

Polk County Observer

Published Each Tuesday and Friday.
Office.....517-519 Court Street
Telephone.....Main 19

BY LEW A. CATES.

Subscription Rates.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This is imperative.

Entered as second-class matter in the Postoffice at Dallas, Oregon.

SMALL CHANCE.

Not long since an expert in military strategy advised the war department of this government that within a month, after a declaration of war, an efficient European foe could land a million men on our Atlantic coast, and in three weeks time an equally efficient foe could land an army of 200,000 men on our Pacific coast. This same expert said that within eight weeks this western invading army could be swelled to a million, while he estimated that it would require at least three weeks to get an American army of 200,000 men in the field.

Such assertions may "throw a scare" into the minds of some timorous Americans, but they should remember that saying so does not make it so, also that other eminent experts take no stock in such visionary predictions. It is pointed out, for instance, that the war in Europe has lasted a year and still the most efficient foe in the world has not been able to land a single armed soldier upon the shores of England. If Germany, with a military establishment that has been in the progress of development for forty years, could not cross the English channel, it is hard to see how any foe separated by the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean could land such forces on American soil, unless our navy deliberately laid by and looked on.

As a matter of fact this nation has the third largest navy in the world, being exceeded only by England and Germany, and in the last twenty-five years we have spent more on our navy than has Germany. American sentiment is for making the navy stronger and stronger, as will be disclosed when the next congress meets, and as has been made clear during the last six months. President Wilson, man of peace that he is, recently declared for a navy equal to the best in the world, and there is no doubt that the United States, with its vast resources, will not take a back seat in the matter of navy equipment. With a navy equal to that of England, it would indeed be a brave foe who would undertake to land an invading army on our shores.

The war department estimates that we have in the United States 16,000,000 men capable of being converted into good soldiers. The secretary of war is going to ask congress, at its next session, to create a reserve army, in order that military education may be diffused among this great body of men. No doubt this appeal will fall on responsive ears; but it is to be hoped the time is yet far distant when we shall try to build up a vast military establishment such as has brought woe to Europe. What this nation really needs is to take a middle course—adopt a system of preparedness that will protect it against unwelcome surprise, yet avoid the extreme of militarism as known to Europe. And congress and the leaders of this nation should proceed to work out this problem with careful regard for the real wishes of the people.

EMBARRASSING PRECEDENTS.

The art of diplomacy is based largely on precedents, which makes it highly important that a nation shall carefully avoid taking a position at one time which it later may wish to repudiate. One of the accepted rules of diplomacy is that when a government makes a diplomatic contention to another, it makes it for all time. Should it later desire to take the other side of the argument, circumstances being different, its own precedent may be quoted to plague it.

Just now the state department at Washington is suffering from "the Springbook case," which came up during the American civil war. The Springbook was a British vessel bound for the British port of Nassau, which was the rendezvous of most of the confederate blockade runners. A naval vessel of the United States captured her, and her cargo, which contained both contraband and non-contraband, was condemned on the ground that although it was bound at that moment for a neutral port, it was ultimately destined to be transhipped from Nassau to one of the blockaded ports of the confederacy.

The United States contended that if a neutral territory was being used as a base of operations against a belligerent, the belligerent was entitled to include such neutral territory with-

in the area of his blockade. This contention was upheld by the United States supreme court, and although the continental governments protested strongly against it as a pernicious invasion of neutral rights, it was finally accepted by the British government.

At the present time the United States desires to ship cargoes of various kinds to neutral ports in Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Great Britain has held such cargoes up, in many instances, on the ground that she believes the contents of these cargoes are ultimately destined to reach Germany. If the federal government had never made a similar contention, in the sixties, and if Great Britain had not accepted the rule as laid down by the United States, there would be less argument now. Our state department does not admit that the cases are exactly analogous. In fact, there are sufficient differences to give up a good argument. But we would be able to make a much clearer and convincing case were it not for the precedent of the Springbook.

The United States is not the only power that is now being embarrassed by its former diplomatic contentions. Germany has done its governmental best to work up a sentiment in this country to the effect that selling arms and munitions to the allies, when Germany is not also in a position to get them, is unneutral. She has not made this claim officially, however, in fact, has admitted that legally no such claim can be made. This is because on several occasions in her own history she has herself insisted upon the right to sell arms to any and all belligerents. She cannot protest in the face of her own precedents.

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES.

Though presidential election is more than a year away the contest for the important state offices to be filled is already assuming fighting proportions. Locally not much has been said about the election and candidates for a few offices have as yet failed to declare themselves. In the state campaign, however, things are in a more advanced state, and several aspirants to the position of secretary of state have announced their intentions. The secretary's chair is the most important state office to be filled and the present incumbent, Ben W. Oleott, will be a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Oleott was appointed to the secretaryship in 1911 by Governor West to fill out the unexpired term of the late Frank W. Benson. Mr. Oleott was elected to continue as state secretary in 1912. It has been asserted that he cannot serve more than two years of the term if he is elected again next year, because the constitution provides for a maximum service of 8 years in 12. Others contend that Mr. Oleott's appointment pro tempore shall not be considered if he is re-elected. Max Gehlhar, county clerk of Marion county, is mentioned as a candidate for the office, but has said he will not consider entering the race if his friend Oleott is a candidate. Among the other candidates who are being urged to declare themselves are Harvey Wells, state insurance commissioner, John B. Coffey, county clerk of Multnomah county, and E. D. Baldwin, secretary of the state republican committee. Mr. Baldwin has already received a great deal of newspaper encouragement, especially in the western part of the state, and he is about the only one of the group of aspirants who does not deny that he will enter the primary contest.

A number of prominent men have announced their desire to be elected to the two offices on the state public service commission. One of the vacancies must be filled by an eastern Oregonian, according to a law passed at the last legislative session, and the other commissioner must be elected from the state at large. Clyde B. Aitchison and T. K. Campbell are the incumbents whose terms expire next year and both are residents of western Oregon, as is also Frank J. Miller, the third member of the commission. Mr. Aitchison has said he will be a candidate for re-election and Mr. Campbell will doubtless run against his colleague in the state at large. Henry J. Schullerman, state corporation commissioner, expects to be a candidate for the republican nomination against Mr. Aitchison. The republican nominee in Eastern Oregon will very likely be one of the following: James M. Kyle, mayor of Stanfield since the incorporation of that town; T. J. Mahoney, cashier of the First National bank of Heppner, and Frank Service of La Grande.

Other offices to be filled are those of chief justice of the supreme court and one associate. Frank A. Moore and George H. Barnett are the incumbents. John D. Mickle's term as state dairy and food commissioner expires next year. He will be a candidate again for the same office.

THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

The stupendous expense of the European war has been the cause of much comment and discussion, and frequently the question has been asked: How long can the belligerent na-

tions stand the financial strain? An interesting and enlightening discussion of this phase of the problem is contained in the current number of The North American Review, and a study of the figures given is likely to change the impression of many that the war may soon come to an end through a lack of financial resources to carry on the military operations, which are being conducted on a scale never before equaled in the history of the world.

Of all the nations engaged in the present conflict, the heaviest burden of expense concededly falls on Great Britain. A comparison of Great Britain's present resources with those of the north during our civil war, therefore affords an excellent base for computation. In the civil war, the north, with a population estimated at 21,000,000 and a total wealth estimated at \$10,000,000,000, spent \$1,000,000,000 every year for four years—in other words, ten per cent of its total wealth each year. In the entire course of the war it spent four times that, or forty per cent of its total wealth. It spent per capita the annual sum of \$50.

Great Britain now has a population estimated at 45,000,000 and wealth estimated at \$80,000,000,000. Mr. Asquith not long ago declared that the cost of the first year of war would be \$5,000,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that Great Britain is not paying as large a percentage of its total capital for a year of war as did the north in the civil war. The first year of war will cost Great Britain but 6.25 per cent of her total capital. A single year of war cost the north ten per cent of her total capital. Great Britain, in fact, is spending annually five times as much in the course of a year as the north spent in the same time during our war, but since Great Britain is today ten times more wealthy than the north was then, the war is costing just a little in excess of half as much of her total capital. In other words, Great Britain could continue at the present rate of war expenditures—staggeringly huge as they are—for a period of six and a half years before she had consumed as large a part of her total wealth as the north did in the civil war.

Great Britain is the richest nation in Europe by a considerable margin. She is estimated to have a per capita wealth of \$1,777. France comes second with a per capita wealth of \$1,625. Third among the great warring powers is Germany with a per capita wealth of \$923, while fourth appears Italy with \$588. Austria-Hungary then shows up with but \$500, while Russia trails along with the scant sum of \$250.

THE LAST VETERAN.

It is a matter of no little interest to the people of this country to note that the last veterans of the civil war who has remained in the active service of the army up to the present time has only this week been retired on account of reaching the age limit. It is now half a century since the war closed and only a remnant remains of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of veterans who took part in that historic struggle, which already has become "only a memory" to the greater portion of the people of this nation. That a single veteran of that war should have continued in the active service of the regular army up to the present time is something of a surprise, at least until it is revealed that this particular veteran was only fourteen years of age when Lee surrendered to Grant.

The name of the "youngest soldier of the war" is legion, and a good many such claims must be taken on faith and with liberal allowance for the rather natural craving for honorable distinction. But this does not apply to the case of "Johnny" Clem, who is now officially known as Brig. Gen. Clem, he having been advanced to this rank as a final honor connected with his retirement from the active service. He has the records. Born on August 13, 1851, he unsuccessfully tried to enlist in an Ohio and later in a Michigan regiment as drummer boy before he was 10. But on May 1, 1862, before he was 11, he managed by some hook or crook to get into the Twenty-second Michigan infantry. He served in the army of the Cumberland during the war, drumming and fighting at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Perryville, Stone River, Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Nashville. At the age of 12 he was made a sergeant because of his heroism at Chickamauga. Naturally, the alert and heroic lad became a favorite with officers and men.

When the war closed he went back home and attended school for five years. President Grant waived the rules and commissioned him second lieutenant, although he had no regular military education, a deficiency he immediately supplied by attending an artillery school at Fort Monroe. His service in the regular army has been meritorious, but his chief renown, through no fault of his, has been as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga." For years he has been the sole link binding the regular army to the great army of volunteers that



made such heroic sacrifices that "government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth." And his retirement from the active service is a fresh reminder of how old age is creeping on all the remaining veterans of the civil war and decimating their ranks with ruthless hand.

The action of the Corvallis Commercial club in erecting sign boards directing the way to that city might profitably be emulated by Dallas. The sign boards are four by six feet and contain the word Corvallis in white letters with a blue arrow, shaped background over a red heart, indicating that the college town is the heart of the valley. Above the heart is the distance to Corvallis. The boards have been erected in Polk, Yamhill, Linn, Lane and other Willamette valley counties.

The first impulse of the observer on learning that Great Britain is spending five billions a year for the war is to exclaim that such expenditures continued long must send her into bankruptcy. To discover that she may spend that sum annually for six and a half years before she will have reached the same relative point as that occupied by the north at the expiration of the civil war is a distinct surprise.

Probably the greatest factor in the work of improving and beautifying Dallas has been the street paving. In itself a long step forward, the better streets have exerted a great influence in other ways. A well paved street compels adjacent property owners to spruce up, and so the silent influence extends to all parts of the city.

Polk county has received almost as much good advertising or account of its oil roads as from any other one thing. Automobileists from everywhere who have toured this country pronounce the roads the best in the state.

No American mother desires her boy to be a soldier, but every patriotic American mother wants her boy to set the part of a man and serve his country faithfully in war or in peace as he may be called upon to serve it.

Having gained fame by digging the Panama canal, Colonel Goethals is perfectly willing that someone else shall have the chance to win distinction by stopping it from sliding.

There is every reason to believe that with bountiful crops and good prices there will be an improvement in business conditions following the harvest.

What a cinch it would be for the oculist if he could have as patients all the people who are blind to their own faults.

The Mexican crisis seems to be nearing a head. And perhaps the sooner it is settled and over with, the better it will be for all concerned.

It scarcely needs reference to the almanac these days to be convinced that "summer is on the wane."

What has become of the old "yellow peril" that used to worry the minds of some Americans?

This is going to be a record-breaking year for farm crops and munitions of war.

The president is going to do something definite in Mexico soon. Seems necessary.

If you expect to enjoy your rights, don't make fighting for them your life work.

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 P. 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. Blinstone, W. L. Blinstone, 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, Fleming, James Riggs, Nellie Cronie, Thomas Cronie, Emma Messenger, — Messenger, Eliza Riggs, Charles Riggs, Frank Riggs, Matt Riggs, Anna Riggs, Harry Riggs, Sallie Riggs, Mary Forrow, William Forrow, 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, Grandville Riggs, Ann C. Hubbard, George W. Hubbard, John L. Riggs, Louise Riggs, L. W. Riggs, Ann Riggs, Laura Bryan, C. E. Bryan, Frank Weaver, Cecilia Weaver, Eva Gilbert, R. J. Gilbert, R. H. Riggs, Chasie Stanford, Gip Stanford, Mary Ellen Holman, H. Holman, Thomas R. Riggs, Sarah E. Riggs, Susan M. Richardson, Harriet L. Veazie, Susan Long, Rachel F. 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, Chasie Stanford, Gip Stanford, Thomas R. Riggs, Sarah E. Riggs, Susan M. Richardson, Susan Long, John H. Whitely, Martha E. Curtis, Charles E. Curtis, Georgia Estes, J. B. Estes, and — Messenger, 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 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 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 1.38 chains; thence N. 74 degrees 30 minutes E. 93 links; thence S. 61 degrees, 30 minutes E. 3.34 chains; thence S. 47 degrees East 6.79 chains to the East line of said Lyle D. L. C., thence South on said East boundary line 10-10 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 2.30 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 2.02 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 9.35 chains South and 30.69 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 12.00 chains; thence South 8 degrees, 45 minutes East 13.07 chains to the center of the County road; thence South 81 degrees, 2 minutes East along the center of said road 9.51 chains to West line of Solomon Shelton D. L. C.; thence South 16.37 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 12.82 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 40-55 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 43 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 27.11 acres more or less, together with a right of way of 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.

The Observer has no \$1 bargain days.

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—had 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 \$1.50 to \$10.00 per pair. Bicycle and motorcycle sundries, baseball and athletic supplies. Indian motor cycle agency.

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