

## MONEY ORDERS GO FREE

**NO CHARGE MADE FOR REMITTANCES TO PRISONERS OF WAR**

Postal Department Makes New Ruling Exempting These Documents From Fee.

Money orders may be sent from the Dallas post-office to prisoners of war in Europe without charge from now on as the result of orders received from Washington, D. C. Following is the statement sent out by Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Dockery:

"With the view of ameliorating the condition of the prisoners of war, The Hague convention, which was subscribed to by the United States and by all of the European nations now engaged in hostilities, contained a provision that money orders drawn in favor of or remitted by prisoners of war shall be exempted from any charge for fee or commission.

"If a resident of the United States applies for a money order payable to a prisoner of war in any of the countries concerned in the present conflict, the applicant is entitled to receive an order for the full amount deposited at the post-office without payment of any fee.

"Every money order as well as advice and coupon, issued without charge for fee should bear written in red ink across its face the words, 'payee a prisoner of war,' and the advice should contain the fullest address obtainable. A foreign postal administration has made special request that the advice of every money-order payable to a prisoner of war or a soldier in the field be accompanied, if possible, with the payee's address written by himself.

"If the payee's written statement cannot be obtained, the remitter may be asked to fill out a supplemental advice according to form No. 6,083.

"The postmaster must charge himself with the full amount deposited by the remitter, and after entering the number and the amount of the order in his account, add a note for the auditor's information to the effect that the order was exempt from charge for fee under The Hague convention of July, 1899.

### SEEING AMERICA FIRST.

Southern Pacific Issues Guide to Sights in Western Oregon.

Oregon's outdoor wonders have been celebrated ever since the name "Oregon" has been spoken. The first explorers told of a land of great forests, mighty rivers, shimmering, snow-capped peaks, clear blue lakes, fish-crowded streams, wild-game haunts, and infinite variety of seashore, and broad, beautiful valleys made luxuriant in vegetation by the mild climate. Since then, other wonders have been found, greater than those mentioned by the pioneers.

In an effort to tell visitors to this coast in 1915, bent on "Seeing America First," where these beauties of Oregon are to be found, the Southern Pacific company is distributing free a handsome booklet in colors called "Oregon-Outdoors." The publication is in folder form so that it may be easily mailed to friends in the east or carried about in the pocket. The covers are in colors, printed in blue and red and black. The text occupies forty-six pages, illustrated by fifty-seven half-tone reproductions from photographs, and supplemented by a map. The rose which Oregon has made famous is featured in the decorative design.

Beginning at Portland, the reader is carried around the Southern Pacific Electric loop lines in the Willamette valley. He visits the heart of the Cascades and is shown the attractions of the beaches at Tillamook, Newport and Coos Bay. A wide panel picture portrays Crater Lake. The Josephine County Caves, named by Joaquin Miller the "Marble Halls of Oregon" are likewise given prominence. Throughout the booklet are suggestions for hunters and sportsmen in general, hints as to where trout abound and wild game is plentiful. A digest of the fish and game laws is added for the benefit of visitors from other states.

Thousands of copies have been printed and placed in the hands of company agents. They are being given to easterners and those in the middle west as part of the great campaign the Southern Pacific is carrying on to "See America First," and is believed they will do much to properly advertise the Pacific northwest and its advantages.

### NEW STAMP LAW A RELIEF.

Measure Would Prove Beneficial to Merchant of the State.

The new trading stamp law which went into effect Saturday should be one of the most beneficial measures for Oregon merchandising that has been passed in recent years. It provides for an excise tax of five per cent of the gross sales within which is included the total value of coupons or other trade devices that may be distributed. There is no real reason why any store should adopt trading systems to draw trade. Those merchants who have installed this gift-giving system have done so merely to check the schemes of competitors. Trading stamps were never recognized as legitimate advertising but more as a device to buy trade. From the standpoint of the merchant it is nothing more than an expensive bad habit. Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the trading stamp concerns, the measure will undoubtedly be enforced.

### Three Prize Pigs.

J. W. Pease, a prominent farmer residing at Hayesville, four miles north of Salem, brought three record pigs to market this morning. The pigs were born February 17 and are a little over three months old. The largest one weighed, dressed, 162 1/2 pounds, and the other two weighed 92 pounds each. Mr. Pease says he made no special effort to make a record with the pigs and has been feeding them on grain for only about a month. They are crossbred Duroc Jersey and Berkshire. —Journal.

—Journal.



GORGEOUS EVENING FROCK.

Jet is used this season on many of the evening gowns, but this frock is unique in that it is entirely of jet over a black satin foundation. This frock is particularly becoming to long slender lines.

### NEW USE FOR POTATO PEELINGS.

Will Clean Foul Chimneys Perfectly, Says An Exchange.

Save the peelings of the potatoes used for food. When the stove does not draw well place a quantity of these potato skins in the fire and their burning will clean up the soot and clear out the flue to such an extent it will not seem like the same chimney.

They do not need to be dry. Damp peelings just cut from potatoes will burn quite readily where there is considerable fire, and it is astonishing how quickly they will do the desired work.

These peelings are first class for clearing a furnace when slow fires have caused the place to become clogged up with soot.

Flues of boilers can be cleaned with perfect safety with potato skins, and little potatoes are useful where the fire is hot and the boiler flues are clogged as the small potatoes will burn quickly, producing a condition that clears the place of anything that may be detrimental to a good draft. —Ex.

### Examining Bar Candidates.

Oscar Hayter, a member of the committee appointed by the Supreme Court to conduct the examination of applicants for admission to the bar, is in Salem this week assisting in the examinations, which began Monday morning and will be concluded on Wednesday. The other members of the examining board are John M. Geurin, Harrison G. Platt, and James R. Kerr, all of Portland. Eighty-six aspirants for admission are before the committee at the present examination.

### Flowers for Dead Heroes.

A committee from the G. A. R., consisting of N. Arnold, David Smutz and W. G. Campbell, will, on Sunday morning, decorate the graves of their departed comrades. Relatives and friends of deceased soldiers who wish to make contributions of flowers are requested to leave them at Stafria's drug store before 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

### Former President Dies.

Rev. Wm. Pearce, formerly of Polk county, died at Drains, Oregon, Thursday night. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon in Salem. The deceased is survived by four brothers, Lot L. Pearce of Salem, V. W. Pearce of McMinnville, C. L. Pearce of Polk county, R. E. Pearce of Polk county. Also by two sisters, Miss Martha Pearce and Mrs. J. B. Smith, both of Polk county.

## THE NATION'S WEALTH

WOULD PROVIDE \$1965 FOR EACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Per Capita Figure of Oregon Given as \$2523; Nevada Has Highest With \$1865.

The national wealth is officially estimated at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1965 for each man, woman and child in the country. Such are the figures contained in the special bulletin, "Estimated Valuation of National Wealth, 1850-1912," which is about to be issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the bureau of census, department of commerce. This bulletin, which was compiled under the direction of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, presents estimates of the true value of the various classes of real, personal and other property owned in each state and in the District of Columbia in the year 1912. Comparative statistics, in less detail, are given for earlier years, extending as far back as 1850.

In less than two-thirds of a century—from 1850 to 1912—the total wealth of the nation, excluding exempt real estate, increased from \$7,136,000,000, or \$308 per capita, to \$175,426,000,000, or \$1826 per capita, the percentages of increase being 2358 for the total and 496 for the per capita amounts. In other words, the wealth of the nation as a whole is nearly 25 times as great as it was in 1850, while that of the individual is about six times as great. The exempt real estate, which was estimated at \$12,314,000,000, or \$129 per capita, in 1912, includes the buildings, other structures and public works owned by the federal, state and local governments, with the land on which they stand, together with such real property of educational, charitable and religious institutions as is exempt from taxation.

The total wealth of New York, \$25,011,000,000, is the greatest shown for any state, while Illinois and Pennsylvania with \$15,484,000,000 and \$15,468,000,000, respectively, are close rivals for second place. Other states which rank high in total wealth are Ohio, with \$8,908,000,000; California, \$8,464,000,000; Iowa, \$7,868,000,000; Texas, \$6,864,000,000; Massachusetts, \$6,302,000,000; Missouri, \$5,842,000,000; New Jersey, \$5,742,000,000; Minnesota, \$5,547,000,000; Michigan, \$5,427,000,000; Indiana, \$5,195,000,000. No other state is credited with as much as \$5,000,000,000.

When the comparisons are applied on a per capita basis, however, a very different showing is made. The highest per capita figure for wealth in the hands of individuals and commercial organizations—that is, exclusive of the nontaxable property owned by governmental, educational, charitable and religious institutions—is given for Nevada, \$4865. Next in order come Iowa, with \$3345; North Dakota, \$3210; California, \$3113; Nebraska, \$2954; Montana, \$2743; Colorado, \$2668; Kansas, \$2525; Oregon, \$2523, and Illinois, \$2507. In no other state was the figure as high as \$2500. Only three states—Illinois, California and Iowa—for which the total valuations were high also showed high per capita figures.

That assessed valuations do not, in themselves, furnish any index to the actual wealth of the various states is brought out in a striking manner by a table showing the ratios between assessed and estimated true valuations of property throughout the United States. These ratios vary from 11.7 per cent in Iowa to 106 per cent in New Hampshire and Wyoming. In 11 states they are 33 1-3 per cent or less; in 24 states, 50 per cent or less; and in 13 states, 66 2-3 per cent or more. The latest published estimates of the wealth of foreign countries show \$108,280,000,000 for the British Empire in 1903, of which amount \$72,997,000,000 was credited to the United Kingdom. The estimate for the United States in 1904 was \$107,104,000,000. The wealth of Germany in 1908 was estimated at \$77,864,000,000. Comparable estimates are not available for other nations.

### INDUSTRIAL WORK PROGRESSES.

Polk County Boys and Girls Busy With Various Projects.

Several hundred boys and girls of Polk county are enrolled in the Boys' and Girls' industrial clubs and are engaged in various projects, among which are corn growing, potato growing, seed selection, poultry raising, canning, baking, dairy record keeping and various handicrafts. This work is promoted by State School Superintendent J. A. Churchill, by the United States department of agriculture, and by the various school officers and teachers. The state school department has two men in the field all the time directing club work and assisting in industrial exhibits at the county fairs.

At Corvallis the U. S. department of agriculture works through the extension department at the Oregon Agricultural college and Prof. F. L. Griffin is the state agent of club work. His department has enrolled about 300 thousand boys and girls. Mr. Griffin's assistants are Miss Helen Cowgill of Corvallis and W. A. Beer of Eugene. These, accompanied by Superintendent Seymour, have visited practically every school in Polk county this season, instructing and encouraging the youngsters in their work. From present indications the exhibit at the fair this fall will be the largest and best ever seen here.

### Expects Bumper Crop.

Mr. Geo. Niggli, who has a seven-acre prune orchard above the frost belt, five miles south of Dallas, was in town on Saturday and reports a fine

crop of fruit for this year. A Royal Anne cherry tree on his ranch is also making a record for itself and he expects to gather some eight bushels of fine cherries from it. Last fall Mr. Niggli favored The Observer office with about a dozen of his choicest prunes, which necessitated the moving of several pieces of furniture to make room for them.

### FALLS CITY IN BRIEF.

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The committee selected by the council to prepare a franchise for the Electric Light company appears to disagree with the said company and the city attorney as to the meaning of the word "After" in the franchise where it provides that after eight years the city shall if it desires to do so, have the right and privilege of purchasing the same. The electric light people construe it to mean if the city fails to purchase the plant at the expiration of the eight years that the city lose the right. For instance if the eight years was up on the 10th day of June, 1915, that they must take steps to purchase the plant on that particular day or be forever barred.

Dr. Emil Krehgessner, formerly resident physician and surgeon of Cook county hospital of Chicago, has come to locate here. His office will be temporarily at the Falls City hotel.—The News.

Phillip J. Kurz died Thursday, May 13, at the home of L. B. Murray and was buried Saturday, May 15. E. A. LaDow preached the funeral sermon. Phillip J. Kurz was born in Brown county, Wisconsin, December 10, 1856, resided there until 1876, when he moved to Minnesota. He moved to Kansas in 1884 and removed to Minnesota in 1894 and from there he came to Polk county, Oregon, in 1897 and departed this life May 13, 1915. He was paralyzed and had been bedfast for about a year. He lived a devoted Christian life to the day of his death.

The Oakhurst school had a picnic on Thursday, May 20, it being the last day for parents and children and friends to pay respect to the manner in which the school work had been carried on during the year. The morning was spent in playing different games. Lunch was served to all at noon. After dinner a program was given by the pupils and the Teachers-Parents' club. Just before going home ice cream and cake was served to everyone. There were 130 in attendance.

### CONSTITUTING HORSEPOWER.

Measure of the Power Which He Can Exert Continuously.

To lift 550 pounds one foot in one second requires what is known as one horse power. Similarly, a horsepower is able to raise twice that weight one foot in twice the time, or one-half foot in just that time. Moreover, it can raise half 550 pounds one foot in half a second, or two feet in a second, and so on. Therefore when we lift one-fourth of that weight, 137 1/2 pounds, four feet in one second, we are exerting a horse power.

Accordingly, when a person who weighs 137 1/2 pounds runs upstairs at the rate of four feet a second, he is exerting the equivalent of a horsepower. For a man weighing twice that much, 275 pounds, it would be necessary to climb at the rate of only two feet a second to exert a horsepower. It is possible to do much more.

As a matter of fact, a horse often exerts many times a horse power. The average horse can draw a wagon up a hill where a ten horse power engine with the same load would fail.

A horse power does not represent the greatest momentary strength of the average horse, but is a measure of the power which he can exert continuously.—Ex.

### MAJOR CARLE ABRAMS RESIGNS.

Highly Prized Officer of National Guard Surrenders Commission.

Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Brown, to whom he had submitted the question of his eligibility to retain his commission in the National Guard upon the acceptance of the appointment as a member of the Industrial Accident commission, Major Carle Abrams, who assumed his new duties Saturday, tendered his resignation as major of the third battalion of the 3rd regiment O. N. G., last evening to Adjutant General White with the request that it take effect immediately. Major Abrams has seen 15 years of service in the military of the state and expresses no regret, rather of relief, in being able to retire honorably under these circumstances. Captain Eugene Moshberger, of the Woodburn company of the 3rd regiment is the ranking captain of the regiment and is in direct line to succeed Major Abrams.

### Well Supplied With Orders.

On Friday the saw mill of the Willamette Valley Lumber company took a short respite, and ceased operations for a day, while the planning department of the institution was given a chance to "catch up" with work. The mill is said to be now working upon a fair average of work and with better things in view.

### The County Invites Bids.

When the county court convenes on June 15 it will open bids for crushing and putting into the bunkers at the Spring Valley quarry 1500 yards of rock, and also for delivering the crushed material on the county roads of that section, at points to be designated by the court. The court at this time

will also receive bids for the construction of three reinforced concrete bridges and one mass concrete pier. The specifications are on file with the county clerk.



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