# POLK COUNTY OBSERVER

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY

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## New Oxfords

We are showing a swell line of Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords at popular prices. Just received two new styles in Patent Strap Sandals and Button Oxfords, they are shoe perfection, price $3.50 and $3.00. We want your shoe business and are making special effort to please our customers on shoes both in style and quality.

Special values in Men's Wool Pants, $2.50. Try a pair.

We have a few Ladies' Spring Jackets to close out at a bargain. All new styles.

Our stock is complete and we solicit a share of your valued patronage.

**Campbell's Store**

Successor to CAMPBELL & HOLLISTER

DALLAS, - - - OREGON

## ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING

Is only expensive to people who are wasteful and careless. To you who are naturally carefull, it does not come high.

It is economical because it can be quickly turned off when not needed. With gas or kerosene there is the temptation to let light burn when not needed to save bother of lighting and adjusting. In some homes the electric light bills amount to only one or two dollars per month. You can probably get some kind of artificial light for less money than electric light, but does it save you anything when it limits opportunities for work and recreation—ruins your eyesight—smokes your walls—mars decorations and increases household work. You could probably save a dollar tomorrow by going without your meals but it wouldn't be economy. It is not so much what you save, but how you save that counts.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CO. RATES—Residence on meters, per Kilowatt 15c; Residence, flat per month, 16cp 50c. RATES FOR BUSINESS HOUSES—25c per drop and 5c per Kilowatt up to 10 drops; over 11½c per drop and 5c per Kilowatt. A drop figures 16cp or less. For power rates apply at the office. We are always ready to explain the "ins and outs" of the lighting proposition to you, call on us or phone to us, we are never to busy to talk business.

**Willamette Valley Company**

E. W. KEARNS, Manager for Dallas.

Office on Mill street, just north of the Court House. Phones Bell 421, Mutual 1297.

## FISHING SEASON

Opened April 1st and we are prepared to furnish you the right kind of tackle at the right price.

SPALDING BASE BALL GOODS

We are headquarters for the famous Spalding line and do not lie down for any others. Give us a call.

**W. R. Ellis' Confectionery**

Up-to-date Candy Kitchen in rear. We invite you to inspect it

## Trusses That Fit

If you are ruptured the Smithsonian is the only truss for you to use. One of our customers, after trying every truss for years with no satisfaction, wore a Smithsonian about two years and was entirely cured of his rupture. Another customer a Gentleman Eighty years old had for years suffered torture from wearing trusses that did no good, we fitted him with a Smithsonian truss and today he is going about his usual vocation with ease and comfort.

Did you ever know of any other truss equally as good?

No matter how long standing your rupture, we can certainly do you good and in most cases effect an entire cure.

No Extra Charge for Fitting.

**The Fuller Pharmacy**

## DALLAS' POPULAR GROCERY

We carry the famous DIAMOND "W" brand of Extracts, Spices, Coffee, Tea and Canned goods. Fresh bread daily. The very best of fruits and vegetables can always be found at our store.

Simonton & Scott — Dallas, Oregon


## OUR MARKET LETTER

**Receipts and Sales at Portland Union Stock Yards.**

PORTLAND, OR., June 4—Plans are under way looking to the giving of a Fat Stock Show in March, 1911. Beef cattle, fat sheep, hogs and draft horses in harness will constitute the classes. Save out something for this show—it will be worth while.

Receipts at this market for the month of May were 7452 cattle, 18,052 sheep, 10,005 hogs and 152 horses. As compared with the receipts of a year ago, there was an increase of 1430 cattle, 7139 hogs, 5073 sheep. There has been a decline in prices all along the line, but it has been slight, and compared with the central markets on the Missouri River, North Portland shows up to a big advantage.

Cattle have gone off 50 to 75 cents during the month. The bulk of the supplies have been from California points, and the quality has been good. It has been a seller's market and buyers have had to pay stronger prices than would have prevailed if quantity had permitted.

The sheep market was fairly steady at the end of the month at the heavy decline that took place in the beginning days. There was a feeling of uncertainity as to sheep values but prices were tobogganed about $2 per hundred and at this writing price and demand are steady.

The hog market is slower in comparison, but the demand is brisk and while prices are off 15 to 25 cents, this market is $1 to $1.25 higher than Omaha. Live stock shippers of this country can be congratulated on the general strength of their market at "North Portland."

Taking the market by and large, it has grown in strength each day since it opened for business, and the system of grading live stock, selling on a fill instead of a shrink, and the competition afforded by the presence of a number of regular buyers have met with the approval of a great majority of live stock shippers of the Pacific Northwest.

The business of swine raising has received a great impetus since the establishment of this market, and all over Oregon, Washington, and Idaho the farmers are realizing that their best possible opportunity for money making lies in an increased production of hogs. Field peas, root crops, milo maize, kaffir corn and other forage crops are coming in for attention and the assurance that for years the supply cannot catch up with the demand is a great incentive.

Correspondence regarding the market or about anything connected with the live stock industry is solicited.

## SEARCH IS REWARDED

**Body of Claud Gaby Is Found in Willamette River.**

The body of Claud Gaby, of Eugene, who was drowned near Buena Vista about two miles above Salem in the Willamette river last Saturday, was recovered Thursday. A passing steamer, it is supposed, had caused the body to rise, and when discovered it was afloat and lodged against a snag near the scene of the accident. It was badly decomposed and was taken to Independence where it was placed in a sealed casket for shipment to Eugene.

Gaby with a companion was on a trip down the river in a launch when the boat turned over suddenly, throwing both in the water. He left a wife and son.

## GET BIG CONTRACT

**Guy Brothers Will Install Heating Plant in Falls City School Building.**

Guy Brothers, the well-known hardware men and plumbers of this city, have received notice that they were awarded the contract for installing the heating plant in the new annex to the public school building in Falls City, in competition with several Portland firms.

Their contract calls for the installing of "Torrid Zone" furnaces of large size and a plant that will meet all of the requirements of modern heating.

### Company H Notes.

A squad of militia men, members of Company H, under the command of Captain Bollman and Lieutenants Stafrin and Greenwood, went out to the rifle range Saturday afternoon and spent an hour or more in target practice. Being equipped with camping outfits, the boys spent the night at the range. After a few hours' practice Sunday morning, they left for town, reaching home at noon.

Wayne Greenwood, who has held the office of Sergeant, has been appointed Second Lieutenant. His examination will be held in a few days after which he will receive his commission.

### Street Improvement Begins.

The rock-crusher and the steam roller recently purchased by the town of Falls City, have been received and will soon be placed in operation. This machinery is from the Austin Manufacturing Company and is of the latest designs and mechanism. Two experts from Portland arrived Saturday and have placed the machinery in readiness for the street work, which is to be completed this fall. The roller is in charge of I. A. Johnson, and the crusher is handled by P. A. Schabert.

### Auxiliary Will Meet.

The Auxiliary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions of the Christian Church will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. James Ross on Academy street, Wednesday, June 8, at 3 p. m. This being the last meeting of the quarter, a full attendance is desired.

MRS. M. D. ELLIS, Leader.

Fidler has some good second-hand chairs and tables.

## OREGON'S GREAT NEED

**C. N. McARTHUR'S ADDRESS ON STATE CONSTITUTION.**

**Importance of Constitutional Convention Is Clearly Pointed Out by Speaker.**

At the last session of the Oregon Legislature, a bill authorizing a Constitutional Convention passed both houses and was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on November 8th of this year. This bill calls for a special election on the first Monday in June, 1911, at which time sixty Constitutional Convention delegates shall be chosen in the same manner and from the same districts as representatives in the Legislature. According to the terms of the bill, the delegates so chosen are to meet at the State Capitol on the second Monday in October, 1911, for the purpose of making a general revision of the Constitution of the State; delegates to the convention are to be compensated in the sum of $5 per day for not more than forty days, and, upon adjournment, are to submit the proposed constitution to the people of the State for approval or rejection at a special election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1912. The bill provides that the Constitutional Convention shall prepare and submit to the people of the State an address explaining the proposed constitution in detail and that a copy of said address, together with a copy of said proposed constitution, shall be printed and mailed to all voters of the State prior to the special election last above referred to.

The question of whether or not the Constitutional Convention shall be called is up to the electors of the State and it is my purpose at this time to attempt to prove to you that the best interests of our people demand an affirmative vote on said question. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not appear here as a representative of the State administration, with which I am connected, but rather as a member of the Legislature that passed the pending bill. The motives of the Senators and Representatives who supported the measure in question have been impugned, and as I was one of the presiding officers of the session, I feel it my duty to deny the charges made against my colleagues and myself.

### Federal Constitution Supreme.

The wisdom and foresight of the framers of our Federal Constitution was so great that the document which they prepared and submitted to the various States has passed through 121 years of eventful history with only fifteen amendments, ten of which were embodied in the "Bill of Rights" adopted in 1791. If there is one characteristic which the Federal Constitution possesses, it is strength. It is the supreme law of the land, recognizing the sovereignty of the people; and as the people cannot, in their collective capacity, exercise the powers of government, a written constitution is, by general consent, agreed upon. The Federal Constitution is the bulwark of personal liberty, and the strength of the government. Had it been drawn up in ambiguous language and made easy of amendment, our glorious Union would not be occupying its present position among the powers of the earth, but would long ago have been swallowed up and forgotten in the vortex of revolution. Our government rests upon the Constitution; that document is supreme; it binds the states; it restrains the people; it controls Congress; it limits the power of the Executive. All power which the people have consented to delegate is clearly defined in the Constitution. The people are the source of power, but the people do not administer the government except through their magistrates. Here we recognize the broad distinction between a republic and a simply democracy. In a republic like our own where the representative principle is adopted the people consent to commit the administration of public affairs to certain representatives, in accordance with the supreme laws. In a democracy, such as history exhibits as having existed in ancient Greec, the people are the government. Liberty, in such a state, is always in danger; it has no ramparts for its protection against the wildest passion of the multitude. It has been well said that the ancient democracies in which the people deliberated without constitutional restraint never possessed one feature of good government; their very character was tyranny, their figure was deformity. **The Constitution—not the temporary will of the majority—is the supreme law of the United States. A more disastrous political condition could not be imagined than that to which we should be exposed if the restraints which the constitution imposes were withdrawn.** The wildness of party, the madness of fanaticism, the selfishness of demagogy, aided by powerful geographical combinations, would be brought to bear upon the legislation of Congress. Against these evils we are protected by the clear definition of powers of the several departments of government which we find in the great instrument whose silent power guides and restrains. Our Constitution has withstood the test of time, although popular will has often risen high against it, and the clouds of civil strife obscured its vision.

Mr. James Bryce, on page 406, Vol. I of his "American Commonwealth," says:

"The rigid Constitution of the United States has rendered, and renders now, inestimable services. It opposes obstacles to rash and hasty change. It secures time for deliberation. It forces the people to think seriously before they alter it or pardon a transgression. It makes legislatures and statesmen slow to overpass their legal powers, slow even to propose measures which the Constitution seems to disapprove. It tends to render the inevitable process of modification gradual and tentative. The result of admitted and growing necessities rather than of restless impatience. It altogether prevents some changes which a temporary majority may clamor for, but which will have ceased to be demanded before the barriers intersposed by the Constitution have been overcome. It does still more than this. It forms the mind and temper of the people. It turns them to habits of legality. It strengthens their conservative instincts, their sense of the value of stability and permanence in political arrangements. It attaches them by pride and reverence to those fundamental truths upon which the Constitution is based."

### State Constitutions Compared.

A state constitution is not only independent of the Federal Government and its Constitution (except that its provisions must not violate the provisions of the latter instrument or the laws enacted by Congress), but it is also the fundamental organic law of the state itself. What I have said about the worth and strength of the Federal Constitution applies with equal force to the state constitution, subject to the restrictions above noted. In each one of the United States, there exists a state commonwealth, by virtue of its own constitution, and all state authorities are creatures of and subject to the state constitution. The people of a state retain forever in their hands, altogether independent of the Federal Government, the power of altering their constitution, subject only to the guarantee (contained in the Federal Constitution) of a republican form of government, and the restriction against any provision that would, in any way, exercise powers expressly or impliedly prohibited to the states by the Federal Constitution.

Before concluding the discussion of this phase of my general subject, it remains for me briefly to mention that extraordinary development of the modern state constitution. The original constitutions of the states, not only of the original thirteen colonies but also of the thirty-three states admitted to the Union since 1789, have, with few exceptions, been recast; in some instances five, six and even seven times. The only states that have not recast or revised their constitutions are Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Of these sixteen states, eight have been admitted to the union less than twenty-five years, and therefore are being governed by modern-day constitions. Since Oregon's admission to the Union in 1859, thirty-three states have either come into the Union with new constitutions, or revised the ones under which they were being governed. The latest of the older states to revise their constitutions were Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Virginia. Besides these new constitutions which have been adopted, there have been numerous constitutional amendments proposed and adopted. From 1901 to 1909, two hundred and eighty-two constitutional amendments were adopted by the people of the various states, and one hundred and twenty-two were rejected. A large proportion of these amendments were submitted by the various state legislatures, but in a number of instances, particularly in Oregon, amendments were proposed by initiative petition. Because of the great mass of detail now introduced into most of our state constitutions, and because of the fact that many of them contain much matter of private law, frequent amendments have become necessary in order to adjust constitutional provisions to changing conditions. The tendency to embody statutory matter in state constitutions continues and the farthest point yet reached in this development is represented by the constitution of Oklahoma, which provides, among numerous other things, the tests to be applied to determine the purity of kerosene oil. This remarkable document covers 175 pages. It should be said, however, that the constitution recently adopted in the State of Michigan is an exception to the general tendency in that it confines itself rather closely to matters that may be termed constitutional.

I shall now endeavor to prove that Oregon has, at the present time, practically no constitution. Heretofore, the really fundamental distinction between statutes and constitutional amendments in the different states has been that amendments were required to be submitted to the people, while statutes were frequently submitted to a popular referendum. Constitutional legislation was, according to the nature of things, much more difficult than statutory legislation and involved a greater participation on the part of the people. Oregon, Missouri and Oklahoma now place constitutional legislation under the initiative, and in many other states the real distinction between amendments and statutes is disappearing. The Initiative and Referendum amendments adopted by the voters of Oregon in 1902 and by the electors of Missouri in 1908, permit the adoption of constitutional amendments and statutes in precisely the same manner (i. e., upon petition of 8 per cent of the electors of the state, on the basis of the vote cast for Supreme Judge at the last general election) and an affirmative vote by a majority of those expressing their views upon the question at the polls. Both amendments and statutes may be proposed by Initiative petition and adopted by a vote of the people, independent of the legislative bodies. The Oklahoma constitution requires the signatures of 8 per cent of the voters for an Initiative law and 15 per cent for a constitutional amendment. Montana and Maine have adopted the Initiative method for statutes, but constitutional amendments must be proposed by the legislature, and then only after a two-thirds vote of both houses. On the whole, the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum is breaking down distinctions heretofore made between the processes of legislation and constitutional amendments. Oregon and Missouri presents the most conspicuous examples of this tendency not only because of the small percentage of signatures required for Initiative petitions, but also on account of the lack of distinction in the treatment of statutes and amendments. Prior to the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment in this state, in 1902, a vote of the Legislature at two successive sessions and ratifications

(Continued on Page Two)

## SCHOOL YEAR CLOSES

**DALLAS COLLEGE HOLDS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.**

**Students Subscribe $1700 to Endowment Fund—School Is In Healthy Condition.**

Another school year at Dallas College has drawn to a close. Those of the students and faculty who have been associated together during the past year will soon be separated, some to come back another year, while others will leave to follow the course allotted them in the world.

The first program of the commencement exercises was given in the college chapel by the Utopian literary society Friday night. The annual entertainment by the girls' society has always been one of the interesting features of the college year, and the program this year was no exception to the rule. All numbers on the program were entertaining and showed a great amount of work had been done in their preparation. Special features of the entertainment were the Prophecy, given by Miss Etta Phillips and Miss Vera Cosper, graduates of '09, and the little play, "Six Cups of Chocolate," acted by six girls in a most interesting manner.

On Saturday night, the Philadelphian literary society celebrated its sixth anniversary with an enjoyable program in the chapel. The work of the boys' society has always met with the hearty approval of all who attend their entertainments. The originality of their programs is especially praiseworthy. At the close of the entertainment the Philo quartet sang a farewell song over a grave which had been made on the stage to mark the resting place of a rival society. The burlesque was greatly enjoyed by all.

After the program in the chapel, the members of the society and a few guests held their annual banquet at the Gail Hotel. A pleasant hour was spent in reviewing former days. Frank Johnson presided as toastmaster and toasts were given by Professor Dunkelberger, Miss Pauline VanOrsdel, Walter Ballantyne, Harry Critchlow, Claud Shaw and Robert VanOrsdel. The Philadelphians are justly proud of the work they have done during the year, and are determined to keep up their record next year.

### Sunday Services.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by President A. A. Winter in the Evangelical Church, Sunday morning. One of the largest crowds ever gathered in the large building was in attendance, all of the available seating room being filled. Services in the other churches of the city had been dismissed to give the pastors and members an opportunity to attend and aid in the exercises. Special music was furnished by a choir selected from the best singers of the city.

The subject of President Winter's masterly sermon was, "The Strength of Your Life." He plainly and forcibly told of the best things that are in life and what is necessary for young men or young women to do to make themselves strong in their life work, in whatever line of endeavor it may be. The audience greatly enjoyed the sermon and pronounced it one of the most logical addresses ever presented in this city.

The farewell meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. was held in the chapel at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Short talks were made by some of the members, reviewing the work of the past year and recounting the benefits derived therefrom. Gale Seaman, Pacific Coast Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. spoke at some length of the work of the organization of which he is a part, and advised the students as to the course they should take in life to make themselves count for most in the world. Great determination was expressed among the members of the Christian associations to make next year's work better than that of the year just ended.

In the evening Mr. Seaman addressed the students in the Evangelical Church. He told of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in America and in foreign lands. The address was both entertaining and instructive.

### Plans of School Explained.

On Monday morning the farewell chapel exercise was held. This service will never be forgotten by the faculty or students. Short addresses were given by teachers and by members of the student body, all expressing their sorrow in leaving the school and recalling memories of the years gone by. All voiced the sentiment that wherever they might be, or in whatever line of work they might be engaged, they would always look back upon Dallas College with kindly feelings and hopes for its successful future.

Undoubtedly the best appreciated address was that of President Winter. He told of the plans for the upbuilding of the institution in future years; how the trustees hope to raise money, secure a more favorable location, build new and modern buildings, and make Dallas College a great educational factor. The plan of raising money was explained: That if $25,000 could be raised on the Pacific Coast, the amount would be duplicated by the church in the East, making a permanent endowment of $50,000.

President Winter told of the amount already raised and then informed the students that he would arrange it so all of them might have a part in the building of the school. His plan was for any student desiring to help to give $100 to the endowment fund, payable within twenty years and bearing six per cent annual interest.

The call was heard and had great effect, for in a very short time $1700 was subscribed. This response brought joy to both members of the faculty and students, for they realized that with such a spirit shown on the part of a few, it would require little work to raise the needed $25,000.

The service was ended by singing the college song and giving college yells.

### Barnhart Wins Contest.

Last night the Junior oratorical contest was held in the Evangelical Church. This is a new feature of the commencement program, but in future years it will be one of the regular exercises. Five out of the class of twelve juniors entered the contest. All the orations were well written and equally well delivered. The orators and their subjects were: Miss Helen Gurney, "The Spirit of the West;" Elmer Barnhart, "Morality and National Stability;" Miss Sadie Boughey, "Responsibility of Influence;" Claud Shaw, "Demands of Patriotism;" Miss Carrie Evans, "True Culture of a Woman."

Shaw and Barnhart ranked so close in both composition and delivery that the judges were unable to decide which one was entitled to first place, but upon averaging the percentages Barnhart was found to be winner by a small margin, Shaw taking second place. A prize of $7 was given to the winner, and $3 to the second contestant.

Some excellent musical selections were rendered by the college male quartet. A large crowd attended and all were pleased with the showing of the Juniors.

### Exercises End Tomorrow.

The class day exercises of the graduates are being held this afternoon. Tonight the music students, under the direction of Professor Caldwell, will give their annual recital. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the commencement proper will be held in the United Evangelical Church. The exercises will end with the Alumni reunion and banquet tomorrow night.

## CHASE "YALLER" DOG

**Ordinary Cur Is Mistaken for Panther and Exciting Hunt Ensues.**

Alfred Henry Lewis' story of the hunters who chased a mountain settler's yellow dog from early morning until dark, thinking it was a panther, was called to mind by an incident occurring in Dallas last Friday morning. The only difference in this instance was that the dog, instead of finally sitting down on his tail and giving vent to howls of utter despair, made his escape into the woods and was seen no more.

Considerable excitement was caused among the inhabitants of the city in the early morning when a report gained circulation that a cougar had been seen in the brush just below the Sweeney flouring mill. The trusty rifle was siezed from the pegs above the fireplace, the rusty horse-pistol was brought out from its hiding place in the bureau drawer, and soon an intrepid army of mighty hunters might be seen making its way toward the river timber where the bloodthirsty animal was supposed to be in hiding.

Arriving on the scene, the hunters began beating the bush, and every spot within a mile square where the big cat might be lurking was searched. The hunt proved fruitless, however, for nowhere could the animal be found. After scouring the woods for two hours, the hunters gave up the search. As they were returning to town, footsore and hungry, they learned from an apparently reliable source that the animal they had been seeking was not a cougar at all, but a stray dog, of the common or yellow variety.

While cougars are not numerous in the woods of Western Oregon, several instances are recalled where they have wandered down the mountain streams into the valley. Only a few years ago, one of the big felines was discovered in the City Park by J. C. Morrison, who was working in his hop yard just across the LaCreole River. Hearing of the discovery, Sheriff J. M. Grant hastened to the park with his dog and rifle. The dog at once took up the trail, and a few minutes later the cougar was chased up a fir tree in the Lyle pasture, where a well-directed shot from the Sheriff's rifle ended its life.

The big cats are becoming scarcer every year, however, and it is seldom that one is seen in the valley or foothills, especially in the summer months, when fawns and other young food animals are plentiful in the mountains.

## IS TALENTED SINGER

**Former Dallas Girl Surprises Musical Critics in Portland.**

A most interesting musical recital was given at the home of Mrs. Edward Olden Beals in Portland last Thursday, in which Miss Bernice Rogers, soprano, and Miss Ella Butler, contralto, were presented. The singing of both young women was a revelation to those present.

Miss Butler, who is a daughter of Judge and Mrs. N. L. Butler, formerly of this city, is said to possess a very strong and effective voice, and it was the opinion of every one present at the recital that she already ranks among Portland's best singers.

Miss Butler will continue her study of music in Portland for another year and will then go to Europe to finish her education. Great success is predicted for her in her chosen profession.

### Call for County Warrants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the County Court, sitting as a board of County Commissioners, made and entered of record on the 1st day of June, 1910, if the following County Warrants, which have been issued more than seven years prior to the first day of July 1910, are not presented for payment within 60 days from the first day of July, 1910, they and each of them will be cancelled and payment thereof refused.

Said list, showing their respective amounts, to whom issued, and date of issuance, is as follows:

September 4, 1902, Henry Eades, $2.40.

January 7, 1903, I. M. Barr, $1.00.

January 7, 1903, W. J. Ferguson, $1.35.

June 4, 1903, A. Robertson, $10.00.

By order of the County Court of Polk County, Oregon.

Witness my hand and Seal of said Court affixed this 1st day of June, 1910.

E. M. SMITH, County Clerk.

[Seal] 6-7-4w

## ALL READY FOR PICNIC

**RICKREALL ARTISANS WILL BE HOSTS NEXT SATURDAY.**

**Splendid Program Has Been Prepared and Record-Breaking Crowd Is Assured.**

The United Artisans of Rickreall have the arrangements for their big picnic well in hand and it is now known that the program will surpass anything ever before attempted by the people of that enterprising and prosperous community. Special trains will be run Saturday by the Salem, Dallas and Falls City railroad, in addition to the trains of the excellent regular schedule, and this increased service will make it possible for every person to attend the picnic who so desires. It is now certain that Dallas and Falls City will be practically deserted next Saturday, and Salem, which has one of the strongest Artisan lodges in the state, will send hundreds of excursionists. With the attendance from Independence, Monmouth, and other towns and communities of Polk county, one of the largest public gatherings ever seen in the Willamette Valley is assured.

In return for this exhibition of neighborly feeling and recognition of their efforts to furnish a day of pleasure and amusement, the Artisans of Rickreall have prepared a program that will amply repay the people for a visit to that hospitable town.

Attorney-General A. M. Crawford and Secretary to the Governor C. N. McArthur will be speakers. A fine musical program has been arranged as one of the features, and in addition to the Arnold Amusement Compay shows there will be a balloon ascension and horse and pony races. One of the big attractions will be a tug-of-war between the Rickreall and Salem Artisans. Dallas College and a Salem team will play baseball. The following list of sporting events has been arranged:

Baby Show—Prettiest baby, one to two years old, $5 go-cart from the Sterling Furniture Company. Babies under one year old, $5 in merchandise by the Dallas Mercantile Company.

Prettiest Girl on the Ground—one dozen photos by Cherrington and Rex Studios.

Polk County Man with largest Family on the Grounds—Eight pounds of Coffee, by the Buckeye Variety Store.

Polk County Widow Woman on the Grounds with Largest Family—100 pounds of White Lily flour by the Rickreall Milling Company.

Tallest Man on the Grounds—One year's subscription to the Polk County Itemizer, and one year's subscription to any magazine he chooses.

Shortest Man on the Grounds—One year's subscription to the Polk County Observer.

Ladies' Nail-Driving Contest—$3 toilet articles by Fuller pharmacy as first prize; $2.50 music roll by Stockwell's Music House as second prize.

Free-for-all Girls' Race—$2.50 brooch by the Harris Jewelry store.

Girls Race Under 13 Years—$2.50 box of candy by Coad's confectionery store.

Ladies' Egg Race—$3.50 bucket of poultry food by Ray & Co. as first prize; second prize, $2.50 handbag by L. D. Daniel's music house.

Free-for-all Married Ladies' Race—$5 rocking chair by Adams' Big Store; second prize, $3 parlor lamp by Simonton & Scott.

Best Lady Horseback Rider—$3 waist by the Shore Mercantile Company; second prize, $2.50 waist by Campbell's store.

Best driving Team Driven by Lady—Ladies' parasol by the Bee Hive store; second prize, $2.75 cuff and collar box by Stafrin's drug store.

Men's 100-yard Race, free-forall—$2.50 cash by the Campbell real estate company.

Boy's Foot Race under 12 years—10 skate tickets by the Colosseum rink.

Novelty Sack Race—$3 hat by Peter Cook.

Fat Man's Race of 200 pounds or over—Box of cigars by Webster's confectionery.

Foot Race, free-for-all, Backward, 50 yards—$2.50 fountain pen by the Morris jewelry store.

Old Man's Race, 50 years and over—$3 hammock by Craven Bros.

Men's Pillow Fight—$5 silk shirt by the Uglow Clothing House.

Boy's Pillow Fight—$2.50 fishing rod by Guy Bros.

Tug-of-War—Salem Artisans vs. Rickreall Artisans, $3 box of cigars by the Lynch Confectionery.

Tug-of-War—Polk county school teachers vs. the champions, 36 bottles of Walker's Grape Juice by the Walker Confectionery.

Horse Race—$5 cash donated by Hughes & Bird real estate, Fuller's livery, Stowe's livery and Collin's feed barn.

Pony Race—$5 cash.

Climbing Greased Pole—$2.50 cash by the Jacobson Land Company.

For the Best Essay of 200 words on the subject, "What Would Be the Advantage of Finding Oil in Polk County"—$5 worth of stock by the Dallas Oil Company.

To the Winning Team in the Ball Game—A ball and bat by the Ellis Confectionery, and catcher's mitt by Lee Smith.

Ladies' Walking Match—$3 Oxford shoes by J. C. Gaynor.

### Ashland Petitions Worthless.

Two initiative petitions for the maintenance of a Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland, Oregon, were received yesterday by Chief Clerk H. H. Corey, of the Secretary of State's office, and upon examination it was found that the same mistake has been made in obtaining signatures to these petitions that was made recently in several prohibition initiative petitions. The normal school petitions are invalid on account of the affiant failing to write the several signatures on the back of each sheet as required by law, and unless Chief Clerk Corey can locate the sender, both articles will be thrown out.

The least money buys the best whips in town at Fidler's.