

Polk County Observer

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TOURIST TRAVEL.

A high official of one of the leading Atlantic steamship lines estimates that Europe has lost not less than \$25,000,000 during the past year on account of the stoppage of American tourist travel. This apparently is a very conservative estimate, and others have estimated this loss at two or three times the figure specified. The difference in such estimates is due to a natural difficulty in agreeing on what portion of foreign travel constitutes "tourist trade," and the fact it is necessary to guess what the average tourist spends on his trip abroad. It would require only 50,000 American tourists, spending an average of \$500 each on their trip, to reach the \$25,000,000 mark estimated by this steamship official, and some good authorities believe that both these figures are too small to agree with the facts.

It is certain, however, that the stoppage of American tourist travel to Europe has resulted in large and serious losses to the transportation companies and others which catered to this trade, and that for some European interest this is like the proverbial last straw that broke the camel's back. By the same token, however, whatever Europe loses on account of this new condition represents a corresponding gain for this country, and is an item which eventually will have a potent effect in spreading and augmenting the prosperity of this land. It is one of the things which help to explain the large trade balance in favor of this nation during the past year, and amounts to an advantage which will continue so long as the war lasts. And even after that it is unlikely that American tourist travel to Europe will soon return to previous figures, for when "touring America" once becomes the fashion there will be a lessened tendency to go abroad, even after transportation routes are reopened and the Europeans are again ready to welcome and serve tourists from this country.

It is far more likely, in fact, that not only will Americans stay home after the war, but that a much larger number of foreigners will come to this country for pleasure travel and sight-seeing. Naturally there is little of this at present, as the people of European nations have neither the time, the money, nor the inclination to engage in a diversion of this kind. But after the war ends it is likely that America, rather than Europe, will be the mecca of tourists from all parts of the world, and that this new tendency will materially add to the trade and wealth of this land, the same as it has long helped the people of Europe and given them an advantage which now has been taken from them.

IS MEETING EXPECTATIONS.

It is a matter of no little satisfaction to note that the new federal reserve bank system is fully meeting the expectations of its friends, in providing a plentiful supply of ready money for crops moving purposes this season, without fuss or friction. This is the first real test which has been given to the new system since it was placed in operation last November, and according to the first detailed report of receipts and expenditures the system is working out in a manner that is highly successful and highly satisfactory.

It is of interest to note, too, that in the south, where it has been most difficult for the banks to meet the demands made upon them, because of the bottom falling out of cotton prices, the regional institutions report profitable careers. For instance, the Richmond bank led all others, with net earnings of more than seven per cent. Mr. W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board is authority for the statement that there will be "cotton tragedy" in the south next year, no matter what the foreign market may be. At least half the crop now coming on, in addition to that held over from last season, will be cared for under plans now under way by Mr. Harding and his associates.

With the system meeting so handsomely the first pressure that has been brought to bear upon it, the prospects for an easy disposal of the crop-moving demands of the west appear to be especially bright. Not only are the banks in better shape than for years past, but, through the federal system of rediscounting, their loaning power is heavily increased. As a result, it is declared that for the first time it

will not be necessary for western bankers to go east to borrow in order to fill the needs of their clients.

The report of the regional system carries with it a note of economic cheer, for the system has borne up well in the south under its initial trial and gives evidence that it will serve the rest of the country equally well when the occasion arises. Even now it inspires that confidence which is the greatest foe to panics.

A LESSON WORTH WHILE.

There are a good many things which the people of this country can learn to their own advantage from the people of Europe. It is claimed, for instance, that Belgian refugees who have found work on North Carolina farms have made the natives sit up and take notice, by raising valuable food crops in from seventy to eighty days. It has been justly said of Belgian agriculture that it is gardening on a large scale. It utilizes every inch of available soil, every ray of sunshine, and every drop of water, or as near that system of completeness as possible. Like other Americans the North Carolinians have rested easy in their possession of a land of plenty, even when the farming is of a thoughtless, half-way sort. They have no conception of how a market gardener in the suburbs of Paris can afford to pay a thousand dollars a year rent for a single acre of land, and yet make a satisfactory profit. But Belgians know.

Americans are giving increased attention to intensive farming in all its branches, and if Belgians find it necessary to leave their own country, a region they have developed to such a high degree, their services in any of our forty-eight states will be in active demand. They have the skill to make two or more blades of grass grow where but one grows now, and that means nothing less than a doubling of production. What the Belgians and French accomplish in gardening the Danes are doing in dairying and choice pork growing. Fortunately, the war has not drawn them into its horrible vortex.

AVOIDING DEBT.

Perhaps it is very fortunate for Germany, if the allies are finally victorious in the European struggle, that the nation has not been able to use her credit with other powers. Fortunately because Germany will be free from a debt, such as the other belligerents are amassing with the purchase and importation of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of those things that are necessary to the success of their cause. Germany is unable to buy the foodstuffs in foreign markets, and the copper, oil and other munitions of war that the Allies are importing in great quantities, and which represent many millions of dollars on the credit ledger of the United States and the few other neutral nations. In spite of this Germany seems to be amply supplied with the necessities of modern warfare from her own factories and those of Austria. It has been said that, with the importation of petroleum shut off, Germany's resources in oil would rapidly diminish, but if this is true there is no visible sign of the nation's suffering. Industrial development is undoubtedly increasing in the fatherland and great economies are being effected because of the necessity and because the world's credit is closed to her. Thrift and progress are natural results of this inability to get credit from other nations, although the easiest way out would be to create great debts to balance those of England, making Germany's imports from America equal to those of England, in place of the blank line that now represents Teutonic purchases.

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.

The personal income-tax, levied against a few wealthy residents of a few large cities, yielded, in the first two years of its operation, a little over seventy million dollars, or about six per cent of the government's total revenue. The official report on the income-tax reveals a surprising concentration of personal wealth among the citizens of the nation. Returns for the first year of its operation represented three hundred and fifty thousand incomes, half of which were held in four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois. Nearly thirteen thousand income-tax payers who were assessed on fortunes ranging from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars live in these four states, and the remainder, or eight thousand, were distributed throughout the country. In addition to a large number in the four states mentioned there were five hundred incomes of more than one hundred thousand dollars in the United States. In North and South Dakota and North and South Carolina, representative of the nation outside the four wealthy states, there were fourteen hundred incomes of from three to four thousand dollars, the lowest taxable sum.

TRADE UNIONS.

Like all other things in the world there are good, bad and very indifferent labor unions. Some of them

are a constant source of irritation to employers, doing far more damage than the good they do, and then there are a few others, notably the International Typographical union, an honorable organization. The printer's path in the large cities is not roseate, it has its thorned bushes as do those of other trades, but its followers find less spectacular and far more effective methods for dealing with the ills they encounter. How long since you have read a printers' strike? The printers' system is not one of strikes and boycotts. Not only is the typographical union a good one, but its works are good—a statement borne out by a report read at the recent convention of the organization at Los Angeles.

The report covers the work of the home for aged, sick and disabled printers, established and maintained by the union. The report covers the work of the union's tuberculosis colony, annually caring for a large number of tubercular sufferers. The motion picture, "A Curable Disease," prepared and released by the printers, has been exhibited in all parts of the country, and a campaign for sanitary workrooms has resulted in prolonging the lives of typesetters at least ten years and has brought employers to a realization of the fact that men do more and better work under such conditions, says the same report. To watch the evolution of other branches of trade-unionism to the same elevated plane as the typographical union now rests upon will be interesting.

"PROHIBITION."

As the date for "Oregon dry" approaches there is a considerable amount of discussion over the conditions which will obtain under the new order of things, the general opinion prevailing that none will suffer for want of stimulants. Prohibition that will not prohibit is resultant from a law enacted by the last legislature, contrary to the expressed wish of the people at the polls, and was, we believe, an error on the part of that august body. It encourages the manufacture of liquor in other states and its use in Oregon, not only discriminating against the distillers and brewers of our own commonwealth, but offers inducement to send Oregon money abroad for the enrichment of others. An allowance of twenty-four bottles of beer and two quarts of whiskey each twenty-eight days should be quite sufficient for the average drinker under any circumstances or conditions. The prohibitionists, who have labored long and earnestly as cold water advocates, will, after the advent of the dawning year, be rewarded by enjoying statewide prohibition in name, while the toper may continue to tope as usual. While The Observer is not wedded to their cause, it believes that majority rule, the fundamental principle of American government, should prevail.

When the Woman's club resumes its regular sessions in October the question of improving the municipal park will be given consideration by the Civic section of that organization, and with the encouragement and aid of a public-spirited people it is hoped that the betterment of this public playground may be effected. Already tentative plans for the improvement are in the making, the successful consummation of which can only be brought about through the united effort of the entire community. Although a discussion of the question at this time may seem somewhat premature, it may be well to prepare for what is to come.

It has been suggested that when the chautauqua is held next season arrangements be made to provide camp-

ing grounds that those who elect to come from a distance and remain during the week may do so. The suggestion is a good one, and if a suitable site can be secured should receive the consideration of the Chautauqua association.

It is quite evident that Governor Withycombe erred in appointing Col. B. K. Lawson agent for the state in the alleged trouble among the fishermen at the mouth of Rogue river, for the state fish warden, after a thorough personal investigation, finds that there has been no violation of the law there by those fishermen whom the Maclary interests would exterminate. For years the gill-netters on the Rogue have had a struggle for existence against this mighty corporation, and it is high time that they were given their personal rights, regardless of the Maclarys, who have, with the aid of the state, too long dominated these waters. In Curry county much indignation is expressed against the governor's action in appointing one in harmony with the Maclary company.

It is stated that the Germans plan to change the names of many of the places in sections of Russian Poland which have been captured from the Russians. And it is at least to be hoped that the Germans will not give them names which will be more unpronounceable than the ones they had before.

The warden of Sing Sing says that his aim has been to make the prison a better place to live in. Still, there are a good many people who will continue to think that any prison is not a really desirable place of abode.

And now they tell us it was Noah, not Eve, who ate of the forbidden fruit and thereby brought woe and suffering to humanity. But even if this is so there probably was "a woman in the case."

The hum of the harvester makes more cheerful music than the whistle of shot and shell.

THE FOOL AND OUR FOREST DOLLARS

Goodbye to the fool with the empty gun;
Forgotten his bid for fame,
Though he kills his friend, it only counts one,
And that, nowadays, it's lame.

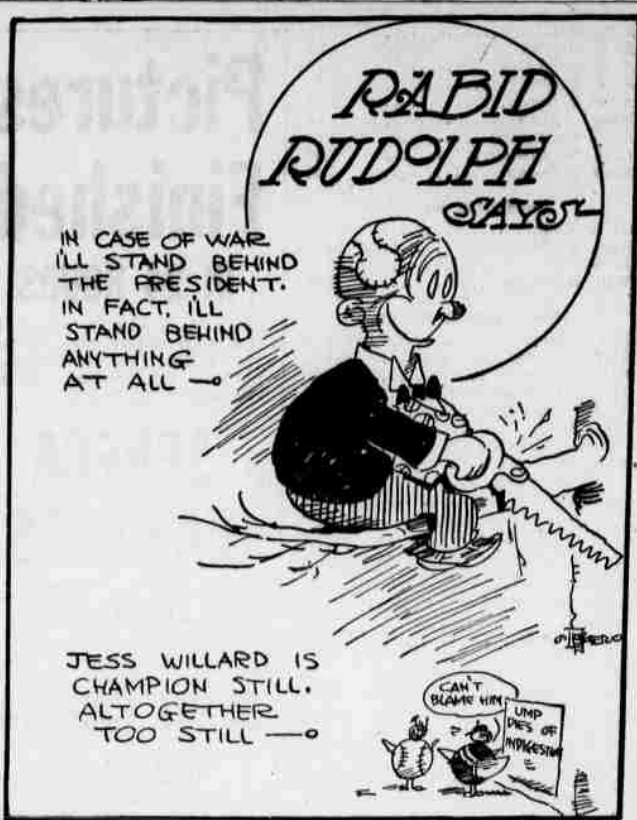
The fool who playfully rocks the boat
Is on the front page no more.
He may rank high with the fools
afloat,
But his glory is gone ashore.

There's the fool with women, the fool
with wine,
And the fool who games with strangers,
And the joy-ride fool (he does well in
his line
By combining these ancient dangers).

But they're all still down in the primer
class,
Mere novices taking a flyer,
Compared with the prize-taking criminal
ass,
The fool in the woods with fire.

A few hearts break for the deeds
they've done
In their pitiful amateur way,
But fire slays dozens where they slay
one
And scourges a state in a day.

For the ruined home and the smoke-
less stack
And the worker unemployed,
Know a hundred years shall never
bring back
The things that his match destroyed.



Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between F. E. Davis and C. M. Horn, under the title of Davis, Horn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. E. Davis, succeeding to the business, will liquidate all indebtedness against the firm and likewise will collect all outstanding accounts due the said firm.
Dated at Dallas, Oregon, August 4, 1915.
F. E. DAVIS
C. M. HORN

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

J. M. Grant, Mary V. Kirkpatrick and Anna Crider, Plaintiffs, vs. Sarah F. Riggs, Armand Riggs, Edith Riggs, H. L. Crider, Lucy A. Allen, Glen O. Allen, Allen, Sylva A. Bolton, Dean Bolton, Mabel C. Miller, John Miller, Owen K. Allen, Anna M. Allen, Edith F. Blinnstone, W. L. Blinnstone, Mervin B. Jackson, Everett Jackson, Wayne V. Allen, Hattie Allen, Gladys Cooper, Otis Cooper, Verda M. Allen, C. Albert Allen, Margaret Allen, Nancy Crawford, James Crawford, Nancy Ann Holt, D. M. Holt, Armond Smith, Dora Smith, John Riggs, Mattie D. Riggs, Sarah Fleming, James Riggs, Nellie Cronise, Thomas Cronise, Emma Messinger, — Messinger, Eliza Riggs, Charles Riggs, Franja Riggs, Matt Riggs, Anna Riggs, Harry Riggs, Sallie Riggs, Mary Farrow, William Farrow, Georgia Estes and J. B. Estes, Lula Payne, Carlos Payne, Lib Short, T. H. Short, Grace Baker, Frank Baker, Sadie Perkins, Milton Riggs, Maud Riggs, Granville Riggs, Ann C. Hubbard, George W. Hubbard, John L. Riggs, Louise Riggs, L. W. Riggs, Ann Riggs, Laura Bryan, C. B. Bryan, Frank Weaver, Cecilia Weaver, Eva Gilbert, R. J. Gilbert, R. H. Riggs, Chaslie Stanford, Stanford, Mary Ellen Holman, H. Holman, Thomas H. Riggs, Sarah E. Riggs, Susan M. Richardson, Harriet L. Yeazle, Susan Long, Rachel E. Brown, John G. Brown, John H. Whitely, Cleveland Sears, Martha E. Curtis, Charles E. Curtis, James W. Scroggins, Rosa Scroggins, T. H. Guy, Ellen Guy, the unknown heirs of J. B. Riggs, deceased, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

To Nancy Ann Holt, D. M. Holt, Armond Smith, Dora Smith, Lula Payne, Carlos Payne, John L. Riggs, Louise Riggs, Frank Weaver, Cecilia Weaver, R. H. Riggs, Chaslie Stanford, G. P. Stanford, Thomas H. Riggs, Sarah E. Riggs, Susan M. Richardson, Susan Long, John H. Whitely, Martha E. Curtis, Charles E. Curtis, Georgia Estes, J. B. Estes, and — Messinger, and the unknown heirs of J. B. Riggs, deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, of the above named defendants.

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: On or before the 11th day of September, 1915, and if you fail to answer the said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded to-wit: That the defendants and each of them be required to set forth the nature of their claims, and that all adverse claims of the defendants be determined by a decree of said Court, relative to the premises in said complaint described, and that by said decree it be declared and adjudged that plaintiffs are the respective owners of the premises described in said complaint, and that by said decree it be declared and adjudged that plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple of the respective tracts of land described in said complaint, and hereafter described, and that said defendants nor any nor either of them, have no estate, title, or interest whatsoever in or to said premises, and that defendants be and each and all of them be forever barred and enjoined from asserting any claim whatever in and to said land and premises adverse to said plaintiffs, and for such other and further relief as to equity shall seem meet and proper. That the plaintiff, J. M. Grant, is the owner in fee simple of the following described tract of land, to-wit:

A part of the D. L. C. of John E. Lyle and wife, Not. No. 1948, Claim No. 68 in Tp. 7 S. R. 5 West of the Will. Mer. in Polk County, Oregon, described as beginning at a point 15.15 chains North and 15.10 chains East of the N. E. corner of the D. L. C. of Isaac Levens and wife, Claim No. 51 in said Township and range; said point also being the N. W. corner of Lot No. 4 in Block 1 of Whiteman's Addition to the City of Dallas, in Polk County, Oregon, and running thence S. 62 degrees E. 2.27 chains to the S. E. corner of Lot 3 in said Block 1; thence North 29 degrees, 30 minutes W. 4.02 chains; thence S. 62 degrees East 2.27 chains; thence N. 29 degrees, 30 minutes W. 2.49 chains to the S. E. corner of Lot 7 in Block 2 in said addition; thence N. 62 degrees W. 4.54 chains to the S. W. corner of Lot 2 in said Block 2; thence North 29 degrees 30 minutes East 1.14 chains to the N. W. corner of said Lot 2; thence N. 65 degrees East 1.28 chains; thence N. 74 degrees 30 minutes E. 93 links; thence S. 61 degrees, 20 minutes E. 3.34 chains; thence S. 47 degrees East 6.78 chains to the East line of said Lyle D. L. C.; thence South on said East boundary line 16.10 chains to the South boundary of the La Creole River; thence N. 25 degrees, 30 minutes West 3.91 chains; thence North 71 degrees, 15 minutes West 2.20 chains; thence S. 85 degrees, 30 minutes W. 5.40 chains; thence S. 65 degrees, 30 minutes W. 4.69 chains; thence N. 1.60 chains; thence N. 9 degrees, 30 minutes West 1.69 chains; thence North 27 degrees, 45 minutes West 2.11 chains; thence North 29 degrees, 30 minutes West 2.93 chains to the place of beginning. That the plaintiffs, Mary V. Kirkpatrick and Anna Crider, are the owners in fee simple of the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point 9.15 chains South and 30.59 chains East of the Northwest corner of the D. L. C. of William C. Brown and wife, Not. No. 1955, Claim No. 64 in Tp. 7 S. R. 5 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Polk County, Oregon,

and running thence West 51.44 chains; thence South 10.18 chains; thence West 11.85 chains; thence South 18.71 chains; thence South 5 degrees East 15.00 chains; thence South 8 degrees, 45 minutes East 13.07 chains to the center of the County road; thence South 31 degrees, 20 minutes West along the center of said road 9.31 chains to West line of Solomon Shelton D. L. C.; thence South 16.27 chains; thence North 89 degrees East 39.54 chains to the West line of lands belonging to Lott D. Brown; thence North 10 feet; thence South 89 degrees West 12.32 chains; thence North 20.03 chains to the center of the County road; thence South 81 degrees, 20 minutes West along the center of said County road 6.30 chains; thence North 49-58 chains; thence East 19.04 chains; thence North 2.35 chains to the North line of lands belonging to Frank V. Brown; thence East 32.15 chains to the division line between the East and West half of the D. L. C. of Wm. C. Brown aforesaid; thence North 8.83 chains to the place of beginning, containing 141.80 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom the railroad right of way. Also beginning 50.21 chains West and 21.34 chains North of the Southeast corner of the D. L. C. of William C. Brown and wife aforesaid; at an angle corner on the line between lands of Mary V. Kirkpatrick and Anna Crider and Lott D. Brown, and running thence West 8.03 chains to the East line of lands heretofore conveyed by George M. Brown and wife to Frank Weaver; thence South 36.75 chains; thence South 47 degrees East 45 links; thence North 41 degrees, 45 minutes East 12.48 chains to Lott D. Brown's west line fence; thence North 28.00 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 37.11 acres more or less, together with a right of way 10 feet in width beginning at the Northwest corner of the above premises and running thence West to the Northwest corner of the lands of Frank Weaver; excepting and reserving from the above two descriptions certain roadways and rights of ways as described particularly in that certain deed from George M. Brown and wife to Mary V. Kirkpatrick et al, recorded in Vol. 63, Deed Records of Polk County, Oregon, at page 152 thereof, and in that certain deed from Frank V. Brown and wife to Mary V. Kirkpatrick et al recorded in Vol. 60 of said Deed Records at page 304 thereof.

This summons, under and pursuant to an order of the Hon. John B. Teal, County Judge of Polk County, Oregon, made at Chambers in the City of Dallas, in said County and State, on the 29th day of July, 1915, is served upon you by the publication thereof for a period of six consecutive and successive weeks immediately prior to the 11th day of September, 1915, in the Polk County Observer, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Dallas, in said County of Polk; the date of said order is July 29, 1915 and the date of the first publication of this summons is July 30, 1915.

SIBLEY & EAKIN,
L. D. BROWN
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

BICYCLE RIDERS ATTENTION

Do you realize that this is the beginning of the season for riding bicycles. The man who has his wheel overhauled in early spring economizes for the reason that he accomplishes two things at one cost of labor—his bearings properly clear and oiled—bad bearings replaced at same time (if any) at practically one cost. Otherwise one thing goes wrong here, another thing there at different times which makes it inconvenient for you and also adds to cost of repairs. We are well prepared to meet your demand in this line. Work guaranteed. Bicycles from \$22.50 to \$45.00. Tires from \$4.50 to \$10.00 per pair. Bicycle and motorcycle sundries, baseball and athletic supplies. Indian motor cycle agency.

L. B. HIXON, JR.
315 Main Street.



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 in quality or quantity.

Willamette Valley Lumber Co.