

# POLK COUNTY OBSERVER

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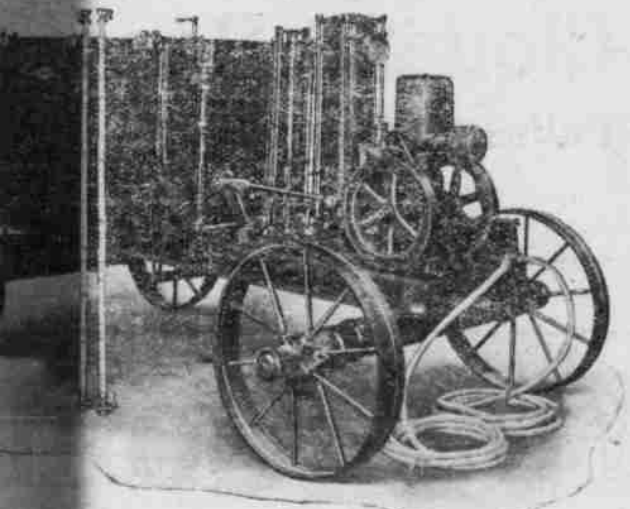
**RESOLVED THAT WHEN YOU BUY FROM US YOU CAN SEE WHAT YOU ARE BUYING, AND BESIDES YOU ARE SPENDING YOUR MONEY AT HOME WHERE YOUR INTERESTS LIE**



**BUSTER**

NOT WANT YOU TO COME AND BUY YOUR FROM US, INSTEAD OF ORDERING THEM A CATALOGUE HOUSE, BECAUSE WE ARE HOME PEOPLE, BUT THIS IS WHY: YOU SEE WHAT YOU BUY BEFORE YOU PAY OUT MONEY IF YOU COME TO US. YOU WON'T TO WAIT ALWAYS TO GET IT. WE DO IN THIS COMMUNITY ONLY, AND OUR GOODS FITS THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY. YOU CAN SEE HOW OUR SHOES AND AND EVERTHING, LOOK, FIT AND FEEL, YOU BUY THEM AND YOU DON'T HAVE THEM WHEN YOU SEE THEM IF YOU WANT TO. OUR PRICES MUST BE RIGHT. NOBODY MUST MAKE A PROFIT--EVEN THE ORDER HOUSES.

**Las Mercantile Co.**  
**MEAN POWER RAY OUTFITS**



**able in Price**  
**Most Economical to Use**  
**ven Brothers, Agents**  
**DALLAS, OREGON**

**is The Definition of Reliability?**

When you can buy good, reliable home grown stock, at reasonable prices, that you are saving time and money; it also means that you are assured of a better orchard--as your soil conserves the same, thus not retarding the growth from the start.

Hesterman, of Creswell, Ore., says of our stock: "Of the trees purchased of you last Spring, we did not lose one in the orchard is the best for the time being planted, of any in the county." Sold for \$100 per acre in less than six months after planted.

"Treat others as you wish to be treated." A trial will convince you.

**THE NURSERY COMPANY Lafayette, Oregon**

**LAS' POPULAR GROCERY**

Carry the famous DIAMOND "W" brand of products, Spices, Coffee, Tea and Canned goods. Bread daily. The very best of fruits and vegetables can always be found at our store.

**on & Scott Dallas, Oregon**

## PROBLEMS OF NORTHWEST

Reforestation and Intensive Agriculture Salvation of Denuded Area.

Western Oregon, as well as Western Washington, faces two great problems, according to a timber man in an address at Vancouver, Washington. The problems are getting the man on the land, and preserving the lumber business in its fullest development. For many years he has studied conditions in the West, in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and he declares that the same general principles must be applied to the entire northwest timber belt in order that the best results shall be had for future generations as well as that development shall be quick and on economic lines. "Nowhere else in America can be found natural conditions comparable with those in the great strip of country west of the Cascade mountains," said he, in an address which occupied an hour and covered many of the phases of settlement and improvement of logged-off lands. "The lumber resources of the country are its principal asset, and the work of bringing the man to the land, establishing him in agriculture that he may succeed, and perpetuating the timber supply, are problems that have called forth the best thought of some of the most able men in the country. The lumber industry must be preserved, hence reforestation must come; intensive agriculture is the only salivation of the timber-denuded area, hence the man must be brought to the land. When the man arrives he must be made to succeed or the effort will fail, and it will be much more difficult to get another man to take his place. Every failure has a tendency to invite another. "Every acre of land fit for agriculture should be gotten in shape for a man to live upon and make a competency for himself and his family. Every acre that has been or will be cut over that is not available for agriculture should be given back to forests, and that without delay. The day will never come when agricultural pursuits on the rich lands will not pay better than any other pursuit, but next to agriculture the timber industry in its natural state will represent more money to the people than any other. These two facts should be considered jointly in any effort to get the man on the land. The man who can lead us out of the wilderness will appear, if he has not already been heard, but it will take many years of careful study to avoid the mistakes which may mark failure in the early effort to plant families in the great timber area of the Northwest."

## WILL NEED MANY WORKERS

Installation of Waterworks, and Other Enterprises to Begin Soon.

That Falls City will be a very busy place before long is becoming more apparent as the spring time approaches. Several new undertakings will be under way soon that will furnish employment for all surplus labor now available, and later on there is sure to be a demand here for many workers from other sections of the country. Among the enterprises soon to be started, are the following: The city rock crusher, employing about twenty men. The new J. C. Kramer wagon road. The new county road from this city to Black Rock, connecting with Mitchell street and crossing the Luckiamute river near the railroad bridge; several men are now at work on this road, under the new plan of day's work now being tried out by the county court in the construction of roads and bridges. About \$20,000 will be expended by the city for labor, piping, etc., on the water works system; home folks will be given an opportunity to bid for the construction work--Falls City News.

## JANUARY HEALTH SUMMARY

Interesting Statistics Obtained From Records of Polk County.

The report of the County Health Officer, Dr. B. H. McCallon, for the month of January, 1911, shows there were a total of 9 births and 7 deaths in that period. The rate of births was .966 and the death rate was .822 per 1000 population. The statistics are given herewith in detail, in comparison with those of the corresponding month in 1910:

Births.	
Month	Total
1910	7
1911	9
Increase	2

Deaths.	
Month	Total
1910	4
1911	7
Increase	3

## Grand Chancellor Visits

Marmion Lodge, No. 95, Knights of Pythias, was honored Wednesday night by a visit from Grand Chancellor Commander D. E. Yoran, of Eugene. A large number of members of the local lodge were out to greet their head officer and many Knights were in attendance from Independence and Falls City. After an eloquent address by the Grand Chancellor, an elaborate lunch was served, and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed. Marmion Lodge is making a steady and healthy growth, and the kindly encouragement and wise counsel of the grand officer of the Oregon jurisdiction will stimulate the officers and members to still greater interest and activity. Mr. Yoran left for McMinnville on Thursday morning's train.

## Enjoyed Visit in Dallas.

The Company I basketball team visited Dallas Saturday, and played the Company H team of that town in the evening. The score was 24 to 11 in favor of Company H. Our boys were royally treated by the home team and citizens of Dallas--Woodburn Independent.

## EXPLAINS CHAR-PITTING

EXPERT DEMONSTRATOR GIVES METHOD OF CLEARING.

Says System Is Practical and That Land Can Be Cheaply Cleared Thereby.

As an aid to enabling a man of small means to clear a piece of logged off land at small expense, Professor H. W. Sparks, supervisor of the demonstration farm at the Washington State College at Pullman, says his method of burning stumps and logs will work a revolution in this part of the country. "While he realizes the importance of the method which he has perfected, he is without modesty. His method, which he daily is demonstrating in Vancouver in connection with the convention of the Southwestern Washington Development Association, reports the Telegram, is attracting a great amount of attention, and at one of the sessions here it will form the base for a plan for the formation of a \$10,000,000 corporation to buy up logged-off land and convert it to use. Professor Sparks says:

**Method Simple.**  
"Two years ago I learned of a man who had burned stumps, using what was locally called the 'charcoal' method. I visited him, and sure enough, he was burning stumps. It seemed to be a very simple method. He put a little fuel around the stump, covered it over with a little soil, gave it a little attention every day, and the stump was finally burned out, far down into the ground. Having mastered his method, I took a couple of days and went out on farm institute work and told others how to do the work by that method. Later, in coming back over the same route, I learned that many persons who had tried this method had failed. I was, therefore, concerned to know the cause of their failure. Upon investigation, I learned that the fuel was not being put in the right place, and that the soil was not being covered. I discovered that the difference in soil was not due so much to texture as to other characteristics, which were principally, the conductivity, or non-conductivity, of the soil. There is another factor which I believe is important. That is 'radiated heat.' A well-established rule of radiated heat is that the heat diminishes in intensity as the square of the distance from the radiating body increases.

## Cost Per Stump.

Near Chehalis, Washington, Harry Thompson and myself fired 100 stumps. We tended to them and charged 25 cents per hour for the time we were in the field. The stumps were removed in this way for less than 40 cents each. Harry Yount, of Woodland, Washington, removed stumps for about 35 cents each. Mr. McCormack, editor of the Woodland Echo, owns a stumpy field that has been plowed for years in the same way, piling up the soil on the upper side (the field slopes westward and toward the prevailing wind), and plowing away from the lower side. He contracted to have the stumps removed for 50 cents each. The man who took the contract had some skill for the work, and, perceiving the natural advantage of conditions, fired the stumps on the lower side only, resulting in a saving of about 25 cents per stump. I could tell of dozens of men who have taken out stumps successfully by these methods. "The principal thing is to adapt the method to local conditions of soil and climate. I believe I am justified in saying that it is more difficult to burn during the season of extreme rain-fall when the soil is not well drained and that the sandy or gravelly soil burns just as well, if not better than, perhaps because the sand packs or bakes better around the roots when wet, and also because there is better draft in cooler weather. In our recent experiments we found several roots not burned as deep as they should have been in clay soil.

## Oil For Fuel.

"We have been experimenting with different fuels to find something cheap and practicable for use in place of the wood on the ground for unfavorable seasons, and have found fuel oil very good. It costs but 50 cents per barrel if bought in quantities. This is the same fuel that is used by oil-burning locomotives, and is very good. We paid \$2 a barrel in small lots (single barrels), and used from one to two gallons to each stump. Having previously prepared the stump by taking off the bark and digging away the surface soil about the depth one would plow and about one foot out from the stump at the surface, with the side of the trench sloping in toward the stump at the bottom, we first put in some sawdust; or in the absence of sawdust used chips, small pieces of wood and bark, making good 'kindling wood' of it. The kindling is necessary for the purpose of furnishing the necessary heat to ignite the oil, which, like coal, will not burn until heated. We then pour the oil over the kindling, and with some wood and bark over the top to hold the covering up, we cover with clay, cinders or the soil around the stump, if fit for the purpose. We soon see the effect in the burning stump. Afterward the care is about the same as with all methods. Keep the fire covered. Do not think it necessary to use the fuel oil in dry seasons, when we can gather the material that will burn well. During the wet season, however, when all the wood on the ground is wet, we think there is an advantage in some fuel of this kind. We must have a good draft.

## Use of Sugar Holes.

"Recently we have made some experiments with the view of reducing the amount of fuel necessary to start. We selected stumps where two roots were located about the right distance apart for a fire between them, and removing the bark, dug out a small hole between them about one foot deep. Then we bored an auger hole with a small auger from the opposite side of each root, boring down and across the root so that the auger came out about half way down between the ground line and the bottom of the

hole we had dug in between the roots. We next started a fire in the pit, using not more kindling and wood than would be used to make a fire in a heating stove. All could be carried easily with one armful. This we covered with soil and started the fire. "After several hours when the fuel had burned down to a bed of coals, we poured one pint of the fuel oil down each of the auger holes and covered it over lightly to prevent too strong a draught. We found the next day that the stumps had been successfully fired. The advantage of the auger holes was that there was afforded the opportunity to supply the fire with concentrated fuel without disturbing the cover, and the auger holes furnished a vent through and under the wet sap wood, absorbing the heat and preparing the wood for the fire to follow.

## Questions Answered.

Here are some of the questions which are most generally asked, and the answers given:  
Q. Do you stand the wood on end?  
A. We use the wood we find at hand, using some of it long, which must be laid standing or flat. In some places the short wood is set up on end, being easier to 'fit' around the sharp angles of the protruding roots. However, we wish a fairly uniform amount of this fuel, so that it will burn out evenly and the cover will settle down uniformly.

## Q. How long does it take a stump to burn out?

A. The time varies. A stump will burn out quite completely in five or six days in some cases, and again, another stump will take as many weeks. I think the difference is due in part to depth of cover, condition and size of the stump.

## Q. Have you burned any of the hard wood stumps?

A. No, we have not had much experience with them. Have fired hemlock successfully, however.

## Q. How small a stump is practicable?

A. In our experimental work we have found that anything less than 15 inches in diameter and better be moved with a little powder, or by horsepower, and sometimes a combination of both.

## Q. Do you get the roots out?

A. Yes. The fire works right down into the roots and will do the work as thoroughly as any other method.

## OPENS UP BIG TERRITORY

Twenty-Two Towns Made Tributary to Portland By New Road.

Twenty-two towns, with a total population of 3000, with a distributive area containing 49,000 people, will be thrown into daily contact with Portland by means of a daily train service on the Oregon Trunk Railway on March 1. Many of these towns are new places on the map, some of them having been in existence only a year or two, awaiting the arrival of the Oregon Trunk. Some were stage stations before the arrival of President Stevens in Central Oregon.

They are along the line constructed through the Deschutes Canyon and on the plains of Central Oregon. Back of the canyon are the Agency Plains, the Warm Springs Reservation, Trout Creek, Big Plains and Little Agency Prairie. Some idea of the importance of this event may be realized when it is known that this railway mileage brings to Portland the products of 500,000 acres of tillable land. It changes the entire map of Central Oregon, for it provides better railway facilities for the country as far south as Burns, east beyond Prineville and west beyond the Crooked River into the Three Sisters country. It contains 402,000 head of sheep, 50,000 head of cattle and 20,000 horses. It produces 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and its property is assessed in millions. The railway will make possible sawmills in the canyon, at Bend and at Redmond, and there are 5,600,000,000 feet of lumber available for use of the mills.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Receipts and Sales at Portland Union Stock Yards.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 18.--Receipts for the week have been: Cattle, 1275; calves, 24; hogs, 539; sheep, 3212; horses, 20.

The week has been one of recovery in almost every line. Cattle advanced from the low point, 25c. Hogs made a gain of practically 50c and the sheep market has been fairly steady. Choice steers brought \$7 and good to choice \$6.85. The high point in the Chicago market last week on cattle was \$6.90 for four lots of Herefords. They weighed 1500 pounds and were considered fancy. This market was fully \$1 higher on cattle than Chicago.

The hog market was poorly supplied and prices took a sharp upward turn. Friday's offerings sold at \$2.75 for the best. There was a big run of hogs on the Eastern markets last week and prices broke from 25c to 50c. The supply of sheep was liberal with the majority of offerings medium to poor quality.

One lot of 80-pound lambs brought \$2, and a lot of yearling weathers, weighing 85 pounds, brought \$4.65. The horse market showed a considerable amount of inquiry for better quality drafters, with a light supply on hand. There was little or no demand for ponies or range stock but for 1600 or 2000 pounds, matched teams there was an active inquiry. Representative sales have been as follows: Steers, \$5 to \$7; calves, \$4.40 to \$5; cows, \$4.85 to \$5.20; lambs, \$2; weathers, \$4.40 to \$4.65; sows, \$3.75; hogs, \$7.25 to \$8.75.

The "Two-a-week" Observer and "Better Fruit" for \$2 a year--a saving of 50 cents. Subscribe now.

## About Appendicitis.

Dallas people can now learn just how Appendicitis starts and how they can EASILY prevent it. Ask for the free Appendicitis book at Conrad Staff-ron's, Druggist, Dallas.

## WAS OREGON GOVERNOR

WILLIAM PAINE LORD, EX-EXECUTIVE AND JURIST, DIES.

End Came After Long Illness Which He Was in San Francisco Hospital.

William Paine Lord, ex-Governor of Oregon, and at one time United States minister to the Argentine Republic, died in Hahnemann Hospital, in San Francisco, Friday morning, says a special to the Oregonian.

Death came as the result of a long illness and was caused by heart failure. The patient had been in the hospital for more than a month, and was suffering from the result of overwork and from a complication of diseases. He was 73 years old.

The widow and a daughter were with him at the time of death. The body will be sent to Salem Saturday morning and it will be accompanied by the widow and daughter.

Judge Lord left for San Francisco with his wife and daughter a few weeks ago. Of his two sons, one, W. P. Lord, Jr., is employed in the Statehouse, and the other, Montague, is in Hawaii.

Judge Lord had until shortly before his death been preparing the new Oregon code, for which he had been given a contract by the Legislature.

He was born in Salem, Delaware, in 1838. He graduated from Fairfield College, New York, in 1860, at a time when National affairs were approaching a crisis, which finally culminated in the Civil War. He began the study of law when the war was just breaking out.

After serving through the war as major of a Delaware cavalry regiment in the Union army, he began the study of law. He was later commissioned as lieutenant in the regular army and served in Alaska until 1868, when he resigned from the army and began the practice of law. In looking for a location he met his old classmate, Colonel S. D. Knight, of Salem. Colonel Knight was in the law, and the two formed a partnership and began practice in the Capital City. The partnership lasted until Governor Lord's accession to the bench.

In 1878 Mr. Lord was elected to the State Senate from Marion County as a Republican, to which political organization he has always adhered with faithfulness and consistency. He served one session as Senator and then resigned on receiving the nomination of the Republican State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, to which office he was elected by the people in 1880. This was the first election of judges under the act providing for the election of judges of the Supreme Court in distinct classes. He was elected to the short term, and thereby became Chief Justice.

## Held High Office.

In 1880 he went to Baltimore and married Miss Juliette Montague. They returned to Salem. In 1882 he was nominated by his party as his own successor without opposition and received a clear majority of the votes cast. He took his seat as the junior member of the Supreme Court for a term of six years. At the expiration of Judge Waldo's term he again became Chief Justice and presided until his third election, which took place in 1888. At this election he received the largest number of votes ever cast for a candidate at a single election in the state.

He became prominent in the Republican party of Oregon, and for 14 years was a Judge of the Supreme Court. From 1895 to 1899 he was Governor of the State, and from 1899 to 1903 he was Minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the United States to the Argentine Republic. He was one of the commissioners appointed to codify the laws of Oregon, and Lord's Oregon Code was the result of much labor and considerable care.

## WANT MOHAIR IN PORTLAND

Polk County Growers Can Find Good Market Near Home.

G. Bentley, of the Multnomah Mohair Mills, at Portland, was in the city Saturday, conferring with Angora goat owners in regard to this season's crop of mohair. The establishment which he represents was built at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars, and is the only one of its kind on the Coast. They were in the market for the first time last year, and many of the growers of Polk County shipped to them.

"We want to induce more of the growers here to ship their mohair direct to us, instead of shipping it directly or indirectly to the East. We have built up a large manufacturing plant in Portland, and we want to see them patronize home industry. We save the grower the middleman's profit, and we give them just as good prices as they can get in the East, less the freight charges.

"We will be in the market this spring for all the mohair we can get, and all the grower will have to do is to ship it to us, and we will grade it, and pay them accordingly. The shipping address is 'Williburg, Oregon,' and shipping tags will be furnished on application."

## Ackerman Will Speak.

Professor J. H. Ackerman, president of the State Normal School, at Monmouth, will be one of the principal speakers at a joint celebration of Washington's birthday, to be held by the East Side Masonic organizations of Portland, Wednesday evening, February 22. This event has been made in the past one of the greatest Masonic annual gatherings. It is the one meeting of the year when members of all the allied Washington Masonic bodies of the East Side meet together with their families for a joint celebration.

You get \$2.50 worth of papers for \$2, when you accept the Observer's special clubbing rate for "Better Fruit."

# SPRING DAYS

SPRING GOODS ARE ARRIVING

Ginghams - Silks - Organdies

We can show you the swellest line ever shown in Dallas.

We also have a few new Suits and Waists. Our Oxfords and Spring Shoes are in. See them before buying. We have the largest and smartest line of Men's Hats ever shown in Polk County.



**Forest Mills Underwear**  
has that perfect fit which lends distinction to the close-fitting gown.  
Made for women by women who know your particular requirements.  
A shape, size and fit to give style to any figure, whether tall or short, stout or slender, or medium--regular sizes and extra large sizes.  
Made of finest grades of lisle, silk-and-lisle, silk-and-cotton, merino, wool, and silk-and-wool, in graded weights.  
Union suits and two-piece garments.  
Perfection in Fit, Style and Finish--Dainty--Durable.  
We invite your inspection of our very attractive line of these splendid garments.

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There are Seven particularly strong Reasons why Ruptured Persons should wear

**"SMITHSONIAN" TRUSSES**



**IT GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.**  
LIGHT, ANATOMICALLY CORRECT  
**The "SMITHSONIAN" TRUSS**  
HOLDS IN ANY POSITION.

1. They are scientific in construction and anatomically correct.
2. They are the master effort of a man whose life has been spent in the study of rupture and its treatment.
3. They are light and easy, but hold securely and will retain rupture when other trusses fail.
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5. Complete cure is often effected through the use of this truss, and improvement is speedy and certain.
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7. Every "Smithsonian" truss is sold to the patient under the best guarantee ever given with a truss.

We have successfully fitted these trusses on people from 4 to 80 years of age. Call and examine them.

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