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BY LEW CATES

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**CANNON ON WILSON.**

President Wilson is engaged in smashing precedents.

The president has delivered his messages from the rostrum of the speaker of the house. In that he has smashed a precedent of a hundred years.

President Wilson smashed another old precedent in abolishing the New Year's reception. This abandonment of an old social custom is not of importance, but it reminds me of an incident in the administration of Lincoln.

On the morning of Jan. 1, 1863, the president copied the emancipation proclamation with his own hand, working at his desk until the hour for the New Year's reception to begin. Then he went to the blue room and for four hours shook hands with thousands of citizens. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lincoln returned to his desk with his right hand so swollen that he could scarcely hold a pen, but after manipulating and massaging the fingers for a few minutes he took the pen and wrote "Abraham Lincoln" to the most significant document ever issued from the White House.—Joseph G. Cannon.

**NEED OF SUNDAY REST.**

Most of the arguments relating to the advantage of a weekly day of rest have to do with the religious and ethical phases of this problem, and of course this is a point of view not to be slightly dismissed. But the scientific study of the matter and its direct bearings on human efficiency should appeal to a still larger number of people, even to secularists who do not care for the religious aspect of Sunday as a day of rest from toil. The current number of The Journal of the American Medical association contains an article giving the results of such a scientific study of the question, made by Dr. Martin, of the laboratory of physiology at Harvard university, and some of his associates, who have devoted much time to a careful investigation of the relation between a regular rest day and human efficiency during the remainder of the week.

A number of interesting experiments were conducted by these investigators, who placed under observation a certain number of medical students, of average mental and physical qualities. These students were devoting six days of the week to their regular daily tasks. On Sundays they were not strictly idle, but, of course, their occupations on that day differed greatly from the weekly routine. The results obtained showed that at the beginning of the week's work the nerve tension was very high; then it began to decrease until at the end of the week it was very low. But, with the day of rest sandwiched between the week's work and the week to follow, the nerve tension again resumed its high point.

The decline in the nerve tension was due exclusively to fatigue. And fatigue is the great handicap of all work. A person is efficient in proportion as his power of endurance is great. The capacity for much work is of little avail unless one has the endurance power to do it right along, and do it well. Hence, Dr. Martin concludes, that the day of rest is indispensable to insure the highest efficiency of which a human being is capable. Even in machinery, it has proved true that intervals of stoppage will enable it to do better work. And this is true, in a higher sense, of the human machine. The day of rest is a relief from the daily routine. There is nothing so disheartening, as a rule, nothing so galling, nothing so corroding as the routine work of every day, with no hope to escape from it, unless one has means to take a vacation. And if one works seven days in the week, the slave of routine, he soon becomes as interesting as a mummy, and he can think only in the terms of the sordid surroundings of his daily life.

Independently of all religious or ethical considerations, the man who

works, no matter what his occupation is, needs a day of rest every week. It is one of the blots on our so-called civilization that, oftentimes, this is denied him.

**ANOTHER CRISIS?**

There are rumors of a renewed crisis with Japan over the California anti-alien land law and treaty rights, and serious difficulty may arise, notwithstanding Mr. Green's assertion on the chautauqua platform here last week to the effect that the Japs are simply bluffing. A few days ago it was announced that Japan again had taken up this question and would press for a settlement of disputed points. And now comes a report that the Atlantic fleet—the pick and best of the American navy, including some twenty battleships and many smaller craft—will be sent to Pacific waters next March by way of the new Panama canal, and probably will remain on this side of the continent for an indefinite period of time.

Although Secretary Daniels declares the latter plan has no especial significance in connection with international affairs, and is merely an arrangement adopted for the purpose of having the bulk of the American navy in proximity to the coming Panama-Pacific exposition, at the time the latter enterprise is being held at San Francisco, correspondents and others have been quick to jump at the conclusion that the real reason for a new naval plan has something to do with the pending dispute between Japan and this nation. It is suggested that big naval fleets naturally are kept in localities where there is the most apparent need of them, and that joining the Atlantic and Pacific fleets—the latter already being stronger than ever before—is a move that cannot be explained by a pretended desire to mass American warships in the vicinity of an exposition. Also it is suggested that this exactly would be the plan of this government if it were apprehensive of trouble with Japan, and desired to be in position to checkmate any threatening move by the latter.

Whatever may be the truth of the situation—and of course the administration authorities know the inside facts better than anyone else—it is to be hoped the intimations of a renewed crisis with Japan will prove groundless, and that the two nations will settle their differences in an amicable manner. That some of the new laws of this country have given offense to the Japanese is a fact not to be overlooked, but the statesmen and leaders of that nation are too shrewd to be pushed into a conflict with this country without a settled conviction of wrong and injustice on the part of their countrymen. And even then they would hesitate about tackling something that foreshadowed positive disaster, the prospect of which would be increased by a strong American naval force in Pacific waters.

**SEES THE LIGHT.**

Commenting on The Observer's editorial with reference to promoting the Made-in-Oregon campaign, The Hillsboro Independent has the following: "Referring to the Made-in-Oregon campaign The Dallas Observer very properly says that if Oregon manufacturers would use the methods employed by those without the state instead of depending upon a paid propaganda by professional propagandists they might get more return for their money. About the only manufactured product that is not widely advertised in Oregon newspapers is the made-in-Oregon product, and it is an established fact that advertising sells goods. True, money is spent on professional boosters who claim to be able to develop public spirit that will sell the homemade product and a funny side if it is that they expect the newspapers who are not recognized by the manufacturers to get in and boost the game. But, as The Observer well says, if this money was spent in straight-out, legitimate advertising in the Oregon country newspapers there might be more practical results even if there was less hot air and fewer banquets attended only by those who do not need converting. The fellow the Oregon manufacturer must reach if he would increase his sales is the man who buys the eastern made goods and he can only be reached by legitimate and skillful advertising."

**TO FLY OVER OCEAN.**

Interest is increasing in the proposed attempt to fly across the Atlantic ocean this summer, using the large heavier-than-air machine which has been constructed under the personal supervision of Glenn Curtiss,

one of the leading aviators and airplane experts of this country. This air craft, which embodies several important innovations, expected to fit her for the particular work intended, has been undergoing trial tests during the past week, and according to reports she fully meets the requirements and expectations of her builders and those who hope to pilot her in the first trans-ocean flight ever made by man. Lieutenant Porte, who will be in command of this remarkable and somewhat hazardous undertaking, feels confident the proposed trip will be successfully carried out, and if his hopes and expectations are verified it will set a new and notable mark of human achievement.

The name of this new air craft is the America, and if she meets the expectations of those who pin their faith in her ability to cross the ocean it almost will be felt that the name itself was an augur of good luck and success. It is doubtless true that the effort at a forty-hour flight is, in the present state of aeronautic knowledge and construction, a most venturesome attempt. But if the ocean is ever to be crossed through the air, the first attempt must be made some time. And, as it has been definitely determined that this season and this craft shall mark the initial trial, everybody will earnestly hope for the success that would mark a splendid forward step in the new art.

**OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.**

There appears to be widespread dissatisfaction with some of the aspects of our vaunted educational system, and the attitude of severe criticism maintained by the public toward it are encouraging symptoms presaging its reformation. No one who ponders the abstracts of various addresses by well-known educators of this and other states can fail to be struck with the note of discontent that pervades them. The teachers no less than the parents recognize the fact that the American school system, while perfectly sound in principle, is not altogether sound in practice. A preparatory course for the ministry, medicine or law is not the object of the public school system. Some of the boys are going to be laborers, mechanics, artisans and what not. Not all of them can become professional men. It seems reasonable, therefore, that we should give these boys in school the things that will be useful to them in after life, instead of striving to fill their heads with classics, useful only, according to the authority quoted, for three professions. The intense practicality of the age, the utilitarian tendencies of our civilization strongly demand that less emphasis be put on the merely cultural studies. Historically speaking, our grade schools have developed as places where youth may prepare for the high school, while that institution in turn has been closely articulated with the college or university. This is all well enough for those fortunate enough to be able to complete the entire course. But the fact has been more or less ignored that the great mass of school children finish their schooling without either high school or university courses. These young adventurers in to real life should be as well equipped as possible for their enterprise. They now waste many precious moments in merely cultural study, when they might be devoting their time to studies that will help them along the thorny path of real life.

Common school education needs reformation in practical directions. It is a happy circumstance that those who study education most deeply, and those who merely come in contact with its manifestations through their children are coming to agree on that point.

**RURAL CREDITS PROPOSAL.**

A number of the leading farm journals of the country, together with representatives of certain agricultural organizations, have petitioned the chairmen of the house and senate committees on banking and currency, asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate the rural personal credit plan devised by R. C. Milliken. Mr. Milliken has given many years of study to this subject, familiarizing himself with the European and other foreign models for such systems. He has received for his project the tentative indorsement of many leading spokesmen of the agricultural classes, for whose especial benefit this system is intended.

It is not fairly to be charged that this proposed legislation is in the nature of special consideration for a special class. The charge might just

as reasonably be made that the new banking system, entering in the federal reserve board, is a special concession to the commercial, as distinguished from the agricultural interests. As a matter of fact, these two very different interests require different accommodations, and in most countries this fact has been recognized by the creation of very unlike systems, each suited to its especial function.

It will appear, in fact, that this proposal of a commission of experts to investigate this concededly important question is deserving of serious consideration. The ordinary investigation of a technical problem of this sort by a committee of congress must necessarily be in large part devoted to the preliminary work of informing committees about general principles that would be perfectly familiar at the outset to a body of experts. The result is a tedious proceeding, wasting time and money, and producing a record from which it is well-nigh impossible to extract the valuable and useful parts.

In this regard the British practice of royal commissions of qualified experts for such inquiries is far superior to our own method. It is this method that makes the royal commission reports carry authority wherever they are studied. Mr. Milliken's selection as an expert to help manage such an inquiry as is now proposed into rural credits, would guarantee that the work would be handled intelligently and with the certain purpose of getting directly at essentials. The occasion is a most fitting one for undertaking a new and improved procedure in illuminating fields.

**PENNY POSTAGE MOVEMENT.**

Although the movement to secure one-cent letter postage is being kept up in this country, it does not seem to be making much progress. Some individuals and some business organizations have given this plan their approval, but in a good many instances this apparently has been done without any particular study of the question and the probable effects of the proposed change. The other day a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to which had been referred a request that the chamber indorse the one-cent postage campaign, made a report which showed that it really had looked into the matter. It recommended that the chamber go on record against one-cent postage for the present. "Business men," the committee said, "are willing to pay properly for prompt service."

It is a well known fact that so-called first-class mail, carried at the present two-cent postage rate, is the main source of profit in the postal service. With letters at one cent there would be no profit, but a loss to be made up by taxation. Taxation would fall upon the whole people. A letter service at less than cost would save a good deal of money for a few large business houses. It would not profit at all the average consumer whose postage bill is about a dollar a year, and whose saving by one-cent postage would be more than eaten up by increased taxes.

The postal service should not make money, but it should as a whole be self-sustaining. There is no general demand for one-cent letter postage, which would make the postal service a charge upon the public.

**INCOME TAX DODGERS.**

According to a statement given out by Secretary McAdoo, of the federal treasury department, the proceeds of the first federal income tax collection amounted to only a little more than one-half the sum that had been estimated and anticipated. In other words the federal authorities, figuring on what information was available, thought they could count on about \$54,000,000 being collected under the federal income tax which became operative last year, the assessment being on incomes for the last ten months of the calendar year. Instead of that sum being paid with taxable incomes, however, it appears that the total collections amounted to only \$30,750,000, which is \$23,250,000 short of the official estimates, and which makes such a hole in the anticipated federal revenues that it is now claimed the treasury department will close the fiscal year with a probable deficit of about \$7,000,000.

When Uncle Samuel goes in to a matter of this kind he usually makes a thorough job of it, and it is therefore safe to say that the income tax dodgers will soon discover there is someone on their trail. Perhaps for their own peace of mind, as well as for their personal safety and pro-

tection, they will conclude to "come down" before the shooting begins—in other words, to make a clean breast of it by frankly confessing they have overlooked or neglected their duty, and dig up the income tax which they should have declared and paid at the proper time. By adopting this plan they probably will escape more lightly than if they try to escape the payment of their honest taxes. For, while "uncle" may not get all the tax dodgers, he is bound to get some of them, and the penalties of the law are quite severe for those who either honestly or dishonestly fail to pay an income tax in the manner and to the amount prescribed by the statute.

Of course Uncle Sam, in other words the administration, is greatly disappointed over this poor showing of income tax payments, but suspecting that there has been considerable evasion of honest income taxes due the government, "uncle" is going after the ones who have "welched" and thereby put themselves in the class of tax dodgers. According to Secretary McAdoo, "active steps will immediately be taken to discover all evasions of the law, and a large additional amount of income tax undoubtedly will be collected from these delinquents."

**NOVELMANIA.**

Some men of today hate the ordinary more than their fathers hated hades. The college professor, seized with this mania for the new, pronounces all the cherished hymns as doggerel, and various doctrines as imaginations of the human mind. He will advocate the practice of euthanasia as the most expedient way to cure cancer, and prescribe a method of diet each new moon. But the college professor is driven to it by a clamoring public, crazy with a desire to hear him talk. The preacher who does not hold the creed of the up-to-date church is liable, like the nobleman's servants, to be stoned from his parish with the epithets of old foggyism and narrow-mindedness. And so our down the long line.

Novelmania first introduced the kangaroo walk, and the icy finger tips for a handshake; it calls the end of the school year the commencement, and the butting into society the coming out. Novelmania in business is at its best, because it has a clientele trained to look for a prize after a bargain as DeSoto sought the fountain of youth, and to expect a gold brick at the hand of every sleek-looking fellow in a fancy vest.

**FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE.**

The campaign against tuberculosis which is being waged all over the civilized world has been productive of one great good along educational lines in that it has taught people the value of fresh air and sunshine. It has taught them to apply the simplest rules of hygiene to the manner of every day living. And yet there are many households, singularly enough, where there seems to be no faith in such simple prophylactic remedies as unadulterated air and unobstructed sunshine.

Bacteriologists tell us that the direct rays of the sun are the most effective of bactericides. Old practitioners rely upon fresh air more than the administration of iron to restore health and strength to the system and to feed the waning red blood corpuscles. But air and sun are so utterly common, you know. In many of our up-to-date residences the whole southern exposure of the house is given over to flowers and ferns while the children are kept securely in a north room. The roses blossom, but the children fade; the ferns thrive, but the innocents decay. We have hygienic bread, hygienic plumbing, hygienic kitchens, hygienic rampant everywhere, but we shut out the air as if it were polluted, and follow the sun around his course drawing down the shades. The sun is life and the air is strength. They are the foremost of all therapeutic agents—better let them in.

It really begins to look as though the septic tank may be constructed after all.

If you don't get at first what you ask for don't give up and sit down in despair, but instead make a stir, howl and make a noise, and work at the same time for the accomplishment of your object.

The Observer is gratified over the determination of the council to improve the sanitary condition of the city. While Dallas is probably one of the most healthful places in Oregon, no chances should be taken,

**NOTICE**  
 —TO—  
**ICE CONSUMERS**

Those persons desiring ice in the residence districts are requested to display their "Ice Wanted" card the first thing in the morning, as only forenoon delivery is made in this territory.

Those customers not having cards are requested to call at the plant and get one, leaving their street and number.

**DALLAS ICE CO.**

**Genuine Hand-Carved Teak Wood**

WE ARE SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE, HAND-CARVED TEAK WOOD, IN SERVING TRAYS, COLLAR BOXES, PIN TRAYS, JEWEL BOXES, HAIR BOXES, AND A DOZEN OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A FEW OF THESE BOXES FOR KEEPSAKES. PRICES FROM \$1.50 TO 5c.

**Hayter's Book Store**  
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And consequently you must be interested in fresh fruits. We can supply the housewife's wants in any quantity at JUST THE RIGHT TIME, and at lowest market prices. See us about it, or telephone for quotations. It will be to our mutual advantage.

**Loughary Grocery**  
 DALLAS, OREGON

**NEW PLUMBING SHOP**

512 Main Street. After having been with Guy Bros. for six years I have opened a shop at the above number and solicit your patronage.

**H. H. RICH**

I am in Business for Your Health. Phone 452.



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of the cost of the lumber you require you can depend upon it that the figures will be as low as first-class, well seasoned lumber can be sold for honestly. If you pay more you get too much. If you pay less you get less either quality or quantity.

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