

Polk County Observer

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SIGNIFICANT OF PROGRESS.

Nothing more strikingly illustrates how the spirit of modern progress has permeated to all parts of the world than the announcement that when the mikado of Japan assumes formal sovereignty over the island empire a few weeks hence, he is going to smash a traditional Japanese precedent by having a part of the ceremonies take place in public. How highly important is this breaking of precedents may be gathered from the length of time that the precedents have lasted. Japanese accession customs are not something of recent date, like the crowning of European monarchs whose line goes back only seven or eight centuries. In Japan the emperors have been taking over the job in the same old way for upwards of 2,500 years.

At the moment when a mikado assumed his high office—which is not only temporal but in a sense spiritual, as the Japanese belief is that their ruler possesses certain of the attributes that other peoples give only to deity—he has, during all these years, been invisible to all his people. Not even the highest officials of the empire have been present. What he did, and said, and thought, has been a secret looked forever in his own breast.

It is a matter of no little general interest to note how even the older nations of the world are coming to recognize the right of the populace, or a part of the populace at any rate, to have a part in such ceremonies. The present emperor of Japan has announced that he will be pleased, on the day of his accession, to have a certain representation of the public in sight when he silently regards himself in the honorable sacred mirror—which is the act that in Japan takes the place of the coronation. He will then receive from the lord chamberlain and minister of the household the ancient sword of state and the comma-shaped jewel which is emblematic of eternity.

After this ceremony has taken place, the mikado will, as his predecessors have done for centuries, visit the tombs of the former emperors and before each door will announce to their spirits that he has assumed the authority of government. For twenty-five centuries there has been no essential deviation from this program. In changing the precedent to allow for part of the ceremony to be public the mikado recognizes that there is a new order of things in the world.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT PLAN.

Ex-President Roosevelt is a man of original views and opinions, and even though you may not always agree with him he never fails to give you something to think about. The duty of individual service is one of his pet hobbies, and he has just offered a suggestion along this line that is fairly startling. He is a strong believer in compulsory military service for all able-bodied citizens and he holds that the adoption of this system would be as beneficial to the individual as to the nation as a whole. But he now goes a step farther by declaring there should be a system of compulsory industrial service—that every citizen of the nation should be required to give one year of his life to some kind of work for the general public benefit and welfare, and the redoubtable Teddy says that "even if this is socialist I am for it."

To elucidate this Roosevelt plan, it is the ex-president's idea that every male citizen should be obliged by law to tender himself at a certain age for his year of service in the industrial army. He would be treated as men are treated in the training camps—be examined as to his physical fitness and ability to do certain kinds of work, and then be assigned to that work. It might be work on public improvements like roads, bridges, forestry, harbor improvement, reclamation of swamps or arid lands, construction of public buildings, work in arsenals, navy yards or government factories, or municipal services such as garbage and refuse collection, street cleaning, sanitation and public health service, or it might be work as a member of the army of laborers needed to meet personal requirements, like harvesting the crops.

In any case, the man would work under supervision, and it is the contention of Mr. Roosevelt that such service would tend to democratize the country—to break down the artificial class prejudice which exists between

the man who works with his hands and the man who works with his brain, or who simply owns property for a living. Moreover, he contends that this would develop a more fit race.

As we said before, there is something in this suggestion that is worth thinking about. Even those who are opposed to the plan of compulsory military service will not be able to urge the same objections to this proposed plan of compulsory industrial service. Both are primarily based on the desire to gain efficiency for the nation as a whole and incidentally to promote the efficiency of the individual, and the industrial army plan might bring even more valuable results than the plan for compulsory military service. It is a new and novel suggestion and typical of Mr. Roosevelt himself, whose great aim and ambition always has been to be of service to his fellowmen and his country. And while there is small prospect of the speedy adoption of this plan of compulsory industrial service, one readily may believe the time will come when this proposal will be seriously considered, and may even become an accomplished fact.

BOW-WOW.

The Observer appears to be particularly interested in suppressing the rumor that the Falls City branch of the S. P. is to be electrified. In stating that the rumor has no foundation it appeared to many citizens here that the reporter displayed unwonted zeal for it to be only a mere matter of news.—Falls City News.

In the language of the lamented Bill Shakespeare, this is the unkindest cut of all, and directly contrary to the facts in the case, as is evidenced by the files of this publication. The News would have its readers believe that The Observer, in stating that the rumor mentioned is without foundation, spoke discouragingly of improvements that might redound to the benefit of Falls City. The Observer has, let it be said, given far more space to the advertising of the advantages and natural resources of Falls City and the 'contingent territory' than to any other particular section of Polk county, aside from that immediately tributary to Dallas, and careful comparison shows that it has devoted more time and energy in behalf of the city by the falls, from a purely promotion standpoint, than has its esteemed contemporary which makes a wry face and attempts in undertones to belittle our efforts.

When, for instance, the new highway to the coast was being constructed from Falls City this publication devoted liberal space to the advantages that would naturally accrue to that place, setting forth, for the mutual benefit of the traveler and that community the picturesque of Falls City's surroundings and inviting automobilists to make it a point to spend time there while enroute to the beach. This same article appears in the automobile guide, 100,000 copies of which were printed by Portland automobilists for distribution throughout the country. The News evidently did not see sufficient value to this important link road to even "cover it" from a news standpoint. And this is but one of the many instances than might be recited to refute the implication unwarrantedly made by the editor of our rural contemporary.

The more than two hundred readers of The Observer in the Falls City neighborhood have time and again showed appreciation of this publication's efforts to "keep them on the map," realizing that real publicity must emanate from a source other than one sorely afflicted with a perpetual grouch.

PLAIN BUSINESS.

A joint commission of British and French financiers, who also represent the interests of Russia and may be further commissioned to represent Italy, is in this country to confer with American bankers and financiers concerning the question of foreign exchange and international trade settlements. At the very outset it is plainly admitted that this commission aims to secure a large loan in this country, not less than half a billion dollars, and a round billion if they can get it. The details of this proposed loan are the smallest part of the problem, as all this can easily be arranged if it is found the bankers of this nation are willing to advance the money on good security and at a fair rate of interest. And of course the decision of the bankers will depend on the attitude of the government toward a transaction of this kind, and possibly to some extent on the attitude of public sentiment, which is apparently in favor of the grant.

At the commencement of the big European war the Washington administration made it plain that it would view with disfavor any movement for the floating of loans in this country for the direct purpose of financing the European war. This policy was generally accepted by American bankers and financiers and has been adhered to up to the present time. Not does the present plan for floating a

large European loan in this nation aim to set aside or violate this policy. On the other hand, it is pointed out that new conditions have arisen since the commencement of the war, making it not only advisable but virtually necessary for this country to extend credit to the nations which already have become enormously indebted to it, and whose obligations continue to grow at a rapid rate.

In other words, the nations which have been purchasing vast quantities of supplies in this country now seek to establish a permanent credit as the basis of payment for their obligations, and it is merely a business duty, based on self-interest and self-protection, for this nation to enter into such arrangement. To refuse this credit would be to seriously injure our own trade and industries and to check, if not jeopardize, national prosperity. The plan does not contemplate the sending of American gold abroad, which would have been the result of war loans arranged during the early stages of the European conflict, but simply means that the European countries will be allowed to keep their gold, rather than send it to this country in settlement of adverse trade balances. And for this credit, in the shape of a loan, Americans will draw a good rate of interest, at the same time having their principal protected by ample security.

The plan is one of obvious advantage to both sides and there seems to be no reason why it should not be accepted by American bankers, or why the government should refuse to sanction the proposed arrangement. If anything, this country will be getting the best of the bargain, for it will be enabled to make a profitable loan without advancing the actual cash and it will make a double profit, first on the goods it sells and next on money represented by the sale of these goods.

ADVERTISING DAY.

The popular saying that "these are advertising days" cannot be controverted. It is equally appropriate to observe that "every day is advertising day" with up-to-date Americans. Shrewd financiers and merchants do not neglect to advertise in one form or another almost every day in the year.

Advertising in the press started probably longer ago than can be definitely ascertained. China was issuing a newspaper thousands of years ago. In Europe advertisements appeared in the newspapers as early as 1648, and from that time to this the public has looked upon advertising with growing favor.

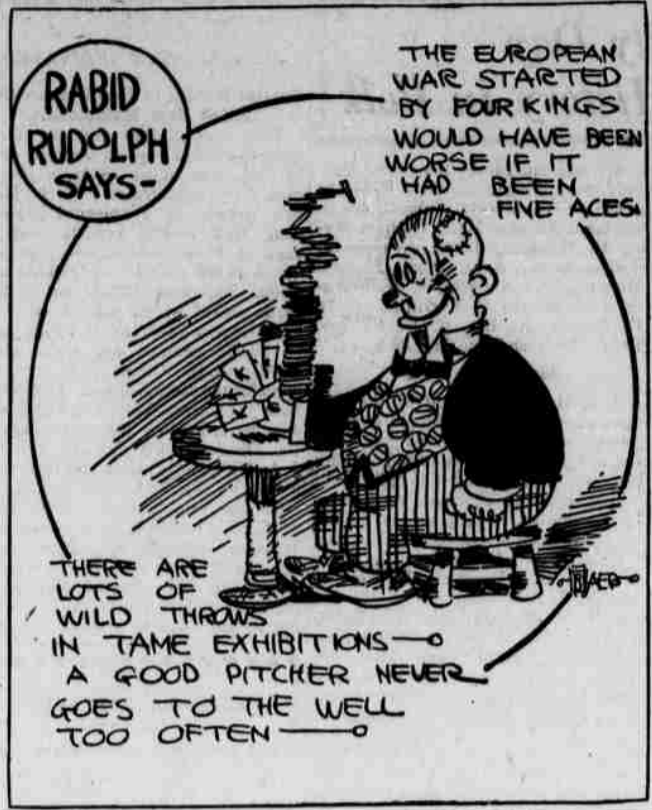
The enterprising man who desires to buy or sell something does not overlook newspaper advertising. Experience soon teaches him the value of letting people know how he and they can be of mutual assistance.

Rich men in numerous lines of industry made their first money by carefully consulting the contents of newspapers. A first-class journal is full of valuable suggestions which keen men of affairs know how to use. It is a good plan for all ambitious and enterprising citizens who need to get in touch with the public rightly to realize that, as a rule, every day should be advertising day. And they should carefully select the right medium for their newspaper advertisements making the same large or small according to their means. The small advertiser usually develops into a large one if he handles his first profits judiciously.—Boston Globe.

The county exposition, which opens in Dallas tomorrow, promises an offering that will faithfully depict the splendid resources of the territory radiating out in all directions from the county seat of Polk, the purpose of the management being to have an exhibit of products that will embrace the range of practically everything made and raised on the farm. The fair will be educational in character, yet withal there will be special features for the entertainment of guests that cannot fail to prove an added attraction. The list of entries is already assumed larger proportions than had been anticipated, and others are to follow today and tomorrow forenoon.

SOME THINGS

Rex Lampman, the "Once Over" man for the Portland Journal, in continuing his explorations of the interior of Polk county, in which operation he had the co-operation of Dean Collins, formerly of this city, now identified with the Oregonian as its out-of-the-ordinary paragon, has the following concerning a dream which he pulled off without malice aforethought in which his traveling companion plays the leading roll: We are still menacing the food supply—at Kime's Ranch—head of navigation on Dutch creek.—and have given up the idea—of catching more fish—than the law allows.—whatever that number may be.



"But our adventures still continue unabated.
"Yesterday we skidded down hill—to Falls City.
"—and saw all the sights.
"—who also looked us over.
"And coming back—up the hill—I told Dean—about a dream—I had the night before.
"I don't know what caused it—any more—than I know—
"—what caused the war—
"—or Kernel Roosevelt—
"—or any other—visitation of Providence.
"But anyway—I dreamed—that Dean and I—were over on North Fork—of the Riekreall.
"—investigating the rumor—that the stream contains fish.
"And we had a camp.
"—and I was sitting by the fire—reading "Pilgrim's Progress."
"—and enjoying myself.
"And Dean was up the creek—trying to get something—for supper.
"And I heard a noise—
"—and looked up.
"And a big black bear—came through the brush—
"—and stopped—in a little open space—about 10 feet—from the camp fire.
"And right behind the bear—was Dean—sewling darkly—and kicking it.
"—and talking to it—harshly—
"—in words that I didn't understand.
"But I remember—that I pitied the bear—for the way Dean was treating it.
"And Dean had a knife.
"—and he came around—to the head of the bear.
"—and hit it on the nose.
"And it turned around—with its back to the fire.
"And Dean sharpened his knife—on his boot.
"—and began to eat steaks—
"—off the bear's left hind cheek.
"And as he cut each steak—he threw it over his left shoulder.
"—and it lit in the pan—that I had put on the fire—a few minutes before—
"—and started to sizzle.
"And he cut three steaks—
"—while the bear whined—piteously.
"And then he patted the bear—on the nose.
"—And scratched it—back of its ears.
"And it felt better.
"—and stayed for supper.
"And the whole thing—seemed so real—that I don't know—whether I dreamed it—or not—because—
"LISTEN—It sounds so much—like the stories—Breeze Gibson—and Joe Sibley—have been telling—since I've been in Polk county—that I almost believe it—myself.

• **Invents New Linen Yarn.**
Using a chemical process a Moscow engineer claims to have produced a finer linen yarn than the finest spun at low cost.

You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons; and the plaintiffs for want thereof will take a decree against you as prayed for in their complaint herein, to-wit: That plaintiffs are the owners in fee of the following described real premises, commencing at the Southwest corner of Fractional Block No. 1, in Henry Hill's town of Independence, Polk County, Oregon, thence running North 162 feet, thence East 200 feet, thence South 162 feet, thence West 200 feet to the place of beginning, and that you and each of you be by said decree forever barred and enjoined from claiming any right, title or interest of, in or to said premises or any part thereof.
This summons is published in the Polk County Observer for a period of six weeks by order of the Hon. H. H. Belt, Judge of the above entitled Court, made at Chambers this 31st day of August, 1915, and the date of the first publication will be on the 3rd day of September, 1915, and the date of the last publication will be on the 8th day of October, 1915.
SIBLEY & EAKIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Gerhard J. Quiring, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and that Wednesday, the 22nd day of September, 1915, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said county court in the City of Dallas, Oregon, has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.
Dated and first published August 24, 1915.
JOHN W. QUIRING,
Administrator of the estate of Gerhard J. Quiring, deceased.
L. D. BROWN,
Attorney for the estate. 50-5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Alice F. Thum, deceased, has filed his final account as said administrator, in the County Court of Polk County, Oregon, and that said Court has appointed Monday, October 11th, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day as the day and hour for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.
Now, therefore, all persons interested in the estate of said decedent are hereby notified and required to appear at the County Court room at the Court House, at Dallas, said County and State, at said time, to then and there show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled, allowed and approved, and said estate forever and finally settled and said administrator and his bondsman discharged.
Dated September 10th, 1915.
ERNEST THUN,
Administrator of the estate of Alice F. Thum, deceased.
CLARENCE BUTT,
Attorney for estate. S10-08

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTRIX.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sarah M. Smith, has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, executrix of the estate of George C. Smith, deceased, and has qualified.
All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present them, duly verified, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned executrix at her residence near Rickreall, in Polk County, State of Oregon.
Dated and first published September 7th, 1915.
SARAH M. SMITH,
Executrix of the estate of George C. Smith, deceased.
OSCAR HAYTER, Attorney. S7-05

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.—Department No. 2.
E. A. Thurston and Margaret Thurston, Plaintiffs, vs. G. A. Hurley and Virginia L. Hurley, his wife, Julien A. Hurley, unmarried, W. E. Landreth, W. O. Landreth, Lizzie B. Landreth, Mabel L. Landreth, J. L. Landreth, Walter Landreth, R. R. Landreth, and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title or interest, estate or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.
To G. A. Hurley and Virginia L. Hurley, his wife, Julien A. Hurley, unmarried, W. E. Landreth, W. O. Landreth, Lizzie B. Landreth, Mabel L. Landreth, J. L. Landreth, Walter Landreth, R. R. Landreth, and also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title or interest, estate or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein, the above-named defendants.
In the name of the State of Ore-

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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.
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