

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

DALLAS CONTRIBUTES FOOD-STUFFS VALUED AT \$200.

Twenty-six Sacks of Flour Included in List of Articles, All Voluntary Gifts.

This morning the Commercial club shipped foodstuffs to the value of \$200 to Portland, from whence it will go by ship to the Belgian sufferers. The shipment included twenty-six 50-pound sacks of Dallas flour, 1050 pounds of Polk county prunes, five cases of Oregon condensed milk and thirty-four pounds of choice bacon, all contributed in small quantities by the citizens of Dallas and immediate vicinity, either in the goods themselves or in cash. President Fuller expended the cash contributions, which included \$50 from the Commercial club, purchasing supplies. Practically all the contributions to the fund were voluntary, no canvass having been made. Those who contributed: Commercial club, \$50.00; J. Bowles, Sunny View Farm, 3.00; E. C. Kirkpatrick, 2.50; I. D. Phillips, 2.00; Lew A. Cates, 2.00; Dan P. Stouffer, 2.00; Henry Clamfield, 2.00; Price Bros., 5.00; L. N. Woods, 2.00; Walter Vassall, case condensed milk; O. E. Dennis, two cases canned strawberries; Mark Hayter, box dried prunes; U. S. Laughary, box dried prunes; G. P. McGregor, sack flour; Oscar Hayter, sack flour; W. H. Boals, sack flour; John G. Brown, sack flour; Sweeney Bros., sack flour; Dr. B. H. McCallon, sack flour; R. L. Chapman, sack flour; Carl Kugle, box dried prunes; Mrs. J. E. Goetz, 11 pounds of bacon; Vassall & Craven, 11 pounds of bacon; Glen O. Butler, 12 pounds of bacon; Armsby Packing company, 100 pounds of prunes; Mrs. Chas. Gregory, one sack of flour; W. L. Soehren, one sack of flour; Conrad Staffin, one sack of flour.

The Southern Pacific railroad company has extended the time of shipment of goods free to January 15.

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STATE'S HOP CROP  
WORTH \$6,000,000.  
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Hops are grown in 15 of the 34 counties of Oregon, covering an aggregate of roughly 25,000 acres. The industry is represented by more than 1500 farmers, some of whom are engaged solely in the cultivation of hops, while others set out vines in conjunction with other crops.

The hop industry in Oregon has increased remarkably in the past decade, owing to the peculiar climatic conditions found in what has been termed the "Oregon hop belt," and also by reason of the nature of the soil, which is most favorable to heavy production in quantity and quality. The income to the state from the marketing of her hop crop is estimated at \$6,000,000 annually. The price of hops has varied considerably from year to year, with an average value of from 19 to 20 cents per pound, based on figures covering the past 10 years.

The growth of the hop industry is more clearly illustrated by the fact that but 15,600,000 pounds were produced in 1903, as compared to the 29,000,000 pounds harvested in 1913. Prices ranging from 19 to 27 cents were obtained in 1913.

A brief history of the hop industry in Oregon is found in a recent report of the commissioner of labor and statistics. He says:

"The first known attempt to produce hops in the United States was in 1648. Up to the year 1890 New York was the principal hop-producing state in the union. In 1899 there were 16 counties in the United States producing over 1,000,000 pounds of hops each. First on the list stood Marion county, Oregon, with a yield of 5,750,088 pounds. Eighth on the list was Polk county, Oregon, with 2,633,800 pounds; Yamhill county 10th, with 2,152,845 pounds; Clackamas county 12th, with 1,513,200 pounds. Oregon produced only eight pounds of marketable hops in 1850; 493 in 1860, 9745 in 1870, 244,371 in 1880, 3,673,726 in 1890, 14,765,577 in 1900, and 16,660,000 in 1903. In 1903 there were 17,000 acres of hops, producing 16,660,000 pounds, at a labor cost of 7 cents per pound, or \$1,096,200, distributed among 27,965 people—pickers and other workers—an average of \$39.20 per person."

The cost of production to the farmer in 1913 is estimated at 9 cents per pound. It is shown that of the \$6,000,000 received by the growers, more than half of that sum, or \$3,160,000, was distributed to labor, directly to the 50,000 men, women and children employed in the yards at harvest, or to the purchase of supplies necessary for cultivation.

Consideration of the industry from an economic standpoint develops the

fact that there is no other industry in the state that can compare with the hop industry for putting foreign money into general circulation.

The hops grown in Oregon are in great demand in Eastern states and in Europe, where they are used with hops from other states to strengthen the general quality for manufacturing purposes. The consumption of the hop crop in Oregon has been estimated at from 2 to 3 per cent of the yield, but owing to the recent adoption of statewide prohibition, the entire crop will of necessity be sold in other states or in European markets. —Harry L. Hart in Oregonian.

### TOURIST TRAVEL

The coming year promises to bring a marked increase in the amount of tourist travel in this country, and already the railroads are preparing to handle a much heavier passenger business which is anticipated as one of the results of the European war. Annually during recent years it is estimated that Americans have spent nearly \$300,000,000 in "seeing the sights" of Europe, but next year there will be little inducement for travelers to visit that part of the world. As a consequence Americans of means will more than ever turn their attention to looking up the natural wonders and attractions of their own land, and already there is commencing to be a visible tendency in this direction.

Europeans who have visited this land in the past frequently have expressed amazement at the apparent indifference with which Americans confess to a lack of acquaintance with the natural wonders of their own country. The implied criticism is merited, and it is indeed high time for the people of this nation to gain a better appreciation and knowledge of their own land. While our town halls, churches and other public buildings may not possess the antiquity of some of the noted structures to be found in Europe, one should at least remember that our Niagara falls and Rocky mountains and Glacier park are older than either Rome or the ruins of Herculaneum. And where on earth can one go in a palace car and find a Yellowstone park, or a Grand canyon of the Colorado, or a Yosemite or a Mammoth cave, or a Great Salt lake? And where can such scenery as may be seen on this Pacific coast be found in all the world. Ours is indeed a land of wonders, and though new in a constructive sense, is not lacking in interest. The south is full of surprises, the vast prairies of the central west have no counterpart in Europe; our Great lakes float steamers with all the luxuries of an ocean liner. Moreover, the magnificent Pacific coast this year has the added attraction of a great world's fair.

Even the adventurer need not miss the excitement of mountain climbing; both Washington and Alaska furnish all the danger the most reckless might desire, and the explorer may spend years among the ancient cliff dwellers' towns in New Mexico and the petrified forests of the so-called bad lands. He may search for gold and precious stones in the Death valley, or for diamonds in the Ozarks, and hidden treasures which the pirates who sailed the Spanish main buried along the Florida coast. And what other spot on earth can offer greater summer allurements than the lake and forest regions of Wisconsin and adjoining states?

Already California and Florida are filled with winter guests as never before, and it will be a real asset if our people take advantage of this year to travel and learn their own grand country which has made them what they are.

### Seeking Home in Polk

Chas. Gibbs of Stanley, North Dakota, has been in Dallas and Polk county during the past week with a view to purchasing farm lands and becoming a resident. He is greatly impressed with this section of the Willamette valley, and after having traversed its length and breadth has decided that this locality is in reality the garden spot of this fertile country, and will probably invest here.

### More About the Potato

What does Groughphttheightean spell? Do you give it up? It spells potato—that is, according to the following: Gh stands for p, as you will find from the last letters in hieough; ough for o, as in dough; pth stands for t, as in phthisis; eigh stands for a, as in neighbor; ette stands for t, as in grissette, and eau stands for o, as in beau.

Thus you have p-o-t-a-t-o.

### Polk County's Growth

Since the last decennial census Oregon's population has gained 170,001, the total present population being 842,856, according to a report compiled by the promotion department of the Portland Commercial club. Every county in the state, except four, made substantial gains in the past four years. In 1910 Polk county had a population of 13,469, and in 1914, by the figures given, 17,437.

### BIG MEETING PLANNED

SCHOOL OFFICERS OF POLK TO CONVENE HERE SATURDAY.

Prominent Educator of Boston Booked to Deliver Address—Principals' Club Meeting.

The annual School Officers' convention for Polk county will be held Saturday, January 9, beginning at 10 o'clock, in the court house. The forenoon will be devoted to general discussions of subjects pertaining to the school work of the county. Also any changes that may be proposed in regard to the new school laws. Some of the questions to be discussed are as follows: The state standardization plan for the school year 1914-15. The abolishing of recesses for the higher grades. The present plan of standardization for high schools and its effect. The county unit plan of administration and taxation. Making the county treasurer custodian of the county school funds. Eight months term of school for every district. Reapportionment of county school funds so that all districts will be treated equal. The part of the children in the county school fair. The adoption of free tax bills. How the Parent-Teacher associations may help school boards; and any other subjects that may be proposed.

In the afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, Mass., who is this week lecturing to the Parent-Teacher associations and people of Portland, will give an address to the school officers. Mr. Charehill, or some other representative from the state office, will also be present. This ought to be one of the most successful school officers' conventions ever held in the county or state. Each school officer should do his or her part to help make it such.

### Principals' Club Meeting

The next meeting of the Principals' club will be held in Dallas next Saturday. Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, Mass., who will be present during the day at the School Officers' convention, will also be present at the Principals' meeting and will give an address to this body on the subject of "Getting Into the Game." On account of Dr. Winship's presence, the principals have invited the teachers of the county to be present at this meeting. This will be one of the best sessions of the club during the year. It is urged that every teacher in the county, who can possibly arrange to attend this meeting, do so as Dr. Winship is an educator of national reputation, and it is not often that an opportunity is offered to hear a man of his ability.

### LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN POWER APPLICATION.

The prosperity of any nation is dependent largely upon the condition of its agricultural development. It has been estimated that there were never more than 400,000 Indians in North America, but in spite of the enormous per capita acreage available, they were often in want of food; due to their crude and inefficient methods of tilling the soil. Today, by means of the improved methods and wide spread adoption of agricultural machinery, this same area easily supplies food for a population of 90 million.

Since the dawn of history man has devised various implements to aid him in reducing the manual and animal labor involved in farm work. Until recently, however, these implements were of crude construction, and as a consequence the amount of labor required of the farmer for a given output was very great and his working hours necessarily long. This condition continued to exist with very slight modifications until about 1850, at which time the general change from hand to machine methods began. In the 12th census report the following statement is made:

"The year 1850 practically marks the close of the period in which the only farm implements and machinery other than the wagon, cart and cotter gin, were those which, for want of a better definition, were called implements of hand production."

Since then the successive years have seen consistent improvement in the design and manufacture of agricultural power machinery, and its adoption on farms of appreciable size has been practically universal. The substitution of machinery for hand and animal labor has resulted in many notable reductions both in time and cost of producing and handling the output of the farm. For instance, the time required to produce a bushel of wheat has been reduced from an average of three hours and three minutes, at a cost of twenty cents, to nine minutes at a cost of ten cents. In 1855, four hours and thirty-four minutes labor was required to produce a bushel of corn, while in 1864 the average time was reduced to for-

ty-one minutes. In the year book of the department of agriculture (1899), it is stated that it formerly required 11 hours of manual labor to cut and cure a ton of hay, whereas the same work is today accomplished with the aid of machinery in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, the labor cost being reduced from eighty-three and one-third cents to sixteen and one-quarter cents per ton.

Not only has the use of farm machinery reduced the cost of farm products, but it has also been an aid in improving their quality, due to the more scientific methods of planting and harvesting which it has rendered possible. The increasing adoption of machinery is due to a realization of both its efficiency and economy when compared with manual and animal labor combined with the growing difficulty of obtaining sufficient competent help on American farms.

Accurate data collected by the United States government shows that the average farm horse does not work more than three hours a day, and that the labor thus performed costs approximately eight cents per hour. It is obvious that almost any form of mechanical power is cheaper than this.

The latest development in power application to farm machinery is electric drive which is readily adaptable to practically every type of farm machine used today, and thousands of farmers throughout the United States are now using the electric motor for power purposes with entire success.

The power and lighting companies all over the country realize the immense business which is before them in rural communities, and today these companies are rapidly extending their lines into farming territory and giving the farmer light and power which are available at a moment's notice, 24 hours per day. Not only this, but many farmers are also using heating and cooking devices which are operated by electric current.

Electric current is not a luxury as many seem to think, and careful study will demonstrate that electricity can and will meet conditions better than any other form of light and power.

Rev. Geo. H. Bennett, pastor of the Methodist church, will begin a series of sermons next Sunday morning on the subject, "Mystery of God." These discourses will be of special interest to students of the bible, and to the young people.

### POLK TO SHOW POULTRY

NATIONAL CLUBS OFFER RIBBONS FOR BEST EXHIBITS.

Exhibit Will Be Held in Dallas, January 18 to 21, and Large Entry List Is Expected.

Extensive plans have been made by the Polk County Poultry association for the eighth annual show which will be held in Dallas, January 18 to 21. Numerous cash prizes, a number of valuable ribbons and eight silver cups are among the prizes offered. More than 500 birds were shown last year, and exhibitors represented several counties of the Willamette valley. Breeders of Multnomah county showed a deep interest in Polk county's exhibition by presenting a number of birds for competition shortly before the show opened. The varieties represented have become wider in recent years, and plans for exhibits have been extended accordingly.

Many of the cups offered must be won three times before becoming the permanent property of the exhibitor. The White Plymouth Rock club of America has offered five ribbons on White Plymouth Rocks for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, to be competed for by club members only. The Blue Andalusian club of America has offered four ribbons for best colored male and female and best-shaped male and female. Five ribbons also have been offered by the National Wyandotte club.

Cash prizes will be given on winning exhibits of the following breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Single Comb Anconas, Bantams, turkeys and water fowls.

The breeds on which the eight silver cups will be offered are: White Orpington, Blue Andalusian, Barred Plymouth Rock, White Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn and Ancona.

### VETERANS HOLD CAMPFIRE

Wives of Comrades Provide Refreshments and Entertainment. Officers of U. S. Grant Post, No. 17, G. A. R., were installed at the armory on Saturday last by Past Com-

mander Braden of Sumner Post, Portland. After the business of the post was concluded, the hall was taken in charge by a goodly number of the wives of the comrades and a bevy of young ladies, who soon converted the hall into a banquet room. Army coffee and sandwiches were served by the ladies.

After refreshments Captain C. W. McNamer, late of Nebraska, delivered a very entertaining address, which was roundly applauded by the comrades. A selection on the piano by a young lady was greatly enjoyed. This was the first campfire of the post since its organization, and was a decided success.

### GOAT HAIRS

At a regular meeting of Dallas assembly No. 46 United Artisans, last night the following officers were installed: Mrs. Viola V. Volheim, M. A.; Mrs. Chester J. Siefarth, superintendent; Miss Una M. Campbell, inspector; Mr. Willis Simonton, secretary; Mrs. Mary L. Simonton, treasurer; Miss Julia E. Nunn, Sr. Con.; Mr. Thos. W. Watson, M. of C.; Mr. Arch Robinson, Jr. Con.; Mr. J. E. Watson, Warder; Miss Alta Savage, Inst.; Mrs. Ethel Barham, musician; Mr. Lot D. Brown, P. M. A.

After the installation ceremony, the assembly closed and went to the banquet room, where a beautiful lunch had been prepared, which was very much enjoyed by all present.

### Slays Lad in Cold Blood

Blasius Grasser, a recluse of the Croisan Fruit tracts, five miles southwest of Salem, yesterday shot and killed Elmer Bacon, 17 years old. The slayer was ambushed and, according to his own confession, was not acquainted with the lad, killing him to prevent trespassing upon his property. Sheriff Easch says it was a case of cold-blooded homicide. The boy, declared the sheriff, was not even on Grasser's land when the shot was fired. When informed of the lad's death, Grasser broke down and said he was sorry.

Fred W. Worthington and Sarah J. Montgomery of Independence were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony in this city on Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. C. Curtis at his home.

# A Genuine Money-Saving Clearance Sale

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR GREATLY REDUCED PRICES DURING THE JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE. WE ARE SLASHING PRICES AS NEVER BEFORE—IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR MONSTER STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS LINE SHOWS EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION, IN FACT WE ARE USING DRASTIC MEASURES ALONG ALL LINES.

## Now Is Your Opportunity

TO GET BARGAINS. YOU CAN BUY MERCHANDISE HERE THIS MONTH AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST AND IN MANY INSTANCES LESS THAN COST.

# REMEMBER

THAT WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR SELECTION FROM OUR STOCK—YOU ARE GETTING THE BEST KIND OF MERCHANDISE. WE ABSOLUTELY STAND BACK OF EVERY ARTICLE SOLD.

# THE BEE HIVE STORE

A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE.

## DALLAS, OREGON