

To Conserve Dairyman's Vim

One of the biggest national problems which is receiving attention today is the conservation of our natural resources. No one doubts the importance or timeliness of this great question. But a still larger problem for us to consider is the saving of human energy, for there is much waste of human lives in weary, unprofitable toil. To many a dairyman this conservation means that he could increase his profits tenfold, as others have done, without running down the land or robbing some other farm, by simply putting intelligence into his business, and thus win for himself and family the opportunity for greater comfort, development, and useful service to humanity.

The following modified quotation is in point, says the Spokesman-Review. "Strangely enough, farming, the first of all industries, has been the last to break away from dull plodding and blind drudgery, and to share in the benefits of intelligent understanding. Until the present generation, the farmer has never known what he was doing, nor why he did it. How bitter has been the tragedy of this long groping in the dark by the man who has not only eaten his own bread, but fed the world by the sweat of his overburdened body. To the unthinking, life is but endless toil and drudgery, while pleasure and inspiration come to the man who understands his work."

What a picture is the following, taken from a recent letter written by a well-known resident of northern Illinois: "Within a radius of 10 miles from my door there are at least 300,000,000 pounds of milk produced each year (an average of 10 eight-gallon cans per day for every quarter section of land), yet I have lived with this people for 30 years, and as a matter of fact, easily verified, no other department of life of which I am cognizant can measure with it in its deplorable ignorance. Here they are a great colony of people with no literature with which to inform themselves, and still producing a food for human beings to live upon."

"Another feature is, not one dairyman in 10 has anything like a true conception of the production of his individual cows. I think now of no one who is making tests to know if each cow is profitable, or the reverse. Again, where great ignorance such as this prevails, also great filth goes hand in hand." Think of that from one of the best dairy regions of the state. Do not these conditions show a waste of energy that calls for a campaign of education?

Money does not make the man, and yet it has been found impossible to administer to the better man until his physical environment is comfortable and respectable. The highest success goes to the man from intelligent, conscientious effort. Strict laws govern our achievement. If a man can double his earnings by simply developing and using his brain power, and conserving his energy so that he can live respectably and bring up his children to their highest usefulness, this is a conservation of natural resources of even greater consequences than preserving our forests and our mines.

Why is the average annual production of the cows in the United States 150 pounds of butter fat, causing a loss of \$1.40 to the owner, instead of 325 pounds of butter fat, making a profit of \$40.40 annually—the point to which some dairymen in Illinois have increased their grade herds by simply putting intelligence into the business, and this is by no means the

maximum of what can be done. There is no reason why all of the herds in the United States should not be yielding as large an annual production as these if they were as intelligently handled. While the difference in earning power of these cows is only 11 1/2 cents per day, this small increase for each of the 18,000,000 cows in the United States would mean an additional profit of \$757,000,000 annually for the dairymen.

We have been talking about this testing and keeping a record of the individual cows so long that we wish it were not necessary to say anything more about it, but so long as dairymen persist in being ignorant of their cows' production, we shall keep pounding away until they become acquainted with each individual cow and save themselves the folly of converting high-priced grain into "dribbles of milk and loads of dung." Bookkeeping has shown that the shiftless lit-or-miss breeding of scrubs does not pay expenses. The argument is plain enough. A dairy cow is a machine for converting food into dairy products, and the best economy and surest profit consists in employing the best machines obtainable. Remarkable improvement has come with the grading up of dairy herds.

The price of dairy products has advanced, but not in proportion to the advance in prices of grain and land, and under the present conditions it is the height of folly to milk cows that do not pay expenses. It is, therefore, a matter of great concern to the dairyman to know what his cows are doing.

This is the day of thinkers, and it is to the dairyman's advantage to belong to this class. The proposition confronting the dairyman today is not primarily a matter of location, soil, or climate; it is he, himself, that stands in the way of his own progress. Few people realize what intelligence, care and study, what patience, observation and experience are needed to make a good dairyman, to interpret to the mind the language of the cow in such a manner as to understand her every need and be able to properly supply it. The inherent and fatal weakness of many people is that they wholly ignore the really important and decisive factor of success in all fields of human activity, viz., trained and intelligent judgment, based on sound theory and practice. The cause and cure for the backwardness of the dairy man is in his mind, and in the solution of his problems chief prominence must be given to the human factor. The trouble with many dairymen is that they think they know, which is the worst possible kind of ignorance. "The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant." Our most successful dairymen have attained their achievements, not by luck, but through intelligent forethought.

The chief obstacle to progressive dairymen is carrying it on in a slipshod manner without the well balanced, scientific methods so important to profitable milk production. Many dairymen attempt to make money without the application of business principles. The milk producer must stop guessing, and know for sure what the results will be of the different operations conducted in different ways, and in each case adopt the one that will return the most profit. It is the net result from a cow that tells whether she is making a profit or not. We cannot know what that net result is if we do not keep a record.

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which is almost impassable during the winter months. The county court will be urged at the September session to give this highway attention this year. James Robinson, who has an abundance of good material about one and a half miles from this particular piece of road, offered to donate a sufficient quantity of rock to complete the improvement, but later considered it more valuable and sought remuneration for the rock. This, it is said, put a damper on the work.

NEW LAW MAY BE TESTED.

Originator of Mothers' Pension Declares Exceptions Unconstitutional.
Divorced mothers, deserted mothers, and those in the state less than three years are barred from the benefits of the Oregon mothers' pension law. Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, originator of the mothers' pension law idea, in Portland Tuesday declared that no legislature or court has right to bar from benefits of the law any mother competent to rear her children. He announced that as soon as possible test suits will be instituted here and carried to the Oregon supreme court, W. S. U'Ren having contributed his services to press the litigation.

Judge Neil says "there are now mothers' pension laws in 26 states; \$10,000,000 will be paid out in mothers' pensions this year. San Francisco will pay out \$300,000 this year, and leads American cities in this particular; \$30,000 will be paid out in Portland this year. By this plan, less money is appropriated for institutions for defectives and dependents, and more is used in helping mothers rear their children into good citizenship."

BOOZE APLENTY AFTER 1915.

California and Arizona Planning to Supply Our Wants.

According to reports, the interests back of the construction of a bonded warehouse at Hornbrook, Cal., have the names of 380,000 users of spirituous, malt and intoxicating liquors in the states of Oregon and Washington. When the two states go "dry" next January the warehouse will be ready for business and prepared to slaek the thirst of the thirsty by mail and express. The law permits the purchase of two dozen quarts of beer and two quarts of spirituous liquor monthly per family, estimated to be twice as much as the average drinker uses at the present time. The work of securing the names of the drinkers has been under way since the last election, is alphabetically arranged, and tabulates the drinking proclivities of each. Another warehouse will be built on the Nevada state line to keep the inhabitants of eastern Oregon from suffering.

ALLOWED TO RAISE RATES.

Graduated Advance in Intrastate Express Charges Allowed.

Graduated advances of from 1 to 5 cents in package charges for intrastate shipments weighing less than 100 pounds, as proposed in tariffs filed with the public service commissions of Oregon and Washington, by express companies operating in the two states, have been allowed by the two commissions following a conference. The advances will be effective September 1. The new rates on intrastate express business, which are made on the same scale as were allowed recently by the interstate commerce commission on interstate business, and effective September 1, are an increase of 2.26 per cent in the two states. The two commissions announced that the advances allowed do not include merchandise shipments weighing 100 pounds or more, or commodity rates.

HOP PICKERS ARE ENROUTE.

Lower Price Does Not Reduce Force of Harvesters.

The regular annual pilgrimage to the hopyards has begun. Scores of families make this a profitable and agreeable yearly outing, combining all the camping features with employment, in which the young members of the family can earn almost as much as the adults. The prevailing price of 40 cents a box or 80 cents per 100 pounds has not had any effect in keeping people from wanting to pick hops this season. There will be many more applicants than can be used. Several yards are reported to have signed pickers for as low as 75 cents per 100. One reason given for the fall in the price of hop-picking is that almost \$250,000 has been spent by the growers in spraying this season. The wet weather caused so many lice that spray was necessary.

More Polk Goats Wanted.

On August 10 Mr. U. S. Grant shipped ten goats to Texas, they being the last of his stock for this year. On Tuesday, however, he received another order from the same state for an additional ten heads, but was unable to supply them. When his customer was advised to this effect, he continued the order until next season with the understanding that the first stock turned off in 1916 be to his address.

May Succeed Himself.

Unless present plans miscarry, G. G. Brown, clerk of the state land board, will be re-appointed to this position when his term expires the first of next month. The appointment will likely be by unanimous vote. The position pays a salary of \$2400 a year.

Mrs. Frank Morrell has returned from a visit at the home of her mother in Eugene.

WORK SOON COMPLETE

MORE THAN ENOUGH IN FUND TO FINISH ROADS.

Roadmaster Finn Says Much Damage Done Bridges by Heavy Machines.

"Practically all the grading that was to be done on county roads this year has been completed and the gravel is rapidly being spread," says Waldo J. Finn, county roadmaster. There were built between 25 and 30 miles of grade this year including improvements in all parts of the county. Mr. Finn hopes to get all graveling done before fall, and the only sign of interference with his plans is the shortage of ears to bring the material from Independence. Contractors have 12 teams hauling gravel and are not any more than keeping up with the district supervisors, who are doing the spreading work. Work on the Savery road on Salt Creek will be completed this fall, if the roadmaster's plans are effective. Many miles of roads were oiled this summer and that part of the improvement work has been finished. Until next year no more oil will be spread. There is much complaint about broken bridges, for which the threshing machine owners are to blame and for which they are legally responsible. The light bridges over small streams will not hold the weight of a threshing outfit unless the crew follows the terms of a law covering their movement. This statute says that the crew shall lay 2 by 12 inch planking on the bridge for the tractor wheels to pass over, and drivers are negligent about complying with the law in this respect. Unless this is done the owner of the engine is liable for any damage to the bridge. Just within the last day or so a bridge near the roadmaster's home and close to F. N. Corrigan's farm, has been broken through by a threshing machine. The road and bridge fund amounted to about \$78,000 and by the end of this week practically the entire amount will have been expended, according to the latest report of the roadmaster.

Mr. Finn reports several near-catastrophes because of the thoughtlessness of threshing crews in leaving their machines at the side of the road at night without a light of any kind. This, too, is a punishable offense, and as dangerous as the movement of a threshing machine at night without lights to warn and guide other traffic.

CIRCUS FAILS TO DRAW CROWD

Busy Season for Farmers Cause for Light Attendance.

Barnes' circus, with its acres of snow-white pavilions and its thousands of untamed animals direct from the jungles, its hundreds of acrobats, bareback riders, high divers, dancers and musicians, has come and gone. Only its memory carries with it. It may have been somewhat exaggerated on the flaming posters that still adorn billboards and barns; Al may have given us a wrong steer regarding the wondrous wonders that we might expect to behold beneath the canvass on August 24, but nevertheless we took in what he had to offer, and are frank in pronouncing it well worth the price of admission. The wild man from Borneo was conspicuous only by his absence; the juggling lions, captured in the jungles of Africa and brought to this country on the good ship Mamonia at a price almost beyond human conception, failed to juggle in accordance with our idea of modern juggling; the numerical dwindling of the 550 performing horses and ponies caused our comment; but the steam caliope was there with the goods and that constitutes a considerable part of a circus with us. While Al has an altogether too exalted opinion of his show, and would have us believe before its arrival in our midst, that it is the only one, he is in the show business, and showmen are all alike. But, nevertheless, the Barnes circus is above the average in its class, and gave the best of satisfaction here. The Observer force attended on complimentary tickets, enjoyed a reserved seat at the same price, and has no kick coming.

The crowd in town was not large, as compared with other similar occasions in previous years, yet nevertheless the management was satisfied with the attendance at the ringside and told a representative of The Observer that it compared very favorably with the patronage accorded the circus by other western communities of like population. The evening attendance was larger than that of the afternoon, many from near-by towns motoring hither in the cool of the day to attend the performance.

Independence Hop Crop.

The Monitor can find no evidence to change its opinion, stated last week, that the crop in the Independence district in the yards of experienced growers will be good and that in other parts of the state it will be poor.

Picking will commence the first week in September, and labor will be plentiful at 40 cents. Cleaner work will be insisted upon.

The market is at a standstill. A bet of \$20 was made on the streets of Independence Saturday night that the price would be 20 cents before the first of the year. In this instance, the grower who bet that the price wouldn't be 20 cents will be very much pleased if he loses.—Monitor.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF

Chopping and Rolling at Derry warehouse Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. 30-31.
I still continue to do business at the same old stand. Ralph W. Bennett, watchmaker and jeweler. 33-34.
For Fire and automobile insurance see Chas. Gregory, city hall 32-34.
See Van Orsdal and Manston for old line fire insurance—the Queen, Liverpool, London & Globe, company 13. The oldest and best on the coast.
Screen doors and window screens, Dallas Warehouse & Manufacturing company, Barham & Son, proprietors. \$5.00 shoes for \$3.75 at Price Bros. for this week only.
There is more to hair cutting than merely cutting off the hair. Try us for an up-to-date stylish hair cut—C. W. Shultz. 13-14.
Dr. Turner of the firm of Lowe & Turner, eye specialists of Portland, will be in Dallas again Friday and Saturday, August 29-31. At Falls City Thursday, August 19th.
Dr. Rempel, Chiropractor, 513 Church Dr. Stone's Heave Drops cures heaves. Price \$1. for sale by all druggists.—Adv. 79-14.
The Dallas Wood company is ready to furnish you with mill wood. Good loads and good service. All wood cash on delivery. Phone 492. 103-14.
Increase your crops with land plaster, best grade, Dallas Warehouse & Manufacturing company, Barham & Son, proprietors.
Dr. C. L. Foster, dentist, City Bank building, Dallas. 73-14.
Dr. Freeze, Imperial, Saturday 21st. Plenty of good bargains left at Price Bros.' clean-up sale.

Judge Taft Entertained.

Ex-President Taft was guest of honor at luncheon yesterday at the Arlington club, Portland, the function having been arranged by Ralph Williams, republican national committeeman for Oregon. About fifty of the prominent business men of Portland attended the luncheon.

U Auto Go.

The Epworth league will have a social at the home of Fred Elliott Wednesday evening. Meet at the Methodist church at 7:30. Antos will be provided. Two bits pays the bill.

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PIONEERS ARE REMINISCENT.

Messrs. Cosper and Farley Talk of Dallas Life in Early Eighties.

The other day Harry Cosper pulled The Observer's latest string to remark that a review of the Dallas fire department of the early eighties had brought back to him many fond recollections of that time. He was in a reminiscent mood and related several interesting incidents of how "the boys" of that time distinguished themselves on sundry and divers occasions as fighters of the destroying elements. Just three weeks before the organization of Dallas' first fire department Mr. Cosper, who was then in business here, lost his store on Main street by fire. At the same time a number of adjacent structures were also destroyed, and this may have had something to do with the younger men volunteering for service through organization. "And not only did we have a strong fire department, but a baseball team that hit the high places," he remarked as J. M. Farley entered the presence of the conversationalists, "and here is one of the players that used to go some." This subject, although long years have elapsed since that gentleman had wielded a willow or chased the festive horsehide, ignited Mr. Farley's enthusiasm as a fan, and more reminiscences followed. If the statements of these two pioneers are to be relied upon, and we have no occasion for doubt, Dallas of that day had reason to be proud of its young men.

Discover New Halibut Bed.

John Boyer of Bear Camp was in Dallas on Wednesday, and while here told The Observer that a halibut bed had been discovered at the mouth of Segeon river, and that Portland parties are making fishing there a lucrative business. The bed is about ten miles off the bar.

WORK TO COMMENCE SOON.

Electricification of West Side Line Waiting on Corvallis.

That the next few weeks would see the active resumption of work on the Southern Pacific electricification between McMinnville and Corvallis was the statement of D. W. Campbell, assistant general manager of the system, to a Portland newspaper. Mr. Campbell had made a proposed to the Corvallis city council, offering to begin work within 10 days after the granting of franchise concessions which he asked for.

"I stopped off at Corvallis last night," said Mr. Campbell today, "and attended an important session of the council. I found the members in a most favorable attitude, and it appears as if they would allow us the rights we ask. If they do they will not regret it, because our material is on the ground and our engineering forces are standing waiting for the word that will mean so much to the city."

Indians Hold Exhibit.

The Indians of the Siletz came into their own with the opening of the first annual Siletz Indian fair, where in only Indians were allowed to enter exhibits in competition. The fair continued three days. Official opening occurred Tuesday morning following a parade ending at the auditorium, where an address of welcome and suitable responses were made. Indians had made extensive and interesting exhibits of livestock, farm and garden products, domestic arts and handiwork, including baskets, bead work, needlework and curios.

Want Road Improved.

The farmers living beyond the Salt Creek school house are fearful that the county court will not rock the mile and a quarter of road which was graded there early in the season, and