

DRESS OF A SAILOR

It Is Practically the Same All Over the World.

THE BEST SUITED UNIFORMS.

Despite Numerous Demands for a Change the Old Style Remains on Account of Its Many Good Points. The Wide Trousers and Loose Blouse.

You have wondered, have you not, why the sailor wears bell bottom trousers, neckerchiefs or the loose blouse? There's a reason for every part of a sailor's uniform, explains a Baltimore naval authority.

Suggestions are continually flowing into the various offices of the navy department regarding a change in the sailor's dress, but Uncle Sam pays little attention to them. He has considered the matter thoroughly and has decided that no change for the better could be made.

The uniform of the United States sailor is practically the same today as it was when the navy was first organized. There have been a few changes in recent years, the most conspicuous of which is the abolition of the knife lanyard. The knife lanyard is a white braid that was worn around the sailor's neck, on the end of which was fastened a knife. This knife was kept in a back pocket. The lanyard was a part of the uniform characteristic of the sailors for many years back. But now that the sailing vessels are no longer used in warfare the lanyard is rapidly disappearing in all countries. The only form of lanyard used now by the United States is the black silk one, which is worn by the boatswain's mate. There is no knife on the end, however, but in its stead is tied the boatswain's call. This is a silver whistle used on board the vessel for signaling purposes.

The neckerchief for undress purposes has been done away with to a great extent, but it is still used in the dress uniform. Then there is the large sailor collar. Both the large collar and the cuffs were abolished on the working blouses some time ago, but recently the collars have been recalled, though they are not as large as in former years.

The sailor's uniform is practically the same throughout the world. But why has each and every nation accepted the same style of dress? The balloon trousers, the flap, the broad collars, the neckerchiefs, the loose blouse and the lanyards have been condemned by some of the officials of the navy department for many years, but the old style prevails.

There are various reasons why the bell bottom trousers were adopted. Have you ever watched a sailor at work? Have you ever seen him scrub the boat or wash the decks? This is his daily task. He rolls up his trousers and wades right through the water. And what would he do if he were incased in the snug, commonplace sort of clothes that landlubbers live in? The bell bottom trousers can be rolled above the knee without the least trouble, and this is one reason Uncle Sam has chosen them.

But there is a more important reason, one that involves the sailor's life. A man can surely swim more easily without his trousers than he can with them. And this is the way Uncle Sam looks at the matter. The bell bottom trousers are laced on the sides and buttoned around the waist. Should a sailor fall overboard or should he be compelled to swim for his life he can unbutton the waist and slips out of the trousers without any exertion. What could he do were he wearing the tight fitting trousers of today?

The loose blouse the sailor wears enables him to move about freely. There is nothing to hinder the movements of his arms. He can accomplish far more work with less exertion. The blouse was formerly on the style of the middie jacket; just slipped on and buttoned in the front. This has been slightly changed, a drawing string having been placed around the bottom to secure it.

Individuals have advocated changes in the sailor's uniform for years, some believing that it should correspond to the marine's or to the soldier's. Neither the soldier nor the marine has any occasion to soil his clothing, while, on the contrary, the sailor is compelled to wash his uniform very frequently. The soldier or the marine has a locker or some other convenient place to keep his suit, but the sailor must store his outfit in a white canvas bag which has every appearance of a pillow case. If he were wearing the clothing as suggested by many he would have a daily task pressing his trousers.

The expansion of the trouser leg at the lower end and the loose blouse therefore are not used merely to convey to the eye the traditional picture of the sailor, but have been adopted after careful and close observations.—Baltimore American.

A Rebuke.
"Mary followed Edward," mumbled the high school girl who was trying to fix the sovereigns of England in her mind.

"What's that?" spoke up grandma, who had been dozing.

"Mary followed Edward."
"Then you keep away from Mary. I don't want you to go with them kind. Girls is getting too bold."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are two forms of discontent. One is laborious; the other is indolent and complaining.

SORCERY IN NEW GUINEA.

When the Charms Fail the Penalty Is Swift and Deadly.

Not long since, in an inland village in New Guinea, a certain mother-in-law fell ill. A puri-puri man was fetched to her aid from a neighboring village. Could the puri-puri man cure the mother-in-law? Oh, yes, the puri-puri man could surely cure the mother-in-law! The puri-puri man man must have, however, as a fee for the cure a dog and a pig. It was a bargain. The dog and the pig passed into the possession of the sorcerer, and he set confidently to work. It was testified in the course of the trial, which presently came on, that the sorcerer, who was by this time the deceased in the case, had "made a few passes" over the mother-in-law and returned to his village.

"Now, my good woman," said he, upon departing, "you will get well."

This was not so.

"I called you to attend my mother-in-law?" demanded the son-in-law, when next the sorcerer came.

It was admitted.

"I paid you a dog and a pig?"

"You did."

"My mother-in-law is dead."

"Hum." It is easy to imagine the consternation of the sorcerer.

"Very well, then," declared the son-in-law. "As I paid you a dog and a pig to cure my mother-in-law, and as you did not cure her, I am going to kill you."

Thereupon the son-in-law went off with two friends in search of weapons. Witnesses of what followed told the magistrate before whom the case was being tried that the sorcerer made no attempt to escape, that he calmly awaited the inevitable event. Presently the avengers returned. The son-in-law grievously speared the sorcerer, and the friends—lending countenance and aid—dispatched him with their stone clubs. Not one of these men, declares the magistrate, could be persuaded that they had done anything out of the way. Had the sorcerer not been paid a dog and a pig for his medicine? And had not his cure failed? And was he not a sorcerer, anyhow?—Harper's Magazine.

FIRES IN ICEHOUSES.

They Are Easily Started and Particularly Hard to Handle.

Icehouses, despite their damp contents and their simple structure, have a high place among special fire risks. No kind of building is such a paradox. Apparently an icehouse is as safe against fire as a pump log or a mud scow; yet give the flames but half a chance and nine times in ten they work a total loss.

Under ordinary conditions an icehouse fire starts easily. The walls rise without masonry direct from the ground; grass fires and brush fires creep into contact with the bare wood. Dry straw and hay lie all about. Damp sawdust within often takes fire of itself. Tramps, never over careful in their smoking, seek shelter in the buildings. The saw tooth roofs could not be better planned to catch sparks from passing trains.

And when the fire has started, it is uncommonly hard to master. In most cases it gets an overpowering headway before the fighters can assemble. Hydrants are often lacking. If the buildings are full of ice and the covering straw, the firemen can work only from the outside; if the buildings are empty, the great spaces give the flames both draft and sweep. And the walls, by their peculiar construction, double or triple with twelve or eighteen inch spaces within, packed with tan bark or other combustible filling, usually baffle all attempts at reaching and extinguishing the well fed fire within them.—Boston Herald.

The First Houseboats.

The first houseboats in this country were developed on the Mississippi river and were called "shanty boats." As the name implies, they are more or less of a shelter or shanty built on a small boxlike scow or float of logs, usually containing but one room, in which cooking, sleeping, living, trading and very often gambling were conducted. These shanty boats often started from St. Louis or points farther north and drifted with the current, assisted and steered with long sweeps all the way down the river to New Orleans. Here they were sold or deserted by their owners, it being practically impossible to get them back up the river against the current without towing, the cost of which was prohibitive.—H. W. Lowrey in Countryside Magazine.

Burned Out Fuse Plugs.

When a house fuse plug "blows" out and there is no other at hand take a bit of tin foil—the covering from a pack of tobacco or chewing gum will do—and fold it once, making the strip about one-half inch wide; then lay it over the contact points of the plug and screw the plug into the receptacle. This will make a connection and will not produce any more body than if the ordinary fuse wire were used.—Popular Mechanics.

Beautiful Defendant.

"I want you to make the outfit for my trial."
"Let me see," mused the experienced modiste. "You'll want a direct testimony suit, a cross examination gown and something dainty and clinging to faint in."—Kansas City Journal.

Oratory.

Oratory is the longest distance between two platitudes. Its success depends upon how much it impresses you when it is being delivered and how little it impresses you afterward.—Life.

BULLETIN

ONE CENT A WORD, 'PHONE 19.

The charge for advertisements under this head is one cent per word for each insertion. No discount for successive issues. If you have anything for sale or exchange; if you want to rent or lease a house or business building; if you want help or a job of work; if you have lost or found anything; if you want publicity of any kind, try this column. You are sure to get results—others do, why not you. Telephone your "want ads." or address all communications to The Observer, Dallas, Oregon. Count the number of words to remit with order. Telephone No. 19.

ABSOLUTELY FREE—We will furnish modern bungalow plans, according to your own idea, prepared by one of the foremost architects on the coast, free to all who purchase material at our mill. Come and let us talk it over. Dallas Planing Mill, Dallas, Oregon.

FOR SALE—A chance to get some good dairy cows. My six head for sale; none reserved. John W. Orr, Dallas, Oregon.

FOR SALE—New hornless talking machine, ten double records, new. \$15. Davis & Horn. 28-1f.

FOR SALE—Sulky in good condition. \$9. Davis & Horn. 28-1f.

FOR SALE—On place first-class second growth cord wood. Apply Anna Ladstock, phone 1602. June 30.

FOR SALE—Twenty acres planted to two-year-old prune trees; half a mile from court house in Dallas; good barn, spring water. Price \$200 per acre; good terms. Apply to The Observer. 25-1f.

FOR SALE—Iron Age seeder and cultivator, \$8. Davis & Horn.

WANTED—Machine, cast and stove plate iron, brass and copper, zinc and rubber, and rags of all kinds; in fact, junk of all kinds. A. N. Halleck, Monmouth, Oregon. 8-1f.

FOR SALE—National cash register, \$15. Davis & Horn. 28-1f.

WANTED—Your lame horses to shoe. Williams, the horseshoer, Monmouth, Oregon. 8-1f.

WANTED—Carpet cleaning and window washing, both business and residence. Milo V. Woods, phone 1173 or 1092. 11-1f.

FOR SALE—Good dry summer cut second growth fir and oak wood, will sell in woods or deliver. I. L. Smith, phone 1404. 22-9t-x.

FOR SALE—Two saddles, \$7.50 and \$20. Davis & Horn. 28-1f.

FOR RENT—Good modern cottage, Sheldon street. Enquire at 518 Church street.

FOR SALE—Burbank seed potatoes, \$2.25 per sack. A. H. Dennett, Crowley Station. 27-3t.

SCREEN DOORS—No flies to swat if you fortify with our screen doors and windows. We can serve you quickly with the galvanized or black screens in regular or special sizes. Dallas Planing Mill. 26-9t.

FOR SALE—Or give away at once 100 acres orchard land, new house, barn, family orchard. Don't miss this. See A. G. Cutler, Dallas, Oregon. 30-11x.

The Observer, a Twice-a-Week paper, costs no more than a weekly.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Polk County, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for State Certificates at Dallas, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, June 30, 1915, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, July 3, 1915, at 4 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.
Writing, U. S. History, Physiology.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
Reading, Composition, Methods in Reading, Methods in Arithmetic.

THURSDAY FORENOON.
Arithmetic, History of Education, Psychology, Methods in Geography.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
Grammar, Geography, American Literature, Physics, Methods in Language, Thesis for Primary Certificate.

FRIDAY FORENOON.
Theory and Practice, Orthography, English Literature, Chemistry.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
School Law, Geometry, Algebra, Civil Government.

SATURDAY FORENOON.
Geometry, Botany.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
General History, Bookkeeping.

H. C. SEYMOUR,
County School Superintendent.

6-14-7-25

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, sitting in probate, made an entered of record in said Court on the 1st day of June, 1915, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Irene Westfall, a minor, authorizing and licensing the undersigned as guardian of the Estate of said minor to sell the real property of said ward, hereinafter described, at private sale for cash, in the manner prescribed by law, the undersigned as such guardian will, from and after Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1915, at the law office of Walter L.

Toose, Jr., Esq., in the National Bank building, in the City of Dallas, in Polk County, Oregon, proceed to sell the said real property at private sale for cash in hand on day of sale, in accordance with said license of sale and in the manner prescribed by law, subject to confirmation by said County Court; said real property being particularly described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one-ninth interest in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, and the East half of Lot 3, in Block 2, in Catron's Sub-division of Out Lot No. 5, in Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1915.

MARY F. WESTFALL.

Guardian of the estate of the above named Minor.

WALTER L. TOOSE, JR.,
Attorney for the Guardian. J.S.-26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Mary E. Halsey, deceased, by the Hon. County Court of Polk County, Oregon, and has qualified. All persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement thereof.

Dated at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, this 28th day of May, 1915.

ALBERT TEAL,
Administrator of the estate of Mary E. Halsey, deceased.

SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys for estate. 26-4t-x

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Polk, on the 18th day of May, 1915, upon an order of sale and decree of foreclosure given and made by said Circuit Court on the 5th day of May, 1915, in a suit then pending in said Court wherein Theodore Lengele, was plaintiff and Mrs. B. McN. Moore, J. M. Hansmair, George O. Sloan and Daisy A. Sloan, were defendants, (Register No. 4628) for the principal sum of \$13,000.00 and interest thereon from March the 2nd, 1914, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until paid, together with the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, attorney's fees, with costs and disbursements herein, taxed at \$30.05, and the further sum of Two Hundred Ten and 92-100 Dollars for taxes on the premises set forth and mentioned in plaintiff's complaint, and whereas it was further ordered and decreed by said court, and to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Polk, directed, I am commanded to sell, at public auction in the manner prescribed by law, the following described real property, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter (¼) of Section fourteen (14) the North half (½) of Northeast quarter (¼) of Section Twenty-two (22) and the North half (½) of the Northwest quarter (¼) of Section Twenty-three (23), all in Twp. 7 South Range four (4) West of W. M.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Dallas, in Polk County, State of Oregon, I will, in obedience to said execution and order of sale, sell the above described property, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, in the manner prescribed by law.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1915.
JOHN W. ORR,
Sheriff of Polk County, Oregon.

S. M. ENDICOTT,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Mar28-J25

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by an order of the County Court of Polk County, Oregon, has been appointed as administratrix of the estate of F. J. Page, deceased. All persons having claims against such estate are required to present them within six months from the date of this notice, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at West Salem, Oregon.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1915.

ALICE E. PAGE,
Administratrix.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Paul Fundman, the administrator of the estate of Eliza Day, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, and that Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Courtroom of said County Court, in the Court House in the city of Dallas, Oregon, has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published, May 23, 1915.

PAUL FUNDMAN,
Administrator aforesaid.

OSCAR HAYTER,
Attorney. 25-4t-x

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk, on the 28th day of May, 1915, upon a decree of foreclosure and sale given and made by said Circuit Court on the 13th day of February, 1914, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, Falls City Orchards Company, in a suit then pending in said Court wherein Vancouver Trust & Savings Bank, a corporation, was plaintiff and Falls City Orchards Company, a corporation, Mrs. C. A. Jones and William Carlson were defendants, (Register No. 4310,) and to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County of Polk, directed, I am commanded to levy upon and sell at public auction, in the manner prescribed by law, the following described real property, situated in the County of Polk and State of Oregon, to-wit:

The East half of the Southeast quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the

Northeast quarter of Section 32, and the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 34, and the South half of said Section 34, all in Township 8 South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian; and also the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 3, in Township 9 South, Range 6 West of the Willamette Meridian, excepting therefrom 15 acres, to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of said Section 34, Township 8 South, Range 6 West, and running thence North 30 rods; thence West 50 rods; thence South 30 rods and thence East 50 rods to the place of beginning; all being situated in Polk County, State of Oregon, and containing 505 acres, more or less; Otherwise known and described as Tracts numbered 1 to 50, inclusive, of Falls City Orchards Tracts, as shown

by plat thereof filed April 13, 1910, and found at page 9 of Book 2 of the record of town plats of said County of Polk, in the office of the County Clerk of said County.

Notice is hereby given that on the said 28th day of May, 1915, I duly levied upon the said read property, and that on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1915, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Dallas, in Polk County, State of Oregon, I will, in obedience to said execution and order of sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, in the manner prescribed by law.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1915.

JOHN W. ORR,
Sheriff of Polk County, Oregon.



ELECTRIC RANGES

The G-E Electric Range boils, broils, roasts, toasts, fries and bakes like any modern range—but it takes only the turn of a switch to get it hot. No coal, or coal dust, or coal gas—just a switch to turn and the cookery begins!

Investigate our reduced heating and cooking rate
OREGON POWER COMPANY

The Newspaper that Gets Results

Is the one read by a people who want the news while it is news. When subscribers anxiously await the arrival of the home newspaper it is a sure indication that that paper is read. You read the Observer from first to last page, because it is chock full of interesting local news—matters in which you are directly interested. Others do the same. They read your advertisement—if you have one—with as much interest as any other feature, because it is artistically displayed by men who are adepts in this line.

THE POLK COUNTY OBSERVER
DALLAS, OREGON

The Home Paper—Read By People Who Buy