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The way to build up Dallas is to pa-
rsonize Dallas people.

T. R. AND HIS HAT.

Unless rescued before much more time passes, that headgear which the Sage of Sagamore cast into the presidential ring a few short weeks ago, will become so badly dilapidated that its owner won't be able to recognize it. The fact is dawning on the American people that President Taft is to be the choice of the Republican party as their standard bearer again this campaign. The onslaughts of a certain gentleman, with pompadour locks and a vigorous personality, failed to jar the country, and wean the voters from a desire to reward ability and honor faithfulness to public trust; and now it appears that even the celebrated gentleman who tamed the bucking broncho of the Western sage brush plains, and slaughtered the rambunctious denizens of African jungles, the white attendant cameras clicked, and political buncombe was manufactured by the yard, is going up against a veritable Waterloo and that he will be buried so deeply under an avalanche of votes at the Chicago convention that somebody will have to inform him that he's been in the race.

The Republican voters of the Empire State spoke on Tuesday at the primaries and, at this writing, it appears that the President has secured 83 out of 90 delegates to the Chicago convention, leaving only seven for Roosevelt, and it is even reported that some of them may vote for Taft in the convention. State after state has spoken, and while many of them have not as yet held their primaries, and few their conventions, delegates selected have invariably been instructed for the President.

In few isolated cases, scattering delegates have been instructed for Roosevelt, but the growth of his strength has been so slow as to be almost inconsequential, in fact it would not be surprising if LaFollette developed more strength in the convention and proved the most formidable competitor with President Taft for the nomination.

From all over the country where the Roosevelt forces have been routed and overwhelmed with Taft sentiment, it is given out that contests will result, and that a determined attempt will be made to seat the delegates of rump Roosevelt conventions at Chicago. In Indiana, at the state Republican convention held on Tuesday, the Roosevelt men bolted in a body, expressing their determination to elect four contesting delegates at large. Previously four delegates had been regularly elected and instructed for President Taft. These are the tactics pursued in every state so far, and it will probably continue.

Roosevelt's candidacy for a third term has been a serious disappointment to his friends. Too much confidence was built upon his past popularity and stand on public questions. His recent utterances have, in a very great degree, injured his cause and there is a growing belief that he is becoming too radical, in some of his suggestions, notably his famous "recall of judicial decisions" idea, which was going too strong for even the ultra-radical progressives. The most of the people, in their sober moments, at least, are not yet ready to eliminate the constitution, do away with the courts and trust their litigation to a vote of the people generally.

LET THE WOMEN DECIDE.

The calm and argumentative editor of the Amity Standard grows enthusiastic in support of equal suffrage and goes so far as to place all those who oppose it in the class of undesirable that every community possesses. He even declares that in all the places where women have the ballot not a dozen "respectable men" have been found who oppose it.

The esteemed Standard seems really to be quite peeved about it, and its defense of the propaganda, while hearty, is nevertheless unconvincing. The Observer does not believe, as the Standard insists, that no "respectable men" can be found who oppose votes for women. In fact The Observer has an idea that there are several thousand "respectable women" who oppose it. Judging by his frantic support of equal suffrage, one is inclined to the belief that the Standard man is trying to pose as the only real pure

champion of "women's rights" in the entire commonwealth.

Equal suffrage is a big question. One of the greatest, in fact, that we have before us today. But let us not rush blindly to the defense or the attack of the plan until we know more about it. Inasmuch as it affects the women, why not let them settle it? The Observer would welcome a plan which would permit the women alone to vote on the question, and thus give them the privilege of saying whether or not they want the ballot. It seriously questions, if this were done, the success of equal suffrage at such an election.

The writer was a resident of the state of Washington when equal suffrage was voted into the laws of the state. He knows that, in one city in that state, some of the most prominent women spent much of their time in trying to defeat the measure, and that hundreds of others were known to oppose it. Attempts of the equal suffrage leaders to hold rallies and mass meetings in support of the movement, were generally failures, and were attended by more male voters than women aspirants for the ballot. There is serious question, in the state of Washington, whether the amendment could have been adopted, if the women had been permitted to decide for themselves.

Only recently the Woman's Club of Forest Grove, by a large majority, tabled an equal suffrage resolution, saying in effect that it was opposed to "votes for women." Other clubs throughout the state have been similarly reported, and many prominent women are openly opposing the plan. Even here in Dallas an equal suffrage resolution, presented at a regular meeting of the Woman's Club, met with much opposition and was laid over for future action.

In the light of these evidences of unfriendliness to the proposition, on the part of so many of those whom it affects, why not let the women tell us whether they want the right to vote? So far as this newspaper is concerned, it will state right here and now that, if it really believed that a great majority of the women want equal suffrage, and long to mix in the turmoil and the mire of politics, it would be found enthusiastically supporting the "votes for women" propaganda. But we are far too gallant to insist upon giving women the right to vote, and hold office, and sit on juries, and do all the other things which voting gives them a right to do, and even insist that they shall perform, unless we shall be certain that they want it.

There is much that may be said on both sides of this question, and much of it favoring equal suffrage has been said by men after office, or political preferment of some kind, and those who appear to think that they are posing as sort of saints, and by professional female lecturers who are generally the conspicuous wives of inconspicuous men. Before we go daffy on the question let us hear more from the real wives and the real mothers of the country. Unlike the Standard man we believe that there are some very "respectable" men and womanly women who are opposed to this question, and we are speaking for them.

Editorials of the People.

Signed communications will be printed under this head from responsible parties but their publication does not necessarily imply that they express the sentiments of the editor.

DEFENDS NEW PRINTER LAW.

State Expert Declares That State-Owned Plant Is Economical.

To the Editor: Few will criticize the motive that evidently prompts Mr. Hayter to oppose the new system of state printing. His motive is to have that system which is best for the state and is therefore laudable.

But Mr. Hayter has omitted so much from his discussion and has said so much that is so at variance with the views of others who are surely as earnest as he in their desires for what is best, that it is only fair to have the other side briefly presented also.

The writer and Mr. Hayter have discussed the two printing systems at close range to some extent and mutually understand one another's views thereon. Nor are those views so very greatly different in effect, either. It is and should be the only wish of fair men to secure the best results for the state. If any measure had been advocated in time by Mr. Hayter or any one else, to reach the fundamental faults in the old system and make an honest "private ownership" plan, I firmly believe it would have been more easily secured than the present, or rather the coming, flat-salary and public-ownership system. Frankly, however, I favor the new system, believe it is best, and will endeavor to show why.

But first let me enter a friendly demurrer to certain statements of fact entered by Mr. Hayter. He says there is to be a state printing commission of three or five, (he forgets which) to be appointed to supervise the state printer, and he speculates about fabulous salaries for these. I thought you had at least read the new law you so heartily oppose, Mr. Hayter. Until you have done so it is grossly unfair for you to criticize it as you have. The state printing board under the new law is composed of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, and not one extra cent is added to their compensation for their services as such.

The new law does not go into effect until January 1, 1915, unless

earlier put into effect by legal enactment. Though, as you say, preparations for the housing of the state plant when the time comes, are going forward I presume.

You have intimated that there was log-rolling and unsavory deals in the legislature on the printing bill. Well, I think you are probably right, but will you be equally frank to tell us through The Observer more of the precise details and line-up? Of course you are entitled to your political prejudices and so am I. By these standards you see it one way and I another, which is more or less natural. But will you carefully segregate the men in the last legislature identified with log-rolling deals, separate them according as they were identified with "the people" as you call them, and "the interests" you have doubtless heard of? If you will, Mr. Hayter, you will find the new state printing law championed right down the line by the friends of clean politics and a look-in for the "people," and you will find the panders to privilege lined up to a man against the new printing law and for a return to the old corrupt system. With that correction, I will agree with you, that this bill was the storm center of the rottenest and dirtiest log-rolling game ever pulled off in the Legislature of Oregon—at least it would be difficult indeed to imagine a dirtier one. Why, every enemy of decency could easily be induced to vote for some good bill, if of no great importance, if he could secure in exchange therefor a vote against the printing bill.

But now let us briefly review the entire situation and see if some new light may not be let in.

Under the old political regime corruption had become simply intolerable. (Let us assume this was not due to the system but to the corruption of the system. We are not now discussing systems in their broader application.) If Mr. Hayter or any other man will come to the state house and go into the history of the development of the state printing problem he is bound to be convinced that it was a crowning work of corruption and graft, a veritable political jackpot, an example of political rottenness that would simply stagger the credulity of any decent man. Adherents of all political faiths here will assent to this. A cleaning up was simply imperative. The sheer strength of this one stronghold of corruption is all that rendered it immune from the flat-salary wave of 1907. It alone remained under the old so-called fee system. Protests came from all quarters. The people could not understand it. They failed to grasp the simply colossal amount of money and political power this institution represented. Regularly every legislature struggles with bills to put the state printer on a flat salary, but with equal regularity this political graft won out. But finally, in 1909, unable longer to withstand the demands for retrenchment, a flat-salary and state-ownership measure was only defeated on a compromise for a bill that promised at least some improvement. That measure is now in effect. It has corrected some of the more flagrant and vicious practices, but the very fact that it admits part of the evils is but emphasis of those that remain. The law, from the standpoint of good business, is an abortion, a farce, a senseless travesty on everything resembling a scientific regulation of a printing establishment.

During the hey-day of greatest graft in the state printing department we have no record of Mr. Hayter advocating any improvement. He proffered certain advice when it became apparent that a change must be made. But a simple change of price schedule was far from being adequate. The printing department wanted readjusting to a complete and honest private-ownership-and-operation plan, or to one of complete flat-salary-state-ownership and supervision plan, one or the other, and not a hybrid affair which lacked every element of business sense. It never has, during all the period of its worst criticism, been on a full and honest private basis as has been supposed and even alleged. The printing plant has been owned by the state printer, who is hired under the law to do composition (typesetting), make-ready and presswork. All stock is bought by the state through the state printer; all binding, ruling, folding, stitching, is farmed out through the printer, and paid for by the state. Numerous other charges are met by the state directly through the printer, who is under no obligation to report to anybody at any time, nor is anybody authorized to examine his affairs in any way. His bills for composition, etc., are audited and paid as near as may be according to law, but there is no consultation, suggestion or protest as to the vast bulk (practically all) of these and the other expenditures above mentioned, except as occasionally solicited by the state printer. The new law corrects all this.

Mr. Hayter should be as frank as I to admit that almost any law for the regulation of so intricate a business could be polluted. Under an administration of the type which so thoroughly corrupted the former system, the new law would probably suffer also. California and the federal printing office at Washington, it is said, are examples in point. But not so in Kansas, I believe. Mr. Hayter decries the new system on the evident presumption that the old school of grafters will be called upon to administer it. God forbid. But in the event that they should be, they can do no worse than before. They cannot do as bad, for responsibility is much better defined and more definitely fixed under the new law. The state

board must know the details of the business and will be responsible for it.

The reason I maintain the public-ownership plan, as provided for in the new law, is the better of the two is this: If the state printing business is profitable to a private employer it can be as profitable to the state. I know you will raise the cry of infidelity on the part of men employed by the state, but that is not a valid objection to the system. You take refuge on the essential dishonesty and corruption of men. I don't. Men will be honest when you put a premium on honesty. If you expect them to be dishonest and hold out every incentive for them to be so, you will scarcely be disappointed.

The new law is still imperfect in one essential. It was left so I believe, in a sense of regard for the present state printer, whose election was regarded by some as a contract for his services for a certain period of time, notwithstanding the fact that a constitutional amendment had previously provided otherwise. Under the new law as it now exists, the state printer is elected and therefore responsible to a political constituency. Thus it seemed necessary that a secretary be employed by the state printing board to keep it in touch with the affairs of the printing department. The new law provides for this.

A constitutional amendment should do away with the elective office of state printer, leaving him to be appointed by the board. His responsibility would then be to the board, he could act as its secretary himself, thus saving the salary provided for the secretary. Entire responsibility for the conduct of the printing department would then center in the board, as it does for the other institutions.

R. A. HARRIS,
State Printing Expert.
Salem, March 25.

Granulated Eye Lids

Do not need to be cauterized or scarred by a physician. Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve is guaranteed to cure them without pain. It is harmless and a sure cure for granulated lids. 25c tubes at Stafrin's.

I am in the market for mohair at all times and will pay the highest prices but would advise growers to pool their fleeces thus assuring them of higher prices.

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Black Heads, Chaps, Pimples, Sores and all unhealthy conditions of the skin are unsightly and detract from the looks. Buy a box of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve, a creamy, snow white ointment, apply as directed and your skin will be as clear as a babe's. Sold at Stafrin's drug store.

The name of the new three-story hotel at Independence, "The Beaver," was selected from a list of 162 names suggested on invitation of the proprietor.



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Alpine correspondent Corvallis Gazette-Times: Mr. Casey and Mr. Martin peeled 800 feet of piling in one day. They got a cent a foot for their work. Pretty good wages for their first attempt at this kind of work.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by all dealers.

Port Orford Tribune: As high as \$20 each has been offered for several rare agates found lately on the beach at Rocky Point. Our next agate carnival will have a display that cannot be equalled.

You can say goodbye to constipation with a clear conscience if you use Chamberlain's Tablets. Many have been permanently cured by their use. For sale by all dealers.

The Milton Eagle has a story of the sale of an ancient watch by Elrick S. Henry of Walla Walla, for \$500. The watch was made in 1302 and is now 610 years old and runs almost as accurately as a new model, the Eagle says.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted with the prompt relief afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. This liniment is for sale by all dealers.

Attention Mohair Growers.

All those having mohair for sale are requested to report their fleeces either to H. L. Fenton or at the Dallas Mercantile company at once, in order that the pool may be made up.

Bargains in Turbans.

Beginning Wednesday, March 27, I will be able to furnish to the ladies of Dallas Milan Hemp and Chip Turbans at prices you have never heard of before. By buying several dozen I will be able to give my customers prices they have never had before.

MISS ROBERTSON,
Opposite Postoffice.

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