

**Polk County Observer**

Published Each Tuesday and Friday.

BY LEW CATES

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**THE CITY IS CRUEL.**

Why this rush to the larger cities, where an apparent wave of crime is constantly sweeping, is beyond our comprehension, when the rural realm offers a peaceful and profitable life that is incomparable. The multiplicity of crimes daily perpetrated in the big cities of this country serve to call attention to the savagery of that life. In the cities are brought together the criminals of every degree. The brutality of the low criminal who is a primitive savage in civilized garb, matched by the shrewd cunning, the oppression, the lawlessness of the high criminal. The present rate of savagery in the cities is directed largely against women and children. Naturally so, for in the city weakness does not invite chivalry. It gives the strong a chance to prey on the weak. If in the city we have the brutal villain whose crimes excite the horror of civilized men, we have also the sleek villain who makes merchandise of female virtue, who traffics in human flesh by a system of white slavery that would put to shame a savage of the woods.

If on one side we have ignorance and vice joined together, we have also a flaunting luxury joined to a pagan carelessness and a cynical disregard of all poverty and suffering. The savagery of the rich is no whit better than that of the poor—and there is less excuse for its existence. The city imposes hard conditions and if it produces monstrous and ghastly crimes in the slums it also produces monstrous and hideous crimes in the business world.

In the cities men are hardened by the fierce rivalry of the times. In order to get what they want they try to take short cuts. They develop a disregard of their fellows. The low criminal uses crude methods, the high criminal puts on the cloak of respectability. In the cities men—and women—are largely given over to the desire of pleasure. Self-sacrifice is distasteful. Gross materialism too often controls their desires. Naturally they fight each other just as savages do. Of course there is humanity in the city, and unselfishness and chivalry and rugged honesty, but below it all is that fierce, insistent, almost dominant, note of savagery.

**HOPE FOR PEACE.**

Since the resignation of General Huerta from the provisional presidency of Mexico there is every evidence among American and other refugees of an immediate movement to return to the capital and points in the interior, where abandoned interests are awaiting attention. Many Americans who went to Vera Cruz during the general exodus and refused to proceed further pending some adjustment of the affairs of Mexico, have expressed their intention of returning to and many are making actual preparations to leave at once for their former homes.

The removal of General Huerta means permanent peace to Mexico is doubted in some quarters, but it is generally believed there will be a subsidence of anti-American sentiment and at least a period of relief from the menace of actual revolution. There has been during the last few days a noticeable growth in the number of English, Germans over the gap class of Mexicans leaving over the gap toward the interior. Many of these are owners or managers of haciendas and mining properties, who are going back to be able to resume business or to repair damage to property occasioned by abandonment weeks ago.

**BUSINESS ABOVE NORMAL.**

The wonderful growth of the catalog mail order houses reveals the fact that the business they are doing is far above the normal increase in population. It is therefore a drain on the collective communities of our country. The existence of the retailer is

threatened if the increase of this kind of business is much longer quietly submitted to. Inactivity or indifference is a great danger, and leaves the road clear for the mail order house to progress at will. This competition will not have the right of way, unless it is granted them by the local dealers; at least to a large extent. We would not for a moment cast any reflection on local dealers, only that it would seem that the seriousness of the situation has not fully been appreciated until the growth of the competition has become of monster proportions.

The local dealer must exert himself for the maintenance of the trade to which he is reasonably entitled. A line of action must be directed energetically and systematically for the preservation of the retail interests. How shall it be done? It must be done by meeting competition, by publicity in favor of those buying, by co-operating of local merchants acting unitedly for the best interest of their respective communities, by making it known that a pride and interest in the home town demands the support of all, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, clerks, laborers and farmers in fact everyone in the community.

**FREE ADVERTISING.**

The public is learning that there is nothing free in business. All little courtesies, accommodations and gifts cost money and the expense must be taxed up against the business. When the railways were liberal with transportation to various classes of citizens whose favor they desired the fare-paying passengers bore the burden on traffic or it was assessed against the freight department. The expense of "deadheads" at a theater had to be borne by the ticket-buying public. These falsely termed "free" things are gradually being eliminated. It required action by congress and the several state legislatures to abolish railway passes and telegraph franks. Theaters have been forced to reduce or abandon the free list by necessity. It is likely that the abuses of free delivery service will have to be checked, being now one of the large elements in the high cost of living.

The newspaper is one of the last institutions to attempt to correct this abuse of giving away the very thing it sells—its space. The newspaper, like a train, "runs anyhow." This has led many advertisers to insist on "free" notices accompanying, anticipating or following paid advertising. Not all kinds of business demand or expect such treatment. If all advertisers made such demand and the so-called free space were exactly proportioned to the paid advertising it would be merely tantamount to a general reduction in the advertising rate. There would be no particular injustice in it, but there would be nothing rational about it. But as only certain classes of advertisers make the demand, the others paying for their space at regular rates, the injustice to the latter is obvious. The general advertising rate must be adequate to cover all advertising space and the advertisers who ask no donation must pay their own share of the cost of that demanded by others. The injustice is so apparent that the best newspapers of America are striving to abate the practice.

The subscribers to a newspaper buy it for the news it contains. The newspaper, to keep faith with them, must determine what is news, uninfluenced by advertising contracts. To consider certain matter news and run it as such merely because it is related to advertising is not fair to the reader. The ideal of a newspaper is to give its readers all the things they will read with interest and the things they are entitled to know, under the implied obligation of the subscription contract. This ideal can not be attained until the last vestige of the "free reader" with advertising shall have been eliminated.

**FAVORS THE TRUST.**

President Wilson's appointment of Thomas D. Jones, a director of the International Harvester company, as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, created by the new currency law, is attracting wide attention among farmers. In a statement before the Banking committee of the senate, Mr. Jones is said to have admitted that, as a director of the harvester trust, he voted not to accept terms proposed by Attorney General Wickersham, the republican attorney general, who had proceeded against the trust. Mr. Jones was elected a director of the harvester trust by the votes of George W. Perkins of the Pierpont Morgan company, Cyrus McCormick and Mr. De-

ing. Mr. Jones has stated before the senate committee that he is in full accord with the policy of the International Harvester company.

**MUST WORK LEGITIMATELY.**

Mrs. Weathered, who several months ago held a Made-in-Oregon banquet in Dallas in the interest of the manufacturers of the state, has severed her connection with that organization, because the manufacturers' campaign for business was not in accord with her views of what should be done. While in Dallas on Saturday last, Mrs. Weathered expressed the opinion that if the Oregon manufacturers were to cope with those of the east they should follow their plan of securing publicity, i. e., through advertisements in the newspapers of the state.

This coincides perfectly with an editorial published in the columns of The Observer several weeks ago, and afterward reproduced verbatim by more than one hundred newspapers of the state. The manufacturers of Oregon are constantly scheming to extend their trade within the state through some cheap john method instead of expending their money in legitimate channels, and the sooner they conform to practical business methods the sooner will they succeed in coping with their more business-like eastern competitors. Experience has taught the Oregon manufacturers that banquets and hot-air dispensers are failures in inducing greater patronage, and are now seeking to formulate other publicity schemes whereby they may gain the patronage of consumers through appeals to their loyalty to home institutions and home industries, published without consideration by the press of the commonwealth.

While The Observer religiously believes in fostering home industries, and the construction of a fence around the home dollar, it does not believe that the press of Oregon should be called upon to fight the battles of the manufacturers, any more than it should be solicited to enhance the business interests of any corporation or private individual without remuneration. That Oregon-made products should have preference, all things being equal, goes without saying, and we sincerely hope and trust that consumers will become educated to this point of view and insofar as possible eliminate foreign-produced goods of whatsoever character, but the manufacturer should remember the scriptural injunction that the Lord helps those who help themselves.

Mrs. Weathered is to be commended for her attitude in the campaign. While one of the most able publicity workers in the great coast country, her efforts to expand trade for the manufacturers by feeding the consumer dainties bought and paid for by the consumer was a flat failure. And rightly so.

**KEEP HANDS OFF.**

Believing that "every tub should stand squarely upon its own bottom" The Observer can see no good and sufficient reason why the progressives of Polk, or any other county, should give their party endorsement to nominees of another party. The progressive party was created because the now members thereof were sorely displeased with both of the older political parties, and having made new affiliations they should stand bravely by the ship or completely desert it for a more substantial craft, rather than to undertake a distribution of patronage that most ultimately mean its downfall. If the progressives are not inclined to name a local ticket they should keep hands off, permitting the vote of its party members to be cast without dictation from the leaders.

**THE MILEAGE GRAFT.**

By a close vote the house of representatives has decided to retain the present mileage allowance of twenty cents a mile each way for members of congress in traveling between their homes and the capital. This action followed a spirited debate, in which the charge of "mileage graft" was freely made by members in favor of cutting down the present allowance. When it came to the test, however, 132 members voted in opposition to the proposed reform, to 122 in favor of it, and the old arrangement therefore will continue.

This mileage allowance is one of the time honored perquisites of members of congress. The rate was fixed when the country was comparatively new, and travel much more expensive than it is today. There frequently has been talk of cutting the mileage allowance to a figure more nearly repre-

senting the actual cost of transportation, but the members of congress have never been able to bring themselves to the point of relinquishing this nice little contribution of spending money. To the members who travel considerable distances to attend congressional sessions, the mileage allowance amounts to a respectable sum. And even when many members traveled on passes, there never was any hesitation about accepting the allowance made for traveling expenses.

Perhaps the time will come when senators and representatives will become convinced that the twenty-cent mileage allowance really is excessive, and should be reduced in the interests of the taxpayers, which is to say, the people. Certainly none of these congressional members would likely countenance a similar bonus to agents traveling for private business concerns, if they were the ones who had to pay the bills. But should there, after all, be any difference between the conduct of private and public business, when it comes to such matters? Would it be any worse for a traveling man to demand twenty cents a mile from his employer, over and above his regular salary, when the actual cost of travel was only a fraction of that rate, than for the people's representatives to work this petty graft?

And it is a petty graft, and only one of many that cause frequent criticism and complaint. Why is it that official representatives always are so free with the people's money, even when they are niggardly with their own? Is it impossible to have the public's business conducted in the same economical and careful manner that is invariably observed in the conduct of well organized private business?

Kansas, with its million-dollar wheat crop, one automobile for every eight families, its prohibition and remarkable prosperity, is wonderfully lucky to be enjoying such privileges without income. Under the federal income tax law, while Oregon pays \$909,000, Missouri \$657,000, Connecticut and Rhode Island \$733,000, California \$880,000, Kansas contributes only \$49,960. All the western states except the Dakotas, New Mexico and Arizona paid more income tax than prosperous Kansas; yet notwithstanding they are not boastful.

President Wilson will continue his watchful waiting policy until the Mexican situation is more clarified. And then he will probably wait watchfully. He believes that no other nation will recognize any new government until the United States has indicated its attitude.

The editorial visitors to Dallas last Saturday greatly appreciated the drinking fountain in the public square. They watched passing pedestrians quench their thirst with sparkling water from this source with plaudits for those who were instrumental in its establishment.

Saturday was a busy day in Dallas. Besides the temperance rally at the city park and the meeting of the Editorial association at the library, the socialists and democrats each held a session at the court house.

The land of the silo, remarks a writer is one of the agricultural papers, is always the land of prosperity. And Oregon already is largely a "silo" state, and becoming more so every year.

The so-called sand cure for stomach troubles is again being boosted. At least it should be good for men in need of more grit.

Those members of the Willamette Valley press association who attended the semi-annual meeting in this city on Saturday were favorably impressed with Dallas.

The Sheridan Sun publishes in brief a history of the remarkable growth of that prosperous little city since the conflagration, one year ago, when the town was practically wiped out of existence. The article is profusely illustrated, and shows enterprise on the part of the publisher.

If it is true, as reported, that the United States commissioner of education is in favor of the gradual elimination of women as school teachers, a large number of people will be in favor of the elimination of the commissioner.

A Chicago university professor is planning to weigh the moon. Of course, it should be heaviest when it is full, yet that is when it is lightest.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

It is an incontrovertible fact that no business enterprise can be run successfully without money. This is as true of the newspaper business as of other lines, and from this viewpoint we earnestly urge all who know themselves to be in arrears in their subscriptions to The Observer and who can possibly do so, to pay up at once.

Since the present owner assumed control many delinquents have liquidated their subscription indebtedness, but there are others, and a considerable number of them, who have not "come across." With the newspaper we are now producing semi-weekly, if every subscriber paid up promptly, the money received from this source would be inadequate to meet the expenses of its publication. Therefore every dollar in arrears in this department means that a dollar must be taken from some other place to make up the deficit. If you appreciate our efforts at newspaper making, please let us have a substantial expression of that appreciation.

**DR. TOEL.**

Four Years Study at German and Swiss Universities and the Large Hospitals of London, England. Over Thirty Years Experience in His Specialties.

Office, 619 Washington St., Dallas, Oregon, one-half block east of the S. P. depot, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sunday, 10 to 1 p. m., telephone 1303.

Specialties:  
 Cancer and Tumors.  
 No knife and no loss of blood.  
 No plasters and pain for hours and days.  
 Polypus, Gout, Piles, Fistula, Bladder, Prostate, Asthma, Diseases of Women, Skin and Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Constipation.

Patients from out of the city wishing to consult him must inform him before hand by letter or telephone of the time of arrival of their trains to make sure that they can be seen the same day. adv

**MRS. WALTER L. TOOZE**

Suddenly Taken Sick With Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. Walter L. Tooze, Jr., of 619 Washington Street, the wife of the well known Dallas attorney, was on Sunday morning early suddenly taken sick with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism on the right side of the neck. Hard lumps formed in the muscles and the contractions caused so much pain that she could not move her head to the slightest degree. Dr. Toel, who has his office in the same building, was called out of bed and when finding that his patient could not be moved from her bed on account of the excruciating pain the slightest movement caused her, took one of the many electrical machines he has into Mrs. Tooze's room and applied the current to her there.

In 20 minutes Mrs. Tooze was almost entirely free from pain and could move her head around without inconvenience. A few hours later she was up and could cook the family dinner as usual.

This shows best what electricity will do if applied by a physician who has had many years of experience in its use, for Mrs. Tooze had, while Dr. Toel was away during the winter, three different attacks of the same disease. The first time she was in bed four days with the most horrible pain; the second and third times she was bedfast for two days each attack.

Notwithstanding all the treatment she was obliged to suffer for such a long time, while this time she was free of pain after twenty minutes of Dr. Toel's treatment.

But electricity has shown its great value in her family in another way.

On June 12th her little son, 20 months old, underwent an extremely difficult surgical operation at the hands of Dr. Toel. Dr. Toel performed the operation without shedding a single drop of blood, by means of electricity, and the child was never compelled to stay in bed a single day.

The wounds have long ago been healed perfectly and the child is free of all its nervous trouble now, while Mrs. Tooze claims that her son eats more

than twice as much now than before Dr. Toel performed the operation.

Dr. Toel does not confine himself to the use of a single electric machine. He has many different ones and consequently is able to use that particular current which is of most value in treating each particular patient. adv

**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.**

**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.

**LUMBER CO.**



**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.**

6% FARM AND CITY LOANS. May be obtained to repay mortgage, remove encumbrances, purchase or improve real estate, from one to ten years' time. Special privileges; correspondence invited. A. C. General Agency, 767 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo., or 440 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.