

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

News of City and County

Dallas Temperature.
For the week ending Thursday, February 13:

	Max.	Min.
Tuesday, Feb. 11	47	24
Wednesday, Feb. 12	49	28
Thursday, Feb. 13	50	24
Friday, Feb. 14	40	24
Saturday, Feb. 15	42	26
Sunday, Feb. 16	44	24
Monday, Feb. 17	50	28

Legal blanks for sale at this office.
—Oscar Hayter, Lawyer, rooms 5 and 6, Uglow building.

—D. T. Hodges, of Rieckreath, has a few thousand dollars to loan on real estate security. 2w

—Dallas Wood and Coal Yards, W. L. Barber, proprietor, Office phone 334. Residence phone 663.

J. L. Castle returned Wednesday from a visit in Eastern Oregon and at Portland, visiting friends at Hood River, The Dalles and at North Yakima, Washington.

To the wide-awake business men of Dallas: Hustle your sales. I will do your collections at a reasonable per cent. J. S. Ashbaugh, Constable. Office 22, Nat'l Bank Block. 1-14 2-31

—Dr. McNeil, Osteopath, licensed by State Examining Boards of Illinois and Oregon. The only licensed non-drug physician in Dallas. Office corner Court and Levens streets.

Rev. Miles, pastor of the Presbyterian church, yesterday united in bonds of wedlock Wm. Hamilton and Catherine Sutherland, both of Portland. The ceremony was performed at the manse.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin and daughter of Corvallis, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hughes of this city. They have recently disposed of their property at Corvallis and leave Monday morning for Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimpel and Miss Fannie Schulte, of Milwaukee, Wis., who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Zimpel's and the latter's brother, Frank Schulte, left Wednesday morning on their return trip home. They will stop at Seattle and Spokane, Washington, on the way.

An article signed "A Country Girl," upon the matter of good roads, reaches The Observer office this week and fell into the waste basket because the editor didn't know the girl's name. She might have been a town girl and have written the same signature. The editor really thinks more of the country girls than he does of these in town—that is, some in town—but articles for publication must be accompanied by signature of the writer to get space in any newspaper.

Better Start
In now and let me convince you there is but one way to learn to play the violin. Learn right and don't waste time and money. Here every Thursday. Particulars, Oskar R. Janovsky, McMinnville, Ore. 2-14 2-18

Public Sale.
Joint public sale at the Harvey Walker farm five miles south of Amity; one-half mile north of Bethel, and one and three-quarters miles northeast of McCoy, Or., Saturday, February 15, 1914. See posters.

W. L. WALKER,
D. M. STAIRS,
J. A. BEWLEY.

2711

Popular Mechanics Magazine

"WHITTEN SO YOU CAN UNDERSTAND IT"

A GREAT Continued Story of the World's Progress which you may begin reading at any time, and which will hold your interest forever.

250 PAGES EACH MONTH 300 PICTURES 250 ARTICLES OF GENERAL INTEREST

The "Show Notes" Department (25 pages) gives easy ways to do things—how to make useful articles for home and shop, repairs, etc.

"Amateur Mechanics" (10 pages) tells how to make kitchen furniture, wireless circuits, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.

61.50 PER YEAR, SINGLE COPIES 15 CENTS

Ask your newsdealer, or WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY TODAY

POPULAR MECHANICS CO. 215 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

19 ON ROLL OF HONOR

Tardy Students Growing Less; Others Make Record For Attendance; Interest in Schools Increases.

Number of schools reporting correctly and on time, 66.
Number of schools not reporting on time, 1.

Number of pupils remaining at time of last report, 2748.
Number of pupils registered new during month, 31.

Number of pupils registered secondary during month, 41.
Number of pupils readmitted during month, 266.

Total number of pupils on register during month, 3086.
Number of pupils dropped during month, 446.

Total number of pupils on register at time of this report, 2640.
Number of days taught during the month, 16.7.

Whole number of days' attendance, 45,910.
Whole number of days' absence, 3163.

Whole number of times late, 628.
Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy, 1280.

Average number of pupils belonging, 2938.
Average daily attendance, 2749.1.

Per cent of attendance, 93.2.
Number of visits by parents, 108.
Number of visits by members of school board, 105.

The following schools have been placed on the roll of honor for the month, for having made a per cent of attendance of 95 or more: Parkers, Monmouth, Airline, Bethel, Oak Grove, Perrydale, Fair View, Elkins, Brush College, West Salem, Buena Vista, Buell, Spring Valley, Popcorn, Montgomery, Enterprise, Crowley, Concord, Guthrie, Liberty, Falls City, Oakhurst, Mountain View, Mistletoe.

The following schools have been placed on the roll of honor for the month for not having made any tardies during the month: Smithfield, Red Prairie, Orchards, Ward, Fair View, Gooseneck, Crowley, McTimmonds Valley, Lone Star, Guthrie, Liberty, Black Rock, Pioneer, Oakhurst, Hopville, Highland, Mistletoe, Fern.

The following schools have become Standard: Fairview, Pioneer, West Salem, Buena Vista, Smithfield, Red Prairie, Orchards, Zena, Mountain View, Guthrie, Oakhurst, Lincoln, Liberty, Perrydale, Ward, Airline, Harmony, Fern.

Our attendance this month has fallen down to 93.2 per cent, but this we consider good, on account of the condition of the weather. Next month we hope to see the attendance go back up to the 95 per cent or more, if everyone will work for a better attendance, we will be able to secure it.

The number of visits by parents is not as much as last month, but the number by members of the school board is greater.

The following rallies have been held during the month: Bridgeport, Guthrie, Oak Grove, Buena Vista, Spring Valley, Liberty, Oak Dale, Rieckreath, Oak Point, Antioch, Highland; with a good attendance at the most of them, and much good will result from these meetings. Respectfully,

H. C. SEYMOUR,
School Supt. Polk County, Oregon.

Ladies' Suits to Order.
Ladies' suits made to measure. Phil Begin, 514 Mill street. Phone 1091.

In Dallas Pulpits

Christian Church.
Bible school, 10 a. m.
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30.

The public is cordially invited to attend all these services.
C. C. CURTIS, Minister.

Baptist Church.
Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.; theme, "An Immaculate Building."
Junior society, 2:30 p. m.
Young People's, 7 p. m.; topic, "Temperance."
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.; subject, "The Call."

Christian Science.
Services held in Adventist church Sunday, February 16, at 11 a. m. Subject of lesson—sermon, "Soul." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Reading room, National bank bldg., room 10.

January Death List Small.
According to reports made to County Health Officer McCallon, only seven deaths occurred in Polk county during the month of January. Births recorded for the month reached 16. The record is not discouraging, said Dr. McCallon, in offering the records to the inspection of the reporter for The Observer. Dr. McCallon states, however, that the laws requiring the registration of births and deaths are, in some instances, he believes, not fully understood and consequently, not complied with.

Henry Gohrke has just completed a garage for his automobile on the vacant lot he owns at the corner of Lewis and Washington streets.

Notice.
We, the undersigned, druggists of Dallas, will close our places of business at 8 o'clock p. m., beginning February 17, 1913, except Saturday evenings. Sunday hours 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. (Signed):

CONRAD STAFRIN,
THE FULLER PHARMACY,
ELLIS' DRUG STORE.

2-11 2-14

Advertised Letters.
A list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Dallas, Oregon, February 10, 1913:

Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Burns, H. E.
Boughton, Dorothy.
Eisenman, Julius.
Edwards, Mrs. Hattie.
Gillies, Doug.
Hanscher, Mrs. H.
Harriss, John.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary.
Kirkendall, C. A.
Lichterstein, H. (2).
Porter, Sidney D.
Smith, Mrs. F. H.
Wright, Geo. H.

C. G. COAD, Postmaster.

Family Group Special

Bring on Your Family.
The More the Merrier.

Between now and Feb. 15 I will make an extremely low price on a picture specially suited for Family Groups. It is of good size, and finished in rich Sepia Brown.

The Price:
Half dozen - \$2.00
One dozen - 4.00

This is almost half the regular price of this photo. It is guaranteed in every respect, but owing to the low price will be cash at time of sitting.

Stone Photographer
DALLAS

The Photographer in your Town

Musical Wonders of Age.
The following is a copy of a telegram sent from Exeter, California, to Rev. Brink at Red Bluff, California: "Byron's Troubadours here February 1. Best audience in town for years. Applause terrific. Encourages on most numbers went as high as six times. People pronounce them wonders of age." This company will appear at the college chapel in Dallas February 27.

Mohair Meeting.
There will be a meeting of the Polk County Mohair association on Saturday, February 22, at 1:30 p. m., to consider the advisability of a pool.

J. H. BROWN, Pres.
Manager Everett of the Sheridan Lumber company was a Dallas visitor on business Wednesday.

C. L. Crider is having two new houses built on his property just this side of the LaCreole bridge on Main street.

Straw is Valuable.
The Graphic was recently told of two farmers who live within easy hauling distance of Newberg who burned their straw that was nice and bright, immediately after threshing in the fall. It would have cost \$2 a ton to bale the straw, but it would find an easy market now at \$6 a ton at least. Certainly these men have not made much of a study of the conservation policy.—Newberg Graphic.

Guarding Prince of Wales.
Detectives Watch Suffragettes and Indian Students at Universities.
Oxford, England.—Scotland Yard detectives in relays are guarding the Prince of Wales night and day and shadowing his every movement. It is said that the vigilance of the detectives is for the twofold purpose of protecting his royal highness from attacks by suffragettes and from possible plots by Indian students in the universities.

Whistling Buoys.
They Are Simple In Principle and Certain In Operation.
PLAYTHINGS OF THE WAVES.
The Rise and Fall of the Water Give Birth to Their Penetrating Shrieks. Placing and Removing Them Are Tasks Fraught With Deadly Peril.

Sea travelers up and down our coast lines often hear a strange, weird sound port or starboard, a sort of compound of moan and shriek, at once soft and insistent, subdued and penetrating. It is the call of the whistling buoy to the man at the helm, warning him of school or dangerous place.

These whistling buoys, which are enormous masses of iron, often weighing several tons, are as simple in principle as they are certain in operation. The buoy proper consists of a huge pear shaped bulb, little end up, on top of which is a powerful whistle, protected from accidental blow or collision by a framework of iron bars, and an air intake. Below and projecting far down into the water is an open tube of metal. The whole thing is secured in position with an anchor and a chain, which last is long enough for the depth of the water in which the buoy is placed to permit the free movement of the mass up and down.

"COLD LIGHT" IS NEW INVENTION

French Scientist Demonstrates His Illuminator.

CHEAPER AND SAFER, HE SAYS

Professor Dussaud Places Discovery at Disposal of His Government, Which Is Experimenting at Lighthouses With Great Success—Based on Principle of the Repose of Matter.

Paris.—The "cold light" is a new invention which, it is predicted, will revolutionize all forms of illumination.

Professor Branly informed the Academy of Sciences of this discovery, giving the credit of it to his former pupil, Professor Dussaud. Before a distinguished company of ambassadors, academicians and the French aristocracy Professor Dussaud gave a demonstration of his invention. It is based on the principle of the repose of matter, the theory being that, like animal organisms, matter needs rest, or molecular equilibrium. It is known that if one pair of shoes are worn constantly by the average person they will last four months, but that two pairs of shoes worn alternately will last not eight but sixteen months.

The "cold light" is an application of this principle to incandescent electric lamps, the light being concentrated on a single point by all the filaments work-

ing successively and projected through a lens multiplying illumination a thousandfold.

The advantages claimed for this light are:

First.—That there is no danger of fire from it because it gives out no heat.

Second.—That it requires 100 times less current, which can be generated by a tiny portable battery.

Third.—That it contains the ultra violet rays, requiring 100 times less electricity, and, with an inexpensive apparatus, can be used for moving pictures in schools, eliminating danger.

Photographers are expected to abandon magnesium, for a "cold light" attachment on a camera gives results with an exposure of one-fourth of the time needed for magnesium.

This invention will be especially valuable for light submarines and aerial navigation.

Professor Dussaud has patriotically placed his discovery at the disposal of the war ministry, whose experiments at the Biarritz lighthouse were conclusive. Dussaud paid a tribute to his master, Branly, as the first discoverer of the principle of wireless telegraphy, which he said was afterward put to practical use by Marconi.

GUARDING PRINCE OF WALES.
Detectives Watch Suffragettes and Indian Students at Universities.

Oxford, England.—Scotland Yard detectives in relays are guarding the Prince of Wales night and day and shadowing his every movement.

It is said that the vigilance of the detectives is for the twofold purpose of protecting his royal highness from attacks by suffragettes and from possible plots by Indian students in the universities.

Straw is Valuable.
The Graphic was recently told of two farmers who live within easy hauling distance of Newberg who burned their straw that was nice and bright, immediately after threshing in the fall. It would have cost \$2 a ton to bale the straw, but it would find an easy market now at \$6 a ton at least. Certainly these men have not made much of a study of the conservation policy.—Newberg Graphic.

Musical Wonders of Age.
The following is a copy of a telegram sent from Exeter, California, to Rev. Brink at Red Bluff, California: "Byron's Troubadours here February 1. Best audience in town for years. Applause terrific. Encourages on most numbers went as high as six times. People pronounce them wonders of age." This company will appear at the college chapel in Dallas February 27.

Mohair Meeting.
There will be a meeting of the Polk County Mohair association on Saturday, February 22, at 1:30 p. m., to consider the advisability of a pool.

J. H. BROWN, Pres.
Manager Everett of the Sheridan Lumber company was a Dallas visitor on business Wednesday.

C. L. Crider is having two new houses built on his property just this side of the LaCreole bridge on Main street.

Whistling Buoys.
They Are Simple In Principle and Certain In Operation.
PLAYTHINGS OF THE WAVES.
The Rise and Fall of the Water Give Birth to Their Penetrating Shrieks. Placing and Removing Them Are Tasks Fraught With Deadly Peril.

Sea travelers up and down our coast lines often hear a strange, weird sound port or starboard, a sort of compound of moan and shriek, at once soft and insistent, subdued and penetrating. It is the call of the whistling buoy to the man at the helm, warning him of school or dangerous place.

These whistling buoys, which are enormous masses of iron, often weighing several tons, are as simple in principle as they are certain in operation. The buoy proper consists of a huge pear shaped bulb, little end up, on top of which is a powerful whistle, protected from accidental blow or collision by a framework of iron bars, and an air intake. Below and projecting far down into the water is an open tube of metal. The whole thing is secured in position with an anchor and a chain, which last is long enough for the depth of the water in which the buoy is placed to permit the free movement of the mass up and down.

When a wave lifts the buoy up in the air the water in the tube, acting as a piston, sucks in air through the intake. It is confined in the bulb of the buoy by a simple valve which prevents its egress through the intake. When the waves drop the buoy in the trough of the waves the water in the tube presses up on the confined air and compresses it. It finds exit through the whistle, which thus sounds its warning note.

It might be supposed that, having no mechanism but a valve, such buoys, once put in position, could be left there for an indefinite period of time. But the sea has strange ways with her playthings, and even if the necessity of constant painting of the buoy to protect it from the action of sea water was not existent it would still be necessary to keep a watch on and replace them to take them up and replace them rather often, for the big tube projecting down into the water is a great attraction to barnacles and seaweed, and not infrequently these marine growths so interfere with the action of the buoy as to keep it silent in ordinary weather and to dim its voice in bad weather.

It then becomes necessary to "work" a new whistle in position, which is a regular part of the duty of a lighthouse tender or buoy tender, of which vessels there are many in the service.

When a buoy is to be "worked" the tender repairs to a yard or station and by means of her crane lifts on deck the newly painted and thoroughly repaired buoy which is to replace that one which is either silent or which has served its allotted time and is now due for replacement.

There is nothing difficult about this. It is getting the enormously large and unwieldy mass of iron overboard and taking on board the one which is in the water which causes the difficulty. The very waves which are necessary to the successful operation of the buoy make it hard to manage at the end of a crane on board a comparatively small vessel.

When a buoy tender goes to "work" a whistler she clears her deck of everything else but the buoy, which is secured with chains and chains against the roll of the vessel. The old buoy is approached cautiously, within a couple of hundred feet, and the new buoy is allowed to slide overboard rather than picked up and placed in the water, the crew guiding it by guy ropes, while the powerful crane lifts just enough to permit the buoy to move. With the vessel slowly rolling from side to side on the slow seas of even a quiet day—the good days are purposely picked for this work—the mass of freshly painted iron with its long tube presents potentialities for evil which must be closely watched. Let the buoy but get entangled of the deck and the fall tackle get jammed and there would come into being a three ton pendulum with an iron fall thirty-six feet long capable of smashing the boat to bits and certainly of sweeping broken bones men about the deck with no more effort than if they were so many flies.

But, if getting the new buoy overboard is dangerous work, hauling the old one in is more so. The buoy is first secured by good seamanship, managing the steam vessel, with a rope through the iron cage at its top. Working from this, ropes, chains and "springs" or heavy cables are brought into play and the whole very cautiously lifted and secured as it comes over the side. It is allowed to swing free not at all, save perhaps for an instant, just as it is laid flat on the deck, and then, apparently in the very face of death, a dozen men spring at the mass, ready to swing with the waves and to demolish them and thrust huge billets of wood underneath its sides to hold it long enough for lashings to make it secure. The boat being belted to the anchor chain then cautiously backs away to raise the anchor, and there is a general scampering away from the cable while this is being done, as should it break it would be like having a couple of cannon balls loose tearing along the deck.

However, so skillful are the handlers of heavy masses of iron on an unstable keel that it is rare that an accident happens.—C. H. Claudy in Scientific American.

The Way of Modern Fathers.
"Yes, before papa would consent to my marrying George he insisted on looking up his past life."
"Mercy! That was risky."
"But he didn't go very far. He stopped just as he found that George was the only nephew of three rich uncles."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Football.
Shall we, by reckless courage thrilled, forsake the phrase of yore and ask the question, "Who got killed?" Instead of "What's the score?"
—Washington Star.

WHISTLING BUOYS

They Are Simple In Principle and Certain In Operation.

PLAYTHINGS OF THE WAVES.

The Rise and Fall of the Water Give Birth to Their Penetrating Shrieks. Placing and Removing Them Are Tasks Fraught With Deadly Peril.

Sea travelers up and down our coast lines often hear a strange, weird sound port or starboard, a sort of compound of moan and shriek, at once soft and insistent, subdued and penetrating. It is the call of the whistling buoy to the man at the helm, warning him of school or dangerous place.

These whistling buoys, which are enormous masses of iron, often weighing several tons, are as simple in principle as they are certain in operation. The buoy proper consists of a huge pear shaped bulb, little end up, on top of which is a powerful whistle, protected from accidental blow or collision by a framework of iron bars, and an air intake. Below and projecting far down into the water is an open tube of metal. The whole thing is secured in position with an anchor and a chain, which last is long enough for the depth of the water in which the buoy is placed to permit the free movement of the mass up and down.

When a wave lifts the buoy up in the air the water in the tube, acting as a piston, sucks in air through the intake. It is confined in the bulb of the buoy by a simple valve which prevents its egress through the intake. When the waves drop the buoy in the trough of the waves the water in the tube presses up on the confined air and compresses it. It finds exit through the whistle, which thus sounds its warning note.

It might be supposed that, having no mechanism but a valve, such buoys, once put in position, could be left there for an indefinite period of time. But the sea has strange ways with her playthings, and even if the necessity of constant painting of the buoy to protect it from the action of sea water was not existent it would still be necessary to keep a watch on and replace them to take them up and replace them rather often, for the big tube projecting down into the water is a great attraction to barnacles and seaweed, and not infrequently these marine growths so interfere with the action of the buoy as to keep it silent in ordinary weather and to dim its voice in bad weather.

It then becomes necessary to "work" a new whistle in position, which is a regular part of the duty of a lighthouse tender or buoy tender, of which vessels there are many in the service.

When a buoy is to be "worked" the tender repairs to a yard or station and by means of her crane lifts on deck the newly painted and thoroughly repaired buoy which is to replace that one which is either silent or which has served its allotted time and is now due for replacement.

There is nothing difficult about this. It is getting the enormously large and unwieldy mass of iron overboard and taking on board the one which is in the water which causes the difficulty. The very waves which are necessary to the successful operation of the buoy make it hard to manage at the end of a crane on board a comparatively small vessel.

When a buoy tender goes to "work" a whistler she clears her deck of everything else but the buoy, which is secured with chains and chains against the roll of the vessel. The old buoy is approached cautiously, within a couple of hundred feet, and the new buoy is allowed to slide overboard rather than picked up and placed in the water, the crew guiding it by guy ropes, while the powerful crane lifts just enough to permit the buoy to move. With the vessel slowly rolling from side to side on the slow seas of even a quiet day—the good days are purposely picked for this work—the mass of freshly painted iron with its long tube presents potentialities for evil which must be closely watched. Let the buoy but get entangled of the deck and the fall tackle get jammed and there would come into being a three ton pendulum with an iron fall thirty-six feet long capable of smashing the boat to bits and certainly of sweeping broken bones men about the deck with no more effort than if they were so many flies.

But, if getting the new buoy overboard is dangerous work, hauling the old one in is more so. The buoy is first secured by good seamanship, managing the steam vessel, with a rope through the iron cage at its top. Working from this, ropes, chains and "springs" or heavy cables are brought into play and the whole very cautiously lifted and secured as it comes over the side. It is allowed to swing free not at all, save perhaps for an instant, just as it is laid flat on the deck, and then, apparently in the very face of death, a dozen men spring at the mass, ready to swing with the waves and to demolish them and thrust huge billets of wood underneath its sides to hold it long enough for lashings to make it secure. The boat being belted to the anchor chain then cautiously backs away to raise the anchor, and there is a general scampering away from the cable while this is being done, as should it break it would be like having a couple of cannon balls loose tearing along the deck.

However, so skillful are the handlers of heavy masses of iron on an unstable keel that it is rare that an accident happens.—C. H. Claudy in Scientific American.

The Way of Modern Fathers.
"Yes, before papa would consent to my marrying George he insisted on looking up his past life."
"Mercy! That was risky."
"But he didn't go very far. He stopped just as he found that George was the only nephew of three rich uncles."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Football.
Shall we, by reckless courage thrilled, forsake the phrase of yore and ask the question, "Who got killed?" Instead of "What's the score?"
—Washington Star.

For The Largest Factory Or The Smallest Shop

Electricity is the agent which serves all power needs perfectly. The factory manager employing hundreds of men operating hundreds of machines or the small shop owner requiring but one unit of central station electric power cheapest and most convenient.

Central station electric power is always ready at the turn of a switch day or night. It is dependable. No need to worry about breakdowns that may shut your plant down for days or weeks.

Compare your private power plant investment with the cost of installation of equal capacity in electric motors. The difference represents the capital which you could be employing to advantage in your business.

Our power experts would like to talk the matter over with you. They may be able to show you where you can make bigger profits by reducing your power costs. A report will cost you nothing. Telephone 24 and ask for the New Business Department.

Oregon Power Co.
605 Court Street Telephone 24

THE WORLD MOVES ITSELF
WE MOVE ANYTHING ELSE

DALLAS CITY TRANSFER
W. R. COULTER, Prop.

Stand—Kersey's Confectionery Store Phone 1061

No. 7472
REPORT OF THE CONDITION
of the

DALLAS NATIONAL BANK
At Dallas in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, February 4, 1913.

Resources.
Loans and Discounts \$125,302.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 2,231.14
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 25,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, none; to secure Postal Savings \$6,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc. 33,155.94
Banking