

Polk County Observer

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BY LEW CATES

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SAID OF WAR.

The divine command says,
"Thou shalt not kill."

Murder is murder.—Theodore Roosevelt.

War, I call it murder.—James Russell Lowell.

War is wholesale murder; war is hell.—General William T. Sherman.

War is the trade of barbarism.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Not less than 8,500,000,000 human beings have been slain in war since the beginning of the world.—Edward Burke.

The warrior's name shall be a name abhorred and bear forever the curse of Cain.—Henry W. Longfellow.

War is murder by the law.—Young.

There has never been a good war or a bad peace.—Benjamin Franklin.

Gall and power are the chief causes of war.—Tacitus.

Where bleed the many to enrich the few.—Shenstone.

Most of the debts of this world represent condensed drops of blood.—Henry Ward Beecher.

THE COST OF CIVILIZATION.

The high cost of living is erroneously defined; the expression is a misnomer. What we complain of is the high cost of modern civilization; the civilization that has reduced the laborer's working day from twelve to eight hours; the civilization that prohibits and regulates child labor; the civilization that builds and maintains free public schools and insists on compulsory attendance; the civilization that taxes itself to provide institutions to care for the blind, the insane and the helpless defective; the civilization that provides hospitals for the sick, public parks and play grounds for the poor, enacts pure food laws, maintains quarantine boards and sanitary inspection officers to protect and safeguard public health; the civilization that promotes education by free public libraries and state supported universities; the civilization that builds and supports churches in every community in town or country, contributes liberally to build associations for the encouragement of right living and a higher standard of morals. All these evolutionary evidences of progressive civilization must be included in the present cost of living.

Another important cause affecting the cost of social progress, is our self-imposed standard of living. We demand better houses to live in; better clothes to wear; better food to eat; more holidays and recreation; better, quicker and more luxurious means of transportation and communication. Fine furniture, carpets, rugs, and decorations are not confined to the palaces of the rich, but are found in the houses of the average citizen, the common people.

Invention has cheapened and multiplied the things desired by the human family. Luxuries of the past have become common necessities of the present. The cost of living is largely self-imposed, a cultivated need. Before the days of railroads and refrigerator cars, local communities had to provide their own wants and necessities. Their food was limited to things grown in their immediate neighborhood. Fresh meat was mainly a winter fare, and fresh vegetables a summer diet; each available only in their season.

The modern printing press with its rapidly revolving self-acting mechanism, together with the wizard-like Mergenthaler type-setting device has cheapened and multiplied the demand for printed matter. This emblem of civilization, while primarily cheap as salvation, contributes largely to the high cost of living. The advertising tax gatherer tells everything we

drink; everything we wear or use; breakfast foods made familiar by some fancifully advertised name put in attractive packages and sold to consumers at 10 to 25 cents a pound, while the grain or meal from which they are made, equally wholesome and palatable, is worth two or three cents a pound. This profit of two hundred or four hundred per cent is divided between the manufacturer and the newspaper and magazines employed to exploit and attract public attention by expensive alluring advertisements, appealing to the modern mania for haste and domestic convenience, regardless of expense.

The American farmer is the chief beneficiary of the present high price of food stuffs, but, of course, the farmer is immune from criticism or responsibility for the advancing price of farm products. The packing companies are not responsible for the present high cost of living; on the contrary, their economies in conserving and saving by-products previously wasted, have resulted to the general benefit. The grumbling of the average consumer at the present size of his grocery and meat bills comes largely from the comparison of the lower prices prevailing years ago when agriculture furnished employment for two-thirds of our population. As late as 1890 the ratio of urban to rural population was 40 to 60. Land was cheap and the farmers skimmed the cream off their fertile fields and sold it to the city consumer (or for export) at skim milk prices. Beef and pork sold at five cents a pound, butter ten cents, eggs six cents a dozen, chickens ten cents each, potatoes and corn ten cents a bushel, and all farm products in proportion. We are now suffering from too much urbanism; city life has become temptingly attractive. The men who feed the world are no longer undesirable citizens; no longer poor and neglected. The parcel post, the rural mail and telephone are at his service. The traction engine, the steam thrasher, the self-binder, the riding plow and the gasoline motor help to lighten his labors. He lives on independence road and the city dweller must acknowledge the farmers' right to a fair price for furnishing our tables with food stuffs more varied and luxurious than could be obtained by the commissary of kings and princes, two centuries ago.

The North American Indian lived cheaply; his house was little better than the wild beast's lair; his clothing was homemade and never changed in fashion; his food supply had little variety and was not the product of scientific farming; he lived in friendly companionship with nature and never dreamed of delicatessen luxuries. No one desires to turn back to the days of cheapness and barbarism. Let us rejoice that we live in the civilization of the present day, without grumbling at its cost.

AN IDEAL LOCATION.

That Dallas is an ideal location for wood-working institutions of various character is at once made apparent by the almost inexhaustible supply of raw materials at its very threshold. The only mystery is that long ere this capitalists have not sought this favored locality for the safe investment of their wealth in manufactories of this kind. The peculiar adaptability of the woods found on the sloping mountain sides and in the valleys of this region for the manufacture of thousands of articles of commerce should attract attention, and bring to us a tin-pail brigade numbering hundreds, if not thousands. And The Observer believes that if our resources in this direction were intelligently made known to the world this end could be attained. Capital is ever seeking new fields for investment; the timber resources of the eastern states have practically been depleted, and other locations must be found for the successful prosecution of numberless businesses requiring the very woods found here in such magnificence and in such great abundance. Furniture of almost every description, woodenware, cooperage, veneering, willow-ware, buggy boxes, baskets, and a thousand and one other articles of every day use might be profitably made in Dallas and shipped to every section of the country.

THE BATTLESHIP CRAZE.

The United States is now about to build one battleship that is going to cost twenty millions of dollars. The "big navy" shouters have been bombarding Congress for years with demands for the laying down of two

new battleships each year, and everybody who has questioned the wisdom of this policy has been attacked and ridiculed as a "little navy man." The present administration has gone in strongly for battleships. Congress has been told that we have not half enough dreadnoughts, although we are at present maintaining a force of more than fifty thousand seamen and the total outgo for Uncle Sam's navy is more than \$100,000,000 annually. That one big ship that is going to cost twenty millions represents the outlay necessary for not less than two hundred sea-going submarines, and probably as many more aeroplanes. To man these new war machines might require altogether three or four thousand men, but even if we had a thousand of each type there would be needed a naval force of not more than twenty thousand. Our naval expenses would shrink to the extent of probably, \$70,000,000 a year if Admiral Scott's ideas were to be adopted by the men at the head of our government. When will they be adopted? Perhaps not for ten years to come. The political momentum of seventy millions a year, or \$700,000,000 in a decade, is a huge power. The private builders of warships, the navy yards, each with its crowd of politicians and its labor union organization, the contractors who supply a hundred different things that go to make up a warship, and the thousands of needless naval officers who would have to get a living some other way if common sense ideas like those of Admiral Scott were to prevail, constitute altogether a huge machine which cannot easily be put out of business. One result may be accomplished if the British Admiral's views are given proper circulation. The Hon. Joseph Daniel's extravagant and indefensible scheme for establishing a government armor plate factory, at an alleged cost of \$5,000,000, which would not be actually less than \$20,000,000, may be defeated, as it deserves to be. The development of a sound public opinion on this question will be much helped by the improvement in aeroplane, now going forward at such rapid rate. The submarine boat was an American invention, and our government might well have led the world in declaring its efficacy as a means of naval defense.

DESERTING THE SHIP.

It is getting more and more difficult for the papers which started out with the democrats to stay in the ranks, and a number of the most conspicuous ones have dropped out. It is no one thing that the secession is based on. Some that have given up supporting the party are red hot for free trade, but disapprove of the Mexican policy. Some cannot stand the free trade, but think the anti-trust program is all right. While others think the regulation of business and non-regulation of the unions is the great defect of the administration. The most conspicuous papers in the East that were all democratic when the administration started out and are only partly so now are the New York Times, Post and World, and the Hartford Times. All these are now so critical of the administration that they read as they used to when the republicans were in power. The Mexican policy is not popular with the people and the business policy is in even greater disfavor, and the newspapers simply reflect the predominant sentiment. The open defection of the great papers of the party seems to have little effect on the party program, although the newspaper correspondents do represent that some democratic congressmen think that the anti-trust program should be put over till after the next election while the president wants to push the bills through at this session. This may, however, be merely a policy of expediency and represent no change of view on the merit of the bills. One of the original supporters of Wilson was the Outlook, but is it now extremely critical.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

According to The Journal of the American Medical association there are at least thirty so-called medical schools in this country whose diplomas to graduates are practically worthless, on account of the low standards of these schools and the consequent refusal of state boards to recognize the credentials issued by them. It is claimed that in from fourteen to thirty-two states the diplomas of a more or less large proportion of these suspicious schools are not considered acceptable. In these states the graduates of these schools are not even admitted to the required

examinations for licenses to practice medicine.

Obviously this information should be given wide publicity, particularly in the interests of prospective medical students. Before selecting a medical school the student should know whether the training furnished and the diploma given by that school will qualify him for examination and for a license to practice medicine in any state he may choose. The fact that recognition has been withdrawn or withheld from certain medical colleges, is not always given publicity by state boards and, of course, is not published in the announcements of the colleges affected. Some students, therefore, have not been aware of the conditions until they had matriculated, or even until they applied for a license to practice. Hundreds of students who have entered low-grade medical colleges, have spent large sums of money and have devoted three or four years to study, or have been graduated before they learned that their diplomas were practically worthless.

This is wrong and places a life-long handicap on these students. Information regarding the non-recognition of low-grade medical colleges by state boards should be in the hands of every prospective medical student when he chooses his college. This knowledge will enable him to avoid the serious mistake of making a bad start on his life's work. The intelligent student, thus informed, would certainly not waste his time and money in a low-grade institution, when in the same time and with perhaps even less money he could obtain a training in a thoroughly well-conducted medical school which would not only better equip him for his profession, but would also enable him to render better service to the people who will depend on him for medical attention or hygienic instruction.

THE ENGINEER.

The fact that a competent engineer can save the city many times his salary by preventing poor and faulty construction, by careful devotion and study to the one line of his profession, that of improvements and construction by the most modern and efficient methods, is one that the general public is slow to realize. Sometimes we congratulate ourselves on the dollars we "save" by dispensing with expert services, and later discover the dollars lost by exorbitant prices for poorly executed work. To have construction properly started is half the battle, and competency must necessarily be at the helm to eliminate future expense and dissatisfaction. Expert authority in command means that the city will have pride in its appearance and the character of its public work, obtained with the least possible cost.

Comparatively few cities of the smaller class have persons outside of the civil engineer, who has the training the perfect knowledge of municipal and general technical work, or the time to give gratis for the purpose of carefully and accurately planning and supervising the execution of work. The experiences of many towns throughout the country with construction contractors or improving companies, where incompetency has been in supervising authority, are indeed sad. A councilman may work on the theory if he is not wrong he must be right—whereas the engineer is a creature of mathematics and definite notes, and data, which if left to the average councilman would be lost, forgotten, or so confounded as to be absurd. The competent engineer has the figures and records, and the absolute instrumental process of arriving at perfect conclusions at both ends. Common sense indicates that a man whose interests are in the city has the incentive, if not harassed and hindered, to make good and win respect and trust, and honestly serve the people. Deal with him as if he knew his business and if asked for advice the engineer is the technical authority. If he shows himself incompetent, fire him, that is the easiest way to get rid of trouble.

Brig. Gen. Evans should bear in mind that while it is permissible for army officers to make speeches they are not expected to say anything.

Although William Jennings doesn't remember just what George Williams said, he disapproves of it on general principles.

The poor and congress are always with us.

While other valley towns are this

year curtailing public improvements, Dallas is forging forward and will pave eight blocks in the residence section.

Better highways and more bridges is the slogan of the county court.

The political campaign will not get hot until the weather cools.

NEWS FROM MONMOUTH.

Interesting Information Concerning Normal Town From the Herald.

Monmouth Grange will convene in regular session at ten o'clock Saturday. The subject for the program in the afternoon will be "Flowers." Mr. Black of the O. A. C. will address the Grange on "Home Arrangement of Flowers."

Allen T. Clark, of this city, John Nelson, of Independence, B. F. Butler, of Dallas and P. J. Mulkey of Arlington, left last Wednesday morning for the McKenzie River to fish and will not return until next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Craven will leave next Sunday for a three weeks' fishing trip to Cascadia and will go from there to Crater Lake where they will spend a week, after which they will go to Bandon for a visit with Mrs. Craven's parents.

Among the improvements now going forward in Monmouth is a new house in the western part of town which James Goodman is having built. J. W. Leask has his new residence about completed, and the plasterers are at work on C. H. Parker's new house.

Ten thousand acres of land in the Santa Cruz valley, Arizona, are irrigated with water secured by tapping an underground river.

Sweden and Denmark are to be connected by cable carrying electrical power.

Servian tailors work 12 hours daily.

PROPOSAL FOR BIDS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Auditor and Police Judge of Dallas, Oregon, until 6:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1914, for the grading and macadamization of eight (8) blocks and the intersections contained therein, in said City. Said bids may be for all or any part of the following described work, to-wit:

1. For crushing the required amount of rock, which will be approximately 2500 yards.
2. For delivering the required amount of rock upon the above mentioned blocks and intersections.
3. For crushing and delivering the required amount of rock upon the above mentioned blocks and intersections.
4. For the preparation of the sub-grade and the macadamization of the above mentioned blocks and intersections.
5. For the construction of approximately 4200 lineal feet of curbing upon the above mentioned blocks.

Said delivery of said crushed rock shall be from the City's rock quarry, located about 3 miles northwest of Dallas, and upon the above mentioned blocks and intersections.

Said improvements shall be made at the time and in accordance with the plans and specifications as outlined in Ordinance No. 230 of the City of Dallas, Oregon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for ten (10) per cent. of the amount bid, payable to the City of Dallas, Oregon, said check to be forfeited to said City of Dallas, in case the bidder shall fail to give a good and sufficient bond and execute a contract for the faithful performance of the work for which he bid.

The envelope containing the bid must be addressed to Charles Gregory, Auditor and Police Judge, Dallas, Oregon, and marked "Bid on Street Improvements."

Bonds equal in amount to the contract price will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The said City of Dallas hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Done by order of the City Council of Dallas, Oregon, made and entered of record on the 8th day of July, 1914.

Witness my hand and the official seal of said City of Dallas this 9th day of July, A. D., 1914.
(Seal.) CHAS. GREGORY,
Auditor and Police Judge.

IOWA MAN STUCK WITH PITCHFORK

A farmer living in the Northern part of Iowa stuck himself in the leg with a pitch fork. The wound would not heal and for two years he had a running sore. He tried all the common salves and liniments and sometimes the sore would heal, but it always broke open again. Finally he healed it up to stay healed with Allen's Ulcerine Salve.

This salve is one of the oldest remedies in America and since 1899 it has been known as the only salve powerful enough to cure chronic ulcers and old sores of long standing.

Allen's Ulcerine Salve acts by drawing out the poisons and healing the sore from the bottom up. It is so powerful that it heals new cuts and sores in one-third the time that common salves and liniments take. And it heals burns and scalds without a scar. Sold by The Fuller Pharmacy, and other leading druggists. 2-Fri.

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
428 Main Street

YOU CAN OF COURSE?

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.



When We Hand You Our Estimates

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 pay too much. If you pay less you get less either quality or quantity..

Willamette Valley
Lumber Co.