

Polk County Observer

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WHAT WE DRINK.

An interesting statistical compilation of the total drink bill of this nation is furnished by The American Grocer, which annually prepares a careful statement covering this subject. By this it is shown that last year the people of the United States spent about two billion dollars for stimulating drinks of various kinds. Of the total expenditures, over a billion was for beer, \$609,000,000 was for distilled liquors—booze—and \$128,000,000 was for wines. About seven-eighths of the two billion total was for beverages that intoxicate more or less, while the remaining one-eighth was for tea and coffee.

The economic significance of these figures cannot be overlooked. A little calculation shows that the drink bill of this country figures up to about \$20 per capita, or \$100 for the average family of five persons. But as there are many who do not indulge in stimulating drinks of any kind it is evident there are others who drink too much, and this is especially so with reference to the use of alcoholic beverages. No nation can go to excess in this direction without paying the penalty in moral and economic losses, and when one stops to consider the immense sum annually spent by Americans for drinks that are more or less harmful it causes one to ponder over what the ultimate result of such a tendency will be.

The compiled statistics show that during the five years from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, the per capita consumption of spirits varied between 1.42 and 1.50 gallons, the quantity reaching its maximum in 1913. The per capita consumption of wine varied from two-thirds to a little over one-half gallon, but here there seems to have been a nearly continuous decline. In only one of the five years did the per capita consumption of malt liquors drop below 20 gallons, and then only by a very minute fraction. The figure for 1914 was higher than in any of the previous four years except 1911. The consumption is every constant at a fraction over twenty gallons.

The per capita consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines in 1914 was higher than in any preceding years, except 1907 and 1911, and while the per capita consumption of spirits has declined from 2.24 gallons in 1850 to 1.46 gallons in 1914 there has been a very large increase in the consumption of malt liquors in 64 years. In recent years the consumption of distilled liquors shows no tendency to be displaced by beer. Also the conclusion is reached that in spite of the extension of so-called dry territory in this country there is no evidence of any diminution in the total quantity of liquors consumed. All of which is not encouraging from a standpoint of true temperance.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

There is war between the executive and legislative branches of the democratic administration. The department of justice has asked the United States supreme court to declare null and void a statute upon which the democratic congress labored for more than six months to enact into law.

This amazing spectacle has its origin in the clause of the tariff act proposing to give a five per cent discount on all duties imposed on merchandise imported in vessels admitted to American registry. Its history is well known. The court of custom appeals recently upheld the law in a divided opinion. From this decision the government has appealed. It is brief asking the supreme court to review the case, the department of justice severely criticizes congress for blundering.

TETANUS.

The American people have reason to congratulate themselves over at least one achievement, and that is the rapid disappearance of fourth of July tetanus. While the total casualties of the glorious day are less than a quarter what they were five years ago the deaths from tetanus have shown a much greater reduction. In 1903 there were 417 fourth of July victims of that dread malady, in 1909 the number had been reduced to 130, while from last season's celebration there were but three. This is life conservation in the true sense of the term.

The blank cartridge wound is the great cause of fourth of July tetanus. When driven into the tissues the wadding carries with it innumerable bacilli, and the absorption of the poisonous products given on during the growth of these organisms produces the disease. The bacilli thrive only in the absence of oxygen. It is for this reason that the physician enlarges the wound of inlet and after removing all foreign material, dresses the injury in such a manner that development of organisms is inhibited. In order to accomplish that it is usually necessary to administer a general anesthetic. Anti-tetanic serum is of great value as a prophylactic measure,

but it should be given soon after the receipt of the injury.

Parents should realize that fourth of July tetanus is easy to prevent but extremely difficult to cure. No blank cartridge wound is too trivial to receive careful medical attention. However slight the injury may appear, summon a physician and at once adopt energetic measures. Reliance upon home treatment may prove disastrous and result in the sacrifice of life.

In 1902, before the widespread recognition of the possibilities of preventive treatment, one case of tetanus developed to every four blank cartridge wounds reported; in 1914, there was but one case to every 40 such injuries. This is the measure of the success of preventive treatment.

PURE FOOD.

No other national legislation within the last quarter of a century, has done more to protect and promote the health of the American people and prevent financial loss through fraud and deception than has the national pure food law, which was enacted in 1906 by a congress that was republican in both branches, and signed by a republican president.

This law was peculiarly a republican idea for it asserted the power of the general government to enact legislation of this kind, a power which was denied by democrats who were advocates of the doctrine of states rights. President Wilson apparently overlooked this law when he said recently that the republican party had not had a new idea in thirty years. The only votes cast against the bill were by democrats, and one of those was by Congressman A. S. Burleson of Texas, now postmaster general, the only member of that congress specially honored by President Wilson.

While commonly referred to as a "pure food law" the act regulates the manufacture and sale of not only food but drugs, confectionary, medicines and liquors; insures purity, prevents misbranding, prohibits adulteration, requires full weight and measure, and forbids use of poisonous and deleterious substances. The law requires that if certain habit forming drugs be contained in a medical preparation, that fact shall be plainly stated on the label and that the quantity of alcohol contained in medicine be specified. It prohibits removing part or all of the contents of a receptacle and substitution of another article different from that indicated on the package. In the case of foods put up in packages, it requires that the weight or measure be specified on the label. Sale or packing of partly decomposed meats is forbidden. All these provisions were necessary for the protection of public health and for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture and sale of food and drugs.

HELPING THE WRONG ONE.

A cheap and simple device has been invented by Hudson Maxim which will enable a submarine to determine its location at any time without coming to the surface to take observations. The great need of today, however, is some device that will enable an ordinary vessel to determine the location of a submarine before the latter gets within striking distance.

In other words, it is not the submarines which need help through the perfection of devices to enable them to carry on their deadly work, but individuals and nations which have found a new menace in the operations of craft of this class. Too much attention, in fact, already has been given to perfecting devices for dealing death and destruction, and the world is now paying the penalty for this misdirected effort. What now is sadly needed is for scientists and inventors to center their efforts and attention on plans for saving life and averting the wanton wholesale destruction of property. This is an object worth while and should pay even better dividends than the perfection of devices to add to the perils and horrors of war.

OUR OWN RESOURCES.

Notable progress has been made by the manufacturers of dyes to take the place of those that have been cut off by the European war. You will recall that when the war first broke out it was widely announced that one result would be a famine of dyestuffs in this land. Most of our supplies had been coming from Germany, and when it was discovered no more could be secured it was predicted that American textile mills and other industries using imported dyes would be compelled to turn out only white fabrics, hats and similar goods, and that the people would have to adapt themselves to styles of this kind.

Necessity is the mother of invention, however, and a good start has been made in the solution of the dye problem. Chemists in the employ of the federal government have been inventing methods of producing dyes just as good and cheaper than those formerly bought from Germany. The latest discovery in this line is that the despised orange hedge yields a better fustic used in producing the yellow dye needed in the leather trade than any we have had from Germany, and the saving is from \$6 to \$8 a ton. In fact it has been found that this country is full of desirable dye woods, herbs and minerals and we are learning that we do not have to depend upon Germany or any other country for the dyes required to supply any shade or coloring in our wearing fabrics. If we can not have imported color we will do just as well or better with local.

Large demand from Europe for American wheat caused high prices here and induced American farmers

to sow much more grain than usual. Fields which otherwise would have been summer-fallow, were sown to wheat last fall or this spring, because of the prospect of large returns. The wheat crop will be a bumper and because of the urgent demand, there will be pressure for early shipment. Anticipation of the demand for cars, together with low prices quoted by car builders has caused several roads to add to their equipment, but the orders are a direct result of the war and not, as democratic papers would have us believe, a consequence of economic conditions in spite of the war.

NOT READY FOR PEACE.

It is rather significant that Pope Benedict, although himself one of the strongest advocates of peace, recently has been quoted in an interview as expressing the opinion that the time has not yet come for intervention in the hope of bringing about the termination of the great European war. The pope, in other words, while anxious for peace and even declaring himself as eager to grasp the first hand that is extended to him in such appeal, sees no prospect of immediate yielding in any quarter and therefore believes that any attempt at interference would be futile and mischievous, as tending to aggravate the trouble rather than relieve or reduce it. This opinion is apparently the same as held by our own president, and it is based on sound reasoning and an intimate understanding of the situation. It is desirable, moreover, that the world in general, and particularly the people of neutral nations like our own, should themselves appreciate the circumstances and conditions which lead to this conviction. For this will tend to check and discount premature talk of peace, such as recently has been indulged in by certain over-zealous correspondents, who are apparently more anxious to "start something" than to merely enlighten the public and record substantial facts.

Most of this recent peace talk has doubtless originated from a belief that the Germans might now be willing to entertain overtures for peace, and it is not at all unlikely that they would be so willing. They are in the most advantageous position and the terms they may be able to demand, if the allies should now move for peace, would naturally be substantially in favor of themselves. It is perfectly plain, on the other hand, that the allies will not consent to such terms while they are able to continue the war, and the chance of overtures being made is too remote for consideration. Any outside attempt to force the hand of either side, no matter how good the intentions might be, would only complicate the situation and probably add to the snarl. And it is because this is so that great leaders, like the pope and the president, are patiently biding their time and waiting for the hour when something can be done with promise of bringing beneficial results, instead of merely adding to the consuming flames of war.

HELP THE CHAUTAUQUA.

Those citizens who have not already come to the support of the chautauqua should do so without further delay in order to make the forthcoming event the success that its merits warrant. The committee in charge of the chautauqua is working diligently, spending much time and money in its effort to provide this community with a high-class of entertainment, and in this effort it should have the hearty co-operation of the people. Dallas is the smallest town in point of population in the chautauqua circuit, and this fact alone is worth something, inasmuch as it shows beyond a shadow of doubt that its people are five wires. Many citizens have volunteered their support by coming forward and purchasing season tickets, but as yet the guaranteed amount of money has not been secured, and unless the required number of tickets are disposed of before the opening day next Sunday those businessmen who have made this series of entertainments possible will be obliged to pay the freight.

From an educational standpoint the chautauqua is invaluable. The program this season has been arranged with a view to pleasing various tastes, and includes performers of world-wide fame, to hear whom individually would necessitate an expenditure of many times the price asked for season tickets. It is an opportunity for Polk county residents infrequently offered communities of no greater population, and should be fully appreciated by at least a sufficient number to make it a howling success.

CHEAP EGGS FROM CHINA.

There has been a notable increase in the quantity of eggs imported from China during the past year or two, and some people may have been led to wonder how such a transaction can be conducted at a profit. Recent reports made by United States consuls in China furnish an explanation of this problem, however, and there is no mystery about it whatever when one understands the facts. In the first place we are told that the average wage paid to a Chinese farm worker is about ten cents a day, which naturally gives a big advantage to the Chinese farmer who makes poultry a side line. Chickens themselves are cheap and are raised in large quantities, and they are fed principally on inferior grades of rice, which costs very little. In consequence of these conditions the Chinese farmer expects and gets a very low price for his eggs. It being stated that five cents a dozen is a high average, while vast quantities of eggs are marketed as low as three cents a dozen.

Previous to the enactment of the

RABID RUDOLPH SAYS—



present tariff law, which removed the duty on imported eggs, China sent large quantities of eggs to Japan, Siberia, the Philippines and other nearby markets, but is now finding a profitable market in the United States for a considerable portion of such exports. Last year Shanghai alone sent 3,600,000 dozen eggs to this country, and this by no means represents the full quantity received. So-called fresh eggs from China are laid down at San Francisco for from four to six cents a dozen, while eggs frozen in tins can be delivered at New York at still cheaper prices. Of course, however, one should not jump at the conclusion that these eggs are good for table purposes, for such conclusion would be as far-fetched as the eggs themselves. They compete with home eggs only to the extent they are used for factory baking, candy making and similar purposes, and the competition is therefore scarcely noticed by the faithful American hen.

Andrew Carnegie has refused to build a library in a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. In reply to the committee's request Mr. Carnegie made this pertinent reply: "You have a philanthropist in your own community—let Henry Ford build you a library." While Ford is not in the habit of giving away libraries the suggestion is now receiving his attention, and after making his divy next August he may rear a structure for the intellectual ones.

The flurry in hops that sent the price to fourteen cents appears to have originated in the fertile imagination of some newspaper reporter who was anxious for a scoop.

The Polk County Fruit Growers' association will hold a meeting at the Commercial club rooms on Saturday next.

One fine thing about Governor Withycombe seems to be his perfect control of his temper, even when he fails to get his own way about things.

The editor who declares that "fifty per cent of the farmers now wear garters," evidently plans to be on the safe side. Considering that nearly one-half of the farmers are women, one can easily imagine the predicament he would have to face if he had made his claim less sweeping.

The man who will invent a top dressing for country roads which fast running automobiles cannot tear up, and which can be put down at a moderate cost, will go down into history as the greatest public benefactor of the century.

The chautauqua, and its accompanying visitors, will be with us next week. Spruce up a little for the occasion.

Polk county having won first honor for its cherries at the Panama exposition it is quite natural to suppose that Salem will continue to make much of our product annually.

THIS AND THAT.

A fellow, who has for a number of decades past resided in Dallas under the cognomen of Ike Yoakum, unceremoniously departed from the city on Wednesday, taking with him the hat of an alleged editor, going to Falls City, ostensibly in the interest of the chautauqua, since which time he has not been seen in this immediate neighborhood. From those who have known him long and intimately stoutly aver that this is only one of Mr. Yoakum's acts of thoughtlessness; that he is a man of good intentions, but nevertheless is addicted to picking up the first piece of headwear that suits his fancy and making away with it, regardless of the consequences. Ordinarily little inconvenience is caused by his acts, but in the case of the editor it is different, for under the circumstances the latter is hatless, the headgear left in place of the piece taken being about eleven sizes too small for his knob. Until this man Yoakum returns, wherever he may be, there will be an editor taking his outing after twilight.

Old Samantha is no more the possession of Sheriff Orr. He has traded the machine to another, and now owns

THE BALL PLAYER WHO LOSES HIS HEAD HAS A FORTUNE IN IVORY WHEN HE FINDS IT—

a brand new Ford. When asked the other day why he did not carry a speedometer, this official threw out his bosom and remarked that it wasn't necessary; that he had his own way of indicating the speed at which he was driving. At fifteen miles an hour, said this authority, the tireware commenced to become hoarse; at eighteen miles the doors fly open; at twenty miles the nuts rattle, and at twenty-five miles all parts unite in giving notice that the driver is expected to close the throttle slightly.

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.

FOR SALE—Six-room residence, modern, with garage, and all household goods. Sell separately or all together. Such an opportunity has never been offered before. Phone 612. 712 Academy street, Dallas. 35-6f.

FOR SALE—Practically new 3 1/2 in. wide tire, Studebaker wagon; a bargain. J. D. Smith, Jr. Phone 1204. 712 Academy street, Dallas. 11-1f.

WANTED—To trade wood for cow or heifer. M. A. Conlee, Dallas, R. F. D. 2. 25-2t-x

FOR SALE—126 acres of choice hay land, joining Wrens, on south side of railroad. About 90 acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Price, including hay crop and implements, \$5,500. A. E. Hoisington, Wrens, Oregon. 35-1f.

FOR SALE—A good thrasher and engine, at a bargain. F. J. Wagner, 415 Oak street. 33-6f.

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—Iron Age seeder and cultivator, \$6. 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. 8f.

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

FOR RENT—Good modern cottage, Sheldon street. Enquire at 515 Church street.

FOR SALE—Quick meal oil stove and oven, cheap. 124 Court street. 29t-x

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Tena S. J. Hastings, 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 duly verified on or before six months from the date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate settlement thereof. Dated this 24th day of June, 1915.

REUBEN A. HASTINGS,
Administrator of estate of Tena S. J. Hastings, deceased.
SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys for estate. 33-5t.

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 and 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. Toozee, 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 3, in Catron's Sub-division of Out Lot No. 6, in Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1915.
MARY E. WESTFALL,
Guardian of the estate of the above named Minor.

WALTER L. TOOZE, JR.,
Attorney for the Guardian. J. S. J.

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

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. Farg, deceased. All persons having claims against said 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. 26-15

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

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.
Notice is hereby given that the final account of U. S. Loughary, as administrator of the estate of Martha Simpson, deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Polk County, Oregon, and that the 16th day of July, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the county court house in Dallas, Oregon, has been duly fixed by said court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file objections thereto as by law provided.

U. S. LOUGHARY,
Administrator of the estate of Martha Simpson, deceased. J22-J26.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Polk, as administratrix of the estate of C. F. Littlefield, deceased, and that she has duly qualified as such administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present the same, duly itemized and verified, to me at my home near McCoy, in Polk County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at McCoy, Oregon, June 19, 1915.
MARTHA M. LITTLEFIELD,
Administratrix of the estate of C. F. Littlefield, deceased. 6-27-12