

Polk County Observer

Published Each Tuesday and Friday.

BY LEW GATES

Subscription Rates.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40
No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This is imperative, a live.

Entered as second-class matter in the Postoffice at Dallas, Oregon.

Office.....517-519 Court Street
Telephone.....Main 19

NOT WHAT WE GIVE.

His words were shed softer than leaves from the pine,
And they fell on Sir Launfal as snows on the brine,
That mingle their softness and quiet in one
With the shaggy unrest they float down upon;
And the voice that was softer than silence said:
"Lo, it is I! Be not afraid!
In many climes, without avail,
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail.
Behold, it is here—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water His blood that died on the tree;
The holy supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his aims feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."
—James Russell Lowell in "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

LIBERTY BELL COMING.

It now seems practically certain that the famous old Liberty bell will be permitted to travel to this coast and grace the coming Pacific-Panama exposition which will be held next year at San Francisco. The city of Philadelphia, which is the custodian of this venerable and precious relic of revolutionary times, has shown increasing solicitude concerning the safety of this national heirloom during recent years, and when the managers of the San Francisco exposition first suggested another loan of the bell it aroused numerous protests on the part of its Quaker guardians. Apparently, however, the latter have finally been convinced it will be quite safe to allow the bell to travel across the continent, and strong appeals having been made to their patriotism and generosity they are now inclined to grant the request.

The first trip made by the Liberty bell was in 1885, when it was sent to the world's industrial cotton exposition at New Orleans. At that time Philadelphia was all but prostrated with anxiety for fear the precious casting would be injured or that it would never again return to its rightful resting place. But after the New Orleans experience, the bell made five other trips without accident of any kind. It went to the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893; to the cotton states and Atlanta exposition, Atlanta, in 1895; to the interstate and West Indian exposition, Charleston, in 1902; to the one-hundred and twenty-eight anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, Boston, in 1903, and to the Louisiana purchase exposition, St. Louis, in 1904. On all of these trips it was carried over somewhat circuitous routes in order that as many people as possible might see it. On these various trips it was the recipient of one continuous ovation, serving in its mute way to carry forward its mighty mission begun in July, 1776, when it rang out the glorious announcement of the nation's birth "proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

When application was made to remove the bell to San Francisco, it was expected that Philadelphia would vigorously protest. It was proposed to take the relic upon the longest trip of its career and into a territory that naturally seemed perilously distant, from the Philadelphia standpoint. But the Philadelphia newspapers have viewed the matter in a generous spirit, one voicing the disposition thus: "Philadelphia has the honor of being the trustee and guardian of this valuable relic, but it has no right to be selfish and exclusive in a possession which is nothing if not national. It

is right, therefore, that it shall go to California. It has survived many such trips and will be in no greater danger from this one than before. To refuse to let it go would have caused disappointment and given a bad impression. To send it out on its mission of patriotism will show that Philadelphia has a true conception of its duty to the bell and to the country in its role of custodian of Liberty bell."

SEED PEDDLING.

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has recommended that the distribution of field and garden seeds by congressmen be discontinued, and The Observer is with the secretary, first, last and all the while in his recommendation. The federal government spends a good deal of money in the purchase and distribution of seeds. This money could be put to better use. The progressive farmer of today uses judgment in seed selection. He has found that it pays him to do so. The government does not help him any by sending him a few packages of junk, bought in bargain lots from seed dealers. There are members of congress who are consistently opposed to this seed distribution, but there are never enough of them at any session to defeat the appropriation for it. Most of the congressmen want everything that is coming to them. All of them want to keep on good terms with the farmer. While they know the seeds they send are of little account, they hope their rural constituency at least will be impressed by the fact that it has not been forgotten.

In this connection the views of a representative farm paper are interesting. The following is from a recent issue of Farm and Fireside: "The peddling of garden seeds is small business for a statesman, but we pay some 400 congressmen \$7500 a year and mileage for doing it. Of course they do other things, but all the time spent in seed peddling is paid for at the rate of \$7500 a year. As voters we ought to be too economical to hire seed distributors at that price. When we plant our garden we spend some time on it. We pick out the seeds carefully. If our congressman spends any time in studying our individual needs it must make the seeds he sends us very expensive, indeed, if we count only the congressman's time, to say nothing of what the government pays for the seeds. If he doesn't make individual selection, but simply says to his clerk, 'Well, you may put in the morning sending seeds to the grangers!' it's rather insulting to those who get the seeds. Instead of a personal attention from his representative in Congress the farmer receives a measly little doler of charity. It is as if every year the congressman sent the farmer's wife a calico apron. It is exactly the same thing, save that the apron would be a more useful gift! In either case it would seem rather insulting."

One of the reasons why the Post-office Department finds it so hard to avoid a yearly deficit is because of the tons of stuff that are sent free of postage by congressmen. The seeds, perhaps, are the smallest part of this, but if their distribution were stopped the department would at least experience some relief and might be able to handle the really valuable matter that is carried with greater expedition.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some neighboring communities to rigidly enforce the Sunday law, permitting certain businesses only to prosecute their regular avocations. When it comes to refraining absolutely from secular labor on the first day of the week the humble citizen finds himself in trouble. A large proportion of the population of the United States earns its bread on that day, and must have the bread. For instance, a man who furnishes provisions to the Sunday trains feels that he cannot lawfully be prevented from performing the act of charity, necessity and profit. But his neighbor feels, too, that he should like to enjoy like privileges. If one man may violate the letter of the law it is difficult to see how in our complex civilization the other fellow can justly be amerced for doing likewise. Time was if a man elected to travel on the Lord's day, he was not only refused food and drink, but was extremely lucky if he was not pilloried in the village market place for the edification of the populace. Since the railroad has made all men neighbors, Sunday travel is the rule and not the

exception, and hotels and their thousand adjuncts serve them as well as on "week days." What is sauce for the suspender seller, livery-man, and vender of confections, ought to be sauce for every man who walks erect. Why one trade or traffic should have a preference over another passes the understanding of man and has no scripture warrant. But public sentiment is the court of last resort; a law which outrages public opinion cannot long stand in any country, and still less in this where it is at all times supreme. The man who finds his neighbors un congenial can nowadays travel far and fast for a small sum of money.

OUR FIRE WASTE.

There is little danger of calling the attention of the American people too frequently to the tremendous and entirely inexcusable fire waste which annually occurs in this country. That this waste is a needless one is shown by a comparison of the fire loss records in this land and in other nations. In Germany, for instance, the average fire loss per annum amounts to only twenty cents a year. In this country, on the other hands, the average fire loss per person per year is \$2.68. Thus it figures out that our per capita fire loss in the United States is thirteen times what it is in Germany. In one year recently, the total fire waste in this country was nearly one-half of the new construction for that year, if to the actual losses by fire be added the excess cost of fire protection due to bad construction and excess premiums over insurance paid. London has eighty-one fires for each 100,000 people while New York has 300.

This is a very practical question because the experience of Europe generally and Germany in particular show that care of premises, in the way of the removal of all rubbish and other threatening material, the cautious inspection of chimneys, the repair of those that are defective, and generally speaking the exercise of constant precaution, can reduce the fire waste to a minimum. The question is a practical one because it affects the pocketbook of every citizen whether his property burns or not, for the man who carries an insurance policy must help to make good the losses occasioned by fires. Otherwise the fire insurance companies would soon go out of business.

The cost of fire insurance is high in this country because the fire waste is inexcusably high. Much can be done in educating the people to the care of their premises. This is one of the big facts behind "clean-up" work. A lot also can be done in the prompt conviction and severe punishment of those who periodically have "accidental" fires. Germany has a law making the assured responsible for a fire on his premises and puts the burden of proof on him that the fire was not caused by any lack of care on his part, or any violation of the fire laws.

Such a law has often been agitated for this country. At first blush such a measure would appear unfair, and unduly inquisitive but that it works well in Germany is shown by the fact that her per capita fire loss is the lowest of any European country.

THE HIRED MAN.

The strenuous opposition of the State Grange to the eight hour law, told in the news columns of The Observer, forcefully reminds one of how times have changed. This resolution as adopted deals more particularly with the hired man, that individual who now-a-days has the rest of the household holding pious hands heavenward nine-tenths of the time; for fear he will change his base, he being as sensitive as an ingrowing toenail. Just breathe to the hired man that the hack is designed for family use and he is likely to vanish through the tall timber without even waiting to gather up his lingerie. Drop to your knees and suggest that possibly he might have stripped the Jersey heifer with too much haste and he is apt to call for his time check in a voice which can be heard down the valley eighteen miles.

In an earlier day, it was different. Time was when if a hired man objected to pailing nineteen to twenty cows at 3 o'clock in the morning, and bedding shots at the midnight hour he would be most cordially invited to chase himself into the adjacent township, to the accompaniment of rosy-hued profanity. Now-a-days this method of procedure would be about as successful as applying a bust developer to a Shropshire ewe. Formerly, when the

mid-summer zephyrs gently fanned the bronzed face of the hired man, he would majestically stride through the dimpling dewdrops in a hickory shirt and a cherry smile, his bunions rattling in the meadow grass like unto artificial teeth against an overgrown gumboil, enroute to singing school at the tailgate of a cremo cigar. There, with a size eleven artfully squeezed into a seven boot, a celluloid shirt-front partly concealed by a hand painted necktie, laced to his bulbous bosom, he was simply the equal of his fellows, an unfeared member of the household from which he drew his daily rations.

Sass not the hired man of today unless you are prepared to move to town.

ENFORCE THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance adopted by the municipal council at its last regular session, providing for sewer connections, should be rigidly enforced. The power of local government to protect the health of the people and restore it when impaired is unquestioned, and The Observer sees no good and sufficient reason why some stringent measure should not be taken in the premises. It is important that sewer connections should be made wherever possible, to the end that the health of the general public shall be protected instead of being constantly jeopardized by negligence. With the spread of scientific knowledge throughout the land there has been enormous improvements along sanitary lines during the past decade, communities apparently vying with others for a betterment of conditions. Even the federal government has scattered through its various departments, a scientific service which it is now endeavoring to combine under the direction of a single bureau. States and cities have health boards, and they are considered of the utmost importance. The instructions and orders of these departments must be closely adhered to under all circumstances, for in them lie the safety of public health, and there is every reason why the health officers of the smaller towns should have equal authority so far as their balliwick is concerned.

The election of Mrs. Ora Cosper of this city secretary of the Rebekah Assembly of Oregon for the eighteenth successive time is a glowing tribute to efficiency.

Just as we get ready to softly close the coal bin for the summer, the old refrigerator opens with a bang this year that nearly knocks us over.

Take a peek at the calendar. Give the date the once-over. May, old top, is fast disappearing into the beautiful beyond. Straw hat time, the great emancipation period for the hot head, has arrived. The slaves in Egypt undertook to make bricks without straws. Remember what happened to them.

Beautiful lawns, magnificent roses, decorations of home, all tend to attract people to a community and make the promoters of these things more happy and contented with themselves and their surroundings.

Ohio housewives now are assured of getting just what they pay for. The state agricultural commission has begun enforcement of the law requiring that all packages of food must be marked with accurate net weights.

Every precinct committeeman of the republican party should attend the meeting of the County Central committee at the courthouse next Saturday.

The ice in the Yukon river is reported to be moving out. There certainly is plenty of variety in the climate of Uncle Sam's domain.

Some men who never drink a drop are so blamed tight all the time that you couldn't wring a nickel out of them with a clothes-wringer six feet high.

Huerta's mediators are in luck. It is a very propitious time to be away from home.

War is fearfully expensive. Huerta's unpaid drink bill alone amounts to \$2,000.

The "good old summer time" seems at last to have arrived in earnest.

The local fishermen are at it early and late these days.

The crops are just jumping these days.

TURN TO DAIRYING

(Continued from page 1.)

east and in Oregon. He spent much time looking over Polk county territory and finally came to the conclusion that, while there was little or no encouragement in the hope of immediate success, by the proper effort and constant work all the time, the farmers would become interested and a good business would be the result. This belief was based principally upon the farmers in Minnesota, who, 25 years ago, were about bankrupt from wheat raising, and who, just as soon as they abandoned that occupation and got into the dairy business, were out of debt and had started bank accounts.

"I know of only one man in Polk county who had as many as ten cows when this creamery was started," said Mr. Eldridge, "and that was Otis Wolverton, of Monmouth. Most of the farmers had one or two, and four or five in the hands of one man were rare exceptions. The first winter that we operated we averaged about 85 pounds of butter a day. We are making at the present time approximately 6000 pounds of butter a day, or, putting it into dollars and cents, approximately \$1680 per day. Over 1500 patrons now send us their cream." The output of the Independence creamery is now the largest in the state. In 1912 its sales were \$300,000.

Hay Now is Stored.

A large per cent of the yearly crop of hay in this county goes for a different purpose than it once did. Hay, formerly sold, is now stored away in the barns of the farmers, and fed to cows during the winter. Last summer the demand for hay was strong. Buyers from outside districts were canvassing the various sections, but very little was for sale. Farmers at that time were busy providing more room for hay and more stalls for cows. As the result liverymen also had to do more soliciting than usual in obtaining their annual supply. A wide range of feed had been chosen by the farmers and dairymen for their herds. In the fall many acres were placed into silos and large quantities of pumpkins were stored away temporarily for feeding. Beets also were in the schedule. At the present time there are tons of kale being used in Polk county and it is so abundant that wagon loads are available at small cost. Kale has proved good for cows on account of its qualities for producing rich milk and the small expense required in growing.

Many dairymen are receiving monthly cream checks amounting to over \$100, and some far in excess of that figure. They have secured much valuable information through the extension department of the Oregon Agricultural College, and an observation of the leading dairies will show that new ideas have been applied. The industry occupies the entire county, although the south section constitutes the largest number of dairies. Along any road in the county farmers may be seen hauling their cans of cream.

The increase in the annual output of butter for the last two years has been remarkable, and this has been brought about by more favorable conditions for keeping cows. The creamery men aid the prospective dairymen by securing cows for them, and when this is done the highest grade of stock is brought out. A splendid spirit prevails between the men who produce the cream and those who manufacture the butter, for each is interested in the welfare of the other. When the creamery puts out an improved brand of butter, the dairyman is benefitted by a raise in the price paid for his cream. The product from the creameries has a ready market, and consumers in many parts of the state are on the lists of the concerns.

For dairying not much land is required. Money is being made at the business on tracts of land of from 15 to 25 acres. A piece large enough to raise an adequate supply of hay, corn, kale, beets and pumpkins is necessary. The feed needed, outside of that which can be raised by the farmer himself, is not large in many cases.

Real Center In South.

The real center of dairying in Polk county lies toward the southern part, although the industry is represented in all sections. The Luckiamute Valley is gaining rapidly in its importance as a dairy district. There are acres of pasture lands and fields with the proper vegetation for grazing purposes. The land is watered sufficiently by small streams. The number of high-grade Jersey cows in the herds of the dairymen in the Luckiamute country is growing each year as feed and room permits.

Dairying in Polk county is being encouraged in several ways. One of these is the latest and best method for keeping the boys on the farm to get them interested. It is the study of dairying, introduced in the rural schools early in the school year by County School Superintendent H. C. Seymour and W. A. Barr, representing the extension department of the Oregon Agricultural College. A contest was begun among the pupils in which monthly milk and cream analyses and three weights of milk each month are required. Teachers of the schools and parents of the districts who are largely owners of dairy herds are heartily endorsing the plan. They say their children are interested in the affairs of the farm and are instilled with a desire to sometime own and operate a dairy. Several pupils, however, already have cows of their own. In cases

where the parents have no cows the milk of neighbors' cows is tested in the contest.

The general good financial condition of dairy owners in Polk county is shown by the numerous recent improvements on the farms and in the barns. The most up-to-date methods of cleanliness are in vogue, and dairymen are constantly watching for the best stock for milking and breeding purposes.

M'TIMMONS VALLEY.

Sam McBeth was a business caller at Falls City last week. George Sullivan of Monmouth visited at the home of his mother and brothers last week.

Joe Roberts has completed his lighting plant. Prospects for a farmers' creamery for this neighborhood appear to be bright.

Strawberry Harvest Begins.

Home-grown strawberries are now on the market, and are of excellent quality. The weather has been favorable during the past fortnight, the berries having abundant time to reach large proportions before ripening. Robert Fisher, who is the most extensive grower in this locality, commenced picking on Monday.

Mrs. Werner Very Low.

Mrs. Werner has been quite low the past two days, and her condition was such yesterday that her sons were summoned to the bedside.

THE CLASSIFIED "AD."

In learning to utilize Classified Advertising, you take a "six-league" stride toward success! There are still some people living in Dallas and Polk county who have not learned to use The Observer's classified advertising columns. They know that there are "such things as 'want ads,'" and probably assume that some people must find them useful. But, for some reason or other, they have not put these "ads" to the test of usefulness to themselves. These same people have "caught up" with events in many other directions. They utilize the telephone, the telegraph, gas, electric light, the street cars. They adopt modern conveniences for house-keeping. They utilize time and labor-saving appliances in business. But, having a task for a classified advertisement to do, they try to find some other way to accomplish it. If it is a renting task, they depend upon a placard. If it is a property selling task, they put up a "For Sale sign." If it is a position-finding task, they rely upon personal friends to help them. If they have furnished rooms to rent, they place an advertisement in the window or over the door bell. When these people make their first successful use of want advertising, they acquire a new optimism. Irksome tasks become mere business matters. New possibilities without number open to them. They learn to utilize the "Six-League Boots" of publicity when occasion requires—and every little daily problem becomes manageable. The Observer is published Tuesdays and Fridays, and gives results. It has been proven.

Dr. Toel Returned

from Portland
Sunday
and has again taken up his
Practice

Last Tuesday Dr. Toel was suddenly compelled to go to Portland on important business. He is sorry that he had no time to put a notice into the newspapers before he left, as five new patients called at his office while he was gone. He is sorry these parties were disappointed by not finding him in Dallas, but he hopes that they will call again during the present week, when they will be sure to find him at his office.

While in Portland he took out of storage three more of his licenses and diplomas and had frames made for all six of them, that now hang on the walls of his office, so that all callers can convince themselves of his qualifications and rights to practice medicine and surgery.

While in Portland he also took out of storage a large electric machine which he needed for his cancer operations and for treatment of fibroid tumors of the womb.

As the machine was built for direct current, and Dallas has only alternating current, he had to change the machine partly so it will run on alternating current.

This was the cause of a few days more delay before he could return to Dallas. Dr. Toel is now ready to accept for treatment any cases that may call and he is better equipped than ever to get the best results.