday, 21.—Peace with Spain ratified, 1899.

SCISSORINGS

Worry is the interest we pay on borrowed trouble.

When hard luck and hard work meet, it is usually as strangers.

Sometimes the best turn one can do is to turn back and start over.

The good that is in you is of small use as long as it stays there.

Many theories seem sound because there is nothing in them except sound.

Curiously enough, the man who does things worth boasting of never boasts.

The drum makes the most noise, but it is the silent baton that directs the orchestra.

In China, it is an invariable rule to settle all debts on New Year's Day. But China doesn't have a Christmas the week before.

A New York tango parlor has established a nursery so mothers may leave their babies while they tango. Babies with that sort of mothers would be better off in the pound.

Dr. Cook is surely a humorist. He wants Congress to decide whether or not he discovered the North Pole. Discovering the Pole by act of Congress would be the prize joke of the age.

MAGAZINES

Magazines are an accumulation of advertising pages with just enough reading matter sandwiched in between to keep them from being catalogs. The average magazine of today may be expected to contain about twelve articles: One on finance, one on politics, and ten love stories. High-brows may come and high-brows may go, but so long as sex writers remain the magazine editor should worry. Sometimes a man gets the idea that he can run a magazine and print neither love stories nor advertising, but these ventures never get farther than Volume One.

CORNS

A corn is a little lump of agony placed on the foot to instruct us what size shoes we shall wear. In days past, when a person with a number ten foot wore a number

ten shoe there were no corns. The average crop today is about three corns per foot with now and then a bunion or two thrown in on the side. Corns probably have severed as many friendships as have hearts. To intrude upon one's heart may be wrong, but to intrude upon a corn is a crime!

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born in Virginia, the mothering state of Presidents until Ohio took up the job. Regarding the Peck's Bad Boy stage of Washington's life little is known except the cherry tree incident. Concerning this, there is a wide variance of opinion, the muckrakers declaring it all piff and piffle, while the ordinary mortals consider it a priceless heritage of history.

Washington married Martha Curtis out of a possible choice of Betsy Ross, Molly Pitcher, Janice Meridith, and the Goddess of Liberty. Shortly after this he took up his military career, fighting many battles outside of his own hearth and home. The closing years of his life were spent in declining the presidency, the Kingship of America and similar jobs.

Washington was the founder of a city of magnificent deficits and was the only man ineligible to membership in the Ananias club or the Press Agents' Association. It is to be regretted that the tendency of the times is to name bull pups, sections of triplets and fourth-class postoffices for the immortal George, while the more creditable honors go to Hans Wagner, Ty Cobb and other rounders.

Newspaper men, more than any other class, emulate the veracity of Washington. With the possible exceptions of obituaries, weddings, and when speaking of their circulation, most publishers adhere to the straight and narrow about as closely as we imagine George did.

Every time we hear anyone "raking" the postmaster we always feel sorry that the public cannot come to a realization of his thousand and one worries. And he's "raked" more or less every day.

The "general delivery" window, we imagine, is the nightmare of every postmaster. One who has never taken the trouble to give the matter a little thought may think it strange to be told there is no mail for them, when the postmaster or clerk "does not look to see." The probabilities are that he, or she, has looked through that box fifty times since the last mail came in. Parents, unthoughtfully permit their children to call for mail, and when this is done, the children abuse the privilege. Take a family with three or four chil-

dren in school. Many times each one of them will call for their mail at the general delivery window—and not half an hour apart. In such cases the person waiting on that window well knows there is no mail for the family in question and he, or she, is not going to look through the mail in such cases. Often, too, children lose mail. They should not be sent for it when it is possible to get it in any other way.

Older persons, too, sometimes insinuate the postmaster or clerk is discourteous, even hinting that they think they have mail, or at least cannot understand why it isn't there for them. Nothing could be more ridiculous. Mail accumulates fast, and we feel sure the postmaster and employes are glad to see it leave the post-office as quickly as possible after receipt.

Post Office Time Card

Office hours: Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m. to 6.30 p. m.

Mail arrives, from

Salem 8.50 a. m., 5.35 p. m.

Mail arrives from Dallas, 8:50

Mail closes for Salem, 9:00 a. m., 1 p. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Mail closes for Dallas 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Mail closes for Black Rock 11:00 a. m.

Mail arrives from Black Rock 2 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY

Mail arrives from Salem, 8:50 a. m.

Mail closes for Salem, 9:00 a. m.

Office hours: Sunday only, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Effective September 4, 1914.

IRA C. MEHLING, Postmaster

Falls City, Polk Co., Ore.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 55 F St., Washington, D. C.

MANY READERS OBTAIN NEW MEDICAL WORK.

Hundreds of readers of this paper have already taken advantage of the generous offer by which Dr. Miles' Medical Guide can be obtained entirely free of cost.

As has been stated before this offer is only for a limited time and all those who want to avail themselves of it should hasten to send in their names.

This book is filled with sound advice given in a clear, readable form. Read it over and over again until you know its contents thoroughly. Do not wait for the emergency to occur and then look up the necessary treatment, but in your leisure moments carefully read and absorb the knowledge contained therein.

Do not make the mistake that this book is just an advertisement for Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies. It is true that in the particular cases where any of the Miles' Remedies are indicated their use is advised. This is because it is believed that they are the best remedies of their kind. But Dr. Miles' Medical Guide is an honest endeavor to give the general public a practical insight into household medicine and in all cases the treatment recommended is that which is considered to be the best.

If you wish to obtain one of these books without any cost to yourself send your name and address on a post card or in a letter addressed clearly to

Family Medical Guide,
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., mentioning the name of this paper.

RATE INCREASE NECESSARY

FARMERS' UNION OFFICIALS
THINK RAILROADS ARE ENTITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

Products of Plow and Farmer Who Lives at Home Should Be Exempt From Increase.

By Peter Radford,

Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the application of the roads to state and interstate commissions for an increase in rates, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.

The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to effectively meet the demands of commerce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. If in the wisdom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, then an increase should be granted, and the farmer is willing to share such proportion of the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase shall be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resistance.

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without mercy and with the power of organized tonnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is involved.

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product of the South, already bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in commerce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of proportion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in rates as is necessary without levying a further toll upon the products of the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad Commissions to equalize the rates as between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates on staple farm products.

What is a Fair Rate?

We do not know what constitutes a basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would, for example, prefer that the rate on eggs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farmer who will not try to raise his own meat ought to be penalized. We think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. We would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the poorer farmer cannot hope to possess bear the burden of increase.

The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives at home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards in other states and countries and who feeds his stock in foreign lands, pay the price of his folly.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

No. 1. 7.1-2 acres adjoining Falls City on County road. Good 7-room house, city water; barn and chicken park; young orchard in bearing, small fruit. All fenced and 3½ acres in cultivation. No waste land. Time on part.

No. 2. 80 acres mountain land, 1½ miles out on County road. 25 acres in cultivation, 20 acres big second-growth fir. Good 5-room house, barn, outbuildings. Fruit, and berries; 125 prune trees. Also, good team, wagon, harness and some household goods. Will give time on part.

No. 3. 35 acres near town. 15 in cultivation. Good 8-room house barn and henhouse. Bearing orchard. Some good second-growth fir. Time on part.

No. 4. 10 acres ¼ mile from town; all fenced, 8½ in cultivation, 6-room house partly finished, good barn. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 5. 160 acres in Lincoln Co., 5 miles from railroad, on County road. Small cabin and barn; 4 acres in cultivation and 60 more can be cultivated. 350 3-year old English walnut trees. Good spring that would furnish fine water power. School ½ mile, 8 month term with contract for two more years. This will make an ideal stock and dairy ranch and can be bought at a bargain. Terms.

No. 6. 153 acres near town. Good house and barn. Will sell all or divide to suit buyer.

No. 7. Good 7-room house and 8 lots in city. Strawberries, loganberries, gooseberries, apples and pears. A bargain.

No. 8. Two good 8-room houses and lots, some fruit trees with one. These are among the most desirable residences in the city. They are of modern construction and desirably located. Reasonable terms on part if desired. Will sell one or both.

No. 9. 20 acres ¼ miles from town. Good 6-room house and outbuildings. 15 acres in cultivation; 1½ acres in apples, 2½ acres in peaches, cherries, pears and strawberries. Plenty of wood for fuel.

No. 10. Six lots 50x150, three room house, hen house, some fruit and strawberries. Cash and terms.

No. 11. 130 acre ranch, 60 acres in cultivation, 25 in timber balance slashed. 12 acres in hops. Good house and hop house, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 12. 17 acres, 10 in cultivation, 5 room house, barn and chicken house. Two springs, water piped to house, hot and cold water and bath. 6 acres in young orchard. 2 acres big second growth fir. Spring affords water sufficient to irrigate one-half of the land. This land lays just outside of the city limits of Falls City. A bargain.

No. 13. 12 acres 1½ miles from town, all under fence and in cultivation; 8-room house and barn. This place can be sold one-third cash, purchaser to assume mortgage now on the place. Can give you a bargain.

For further information, call on or write to

D. L. Wood,
Falls City, Ore.

Notice to Electric Light Users

All persons owing the Falls City Electric Light Co. for service prior to April 1, 1914, will please pay the amount to D. L. Wood at The News office.

Walter L. Tooze, Jr., Lawyer,
Dallas, Oregon. tf.