

Polk County Observer

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TWO SIDES TO IT.

The British press has been bitter toward the striking miners in the Welsh coal mines and these strikers have been roundly denounced for their apparent lack of patriotism at a time of pressing need. From information furnished by consular reports, however, it would appear there are two sides to this story. It seems that the mining companies have been making exorbitant profits, due to the excessive demand for their product, and the miners simply are demanding a share of these profits. The Insoles company, for instance, whose average annual output is 800,000 tons, dropped during the year ending June 30, 1915, to 545,000 tons, but its annual dividend was increased from six per cent to ten per cent because its profit per ton was increased from fifteen cents to twenty-nine cents, or nearly double. The Fernhill collieries continued an annual sixteen per cent dividend on common stock on an output of 118,000 tons less than the year before, which represented an increase of profits from \$156,000 to \$191,000 and profit per ton from twenty-three cents to thirty-four cents. The Windsor Steel and Coal company raised 420,000 tons at a profit of fifty cents per ton.

It is not altogether surprising that the miners, seeing their employers reaping such a great harvest out of the exigencies of the times, which means, in large part, the necessities of the government, were not willing to continue to help produce these extraordinary profits without a share in them. The government has quite effectively forestalled the distribution of extraordinary profits out of the manufacture of munitions by taking over the control of the munition plants, and by treating the workmen as employees of the government and really in its service in as true a sense as if they were in the uniform and occupying the trenches.

The greed of the mining companies in this crisis and the new relation of the government toward the munition manufacturers may beget a prevailing sentiment at the close of the war for some different status for the mining properties which are natural resources, and for that reason more consistently objects of government control if not of government ownership than the munitions factories, which are artificial creations.

The socialistic tendency in England might be very successfully fed on just such facts as these, and if it should fatten on them, the owners of these natural resources, hitherto, would have to thank for it their own unpatriotic greed.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

The military authorities of this government are said to be much interested in the invention of a New Jersey man, who has contrived an aerial torpedo which is controlled by means of the wireless system. This machine is described as somewhat resembling a marine torpedo, but much smaller and lighter, being only about seven feet in length and with a diameter of one foot at the head. It is designed to carry 150 pounds of high explosives, is propelled and guided in practically the same manner as the modern aeroplane, and carries signal marks and lights to enable the wireless operator to control its movements. It can travel from six to ten miles and its movement is very rapid, approximating 250 miles an hour. It is intended to explode when it strikes an object, although it doubtless can also be made to explode in the air, by the same wireless impulse which controls it, should it be deemed desirable to "fire" it in this manner. And the cost of one of the flying torpedoes is only \$75, making it about the cheapest messenger of wholesale death now in military use.

If this new invention lives up to its reputation it would appear to be a formidable and valuable weapon in military tactics. What chance would an army or fleet have against a foe which could launch whole flocks of these flying torpedoes? The smallness and rapid flight of the latter would make it almost impossible for an enemy to protect itself against these air torpedoes, while the death dealing power of each of the latter would be as great as that of the largest shell fired from modern monster cannon. Nor would it be guesswork in finding a mark for these air torpedoes, for the operator can send them wherever he chooses and even

guide them so they will strike a moving object, such as a warship, submarine or Zeppelin. Moreover, their cheapness and ease of operation would permit them to be launched in large numbers, sufficient to make a veritable rain of death within any given area.

The only secret about this latest war contrivance is said to be the method of wireless control, which probably is about the same as that used to control the John Hays Hammond wireless boat, which also is receiving the interested attention of the military authorities of this government. With these two contrivances, both invented by ingenious Americans, this government will possess weapons that will go far toward enabling it to cope with any enemy that might attempt to force conclusions with the United States. In fact, with the aid of these two weapons of comparatively small force of trained experts could stave off an attack from any quarter, and especially when used in connection with such other modern war weapons as the submarine and the aeroplane.

CHECKING THE SUBMARINE.

England apparently has made considerable progress in her efforts to check the operations of hostile submarines. For instance, the question often is asked as to why the German submarine fleet confines and concentrates its affairs apparently on merchant vessels, while making no attempt to hinder the transportation of great bodies of troops from England to France. This query is being repeated just now, moreover, because of the changed attitude of the war along the western front. It is apparent that the British force in northern France has been materially strengthened and that Kitchener's army of three millions, if not in actual existence, is at least being approximately reached.

Of course it is perfectly plain that the English channel is as good fighting ground for submarines as is the Irish coast, and the facilities for under-sea warfare are apparently as good as those existing in the Atlantic ocean. But we hear very little of any attempt to blow up the British transports conveying troops across the channel to France. Indeed, there is no recorded instance of the loss of any such vessel, although military transportation across the channel has been going on for more than a year.

The answer to the query above noted will probably be found in the fact that the submarine dreads the warship. Modern naval equipment has practically made the dreadnaught immune to submarine attack. So far, indeed, has progress in this direction been made that submarine nets have been spread broadcast in the English channel, and the under-sea terror is caught as easily as a fly in a spider's web. Of course, it would be impossible to apply such a remedy in the Atlantic ocean, but the extension of the scheme to the great steamship lines is likely to occur.

AFTER THE WAR.

Edward F. McSweeney of Boston, chairman of the directors of the port, presented a report at the convention of port authorities which has just been in session at Los Angeles, in which he deals with some features of our export business which have hitherto escaped attention. He regards our present export trade as proceeding under an artificial stimulation; and points out that of the present billion-dollar trade balance in our favor over \$700,000,000 are exports solely for war munitions—ammunition, horses, auto trucks, army shoes, foodstuffs, etc., trade which will cease the instant the war comes to a close. This leaves a balance of only \$300,000,000 of exports of what might be termed "regular merchandise," an export smaller than that of any year since 1909, and almost \$200,000,000 less than in the year before the war.

"Comparing the present year of exports from the United States with that of the year before the war, we find we have exported only 32 per cent as much agricultural implements, 52 per cent as much sewing machines and 33 per cent as much steel rails. The most lamentable fact in connection with these figures is that we are losing as much, if not more, to the countries which are not at war as to those which have given up domestic pursuits to take up armed conflict," says the report.

The report continues to say that last year's figures show that our sewing machine export trade in 1915 was only 54 per cent of the 1914 figures, to South America but 20 per cent and to all of Africa, Asia and the Pacific islands it was but 35 per cent of the previous year. Our exports of the staple merchandise which we hope to sell under normal conditions after war are smaller by a large percentage in practically everything except war orders, and we are losing our export trade much faster to the neutral countries than to the belligerent ones.

THE CHRISTUS.

A touch was needed to complete the horror of the war drama in Europe. Great as have been its devastations

and destruction of human life, made without reason and void of ennobling, patriotic or humanizing impulse, there has still been lacking a something needed, not to prove, but to dramatically illustrate, its wholly un-Christian character. This comes in the killing in battle of Anton Lang. The name is not written in any Who's Who, or in any encyclopedia or dictionary of names, but it is more world-famed than many appearing in such publications. For Anton Lang was the Christus of the Passion play at Oberammergau. Countless thousands of pilgrims, from every part of the Christian world, have seen this man, chosen not only for a striking resemblance to the Nazarene, as his lineaments have been drawn for us by old masters, but for attributes of character which accentuated the likeness. A man of peace and also "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," he had moved through the pictures of the Passion play in so much of the seeming of that divine life, that multitudes who had seen him raised up on the cross as a sinless atonement wept at the sight. His name, linked with that of Oberammergau, has gone around the world.

The incidents of the story add to its tragedy. Anton Lang, still a young man, was called early to the colors. But his soul so excited at the scenes of death, pain, grief, misery and desolation everywhere around him, that he fell into a serious illness and had to be invalided. Back in the quiet of the Bavarian mountains, he rallied. No sooner was his recovery complete than he was ordered again into the lines. There he has died, a hero's death it is true, but a death which will go far to increase the horror and detestation, in sane minds, of a war without cause and without glory. For who can say that the hand which sped that fatal shot was not that of some man who knew of him, and had learned to love him, as the world image of the Prince of Peace?—Globe-Democrat.

INTER-COUNTY BRIDGE.

If the present inter-county bridge across the Willamette river at Salem were unsafe to traffic, thus endangering the loss of life and property, it would be only reasonable to expect the governing bodies of the counties of Polk and Marion to provide ways and means to eliminate that danger by the construction of a new span, but such does not appear to be the condition which obtains. There seems to be no immediate danger of the structure collapsing under the strain of travel, and therefore the procrastination on the part of Polk county is to be commended rather than criticised; and especially so at this time, when it is with difficulty that many tax-payers meet the obligations imposed upon them to liquidate expenses necessary for the conduct of governmental affairs. Examinations of the physical condition of the bridge in question does not reveal "danger," and why the Marion end of the proposition is insisted beyond our comprehension, unless there is a hidden desire to change the location of the structure for the promotion of the welfare of Salem, in which case Polk county is not interested except in the neighborly way of wishing it continued prosperity.

The suggestion that this county curtail other funds for the ensuing year and dump the tax-payers' money into the construction of this bridge is not met with favor by the county court, or its constituency. The only available fund open to curtailment would be the highway fund, which is already inadequate to meet the heavy demands upon it, and which would be entirely out of the question. The court has undertaken road projects that must be carried out, while new improvements are being petitioned for with warranted insistency. The old motto, "home first, our neighbors afterwards," should, and doubtless will, prevail in this instance. The inter-county bridge may, possibly, be an inconvenience to traffic at times, but so long as its safety is assured there can be no valid reason for haste.

It remains to be seen whether the democrats are going into the next year's canvass with the war cry, "He kept us out of war." But it is very certain that the republicans will assert, "He kept us out of work."

When a man is old enough to know better doing a foolish thing won't make him look young.

Maybe He Will.

We admit that Polk county has more aggressiveness than old Yamhill in going after prizes at fairs, and the only reason Yamhill does not surpass her is lack of energy in getting her products together. She has the goods. If Polk's energy could be transferred to Yamhill county soil it would be the greatest county in the state. Al Snyder will agree to this.—Telephone Register.

From which it is evident that our contemporary has the same high regard for the general Polk county citizen as it has for A. V. R. Snyder, who started this exchange of bouquets in the first place.

OTHER THINGS

A Rare and Curious Collection of Fact and Fancy.

"The time has come," the walrus said, "To talk of OTHER THINGS; Of shoes and ships and sealing-wax, And cabbages and kings." The Walrus and the Carpenter.

Because the school house is overcrowded one of the classes is forced to meet in the cloak room. Teachers, since teachers first were, have been holding a class in the cloak room, and somehow or other it has always been very unpopular with refractory boys.

We imagine that class meets pretty frequently too.

Speak, teacher, to the little boy, and bent him when he sneezes. He only does it to annoy, because he knows it teases.

Never Touched It.

Although five western states were shook by an earthquake last Saturday night, there was nary a wiggle in the Willamette valley.—Monitor.

It was under the window of Harry's adored one that Harry and Charley were going to warble a sweet little ditty. Gaily Harry touched his guitar and launched merrily into "Meet Me by Moonlight, Alone." Charley failed to join in the aluring duet, but took to his heels, and being noticed absconding by his companion, the words ran like this: "Then Meet Me by Moonlight—Alone—hey, you're a h-l of a fellow." The next day Harry received a note that read simply: "Are you out of employment?" And those who know say there is now a coldness between Harry and Charley.

Blessings.

Joy holds as much of loveliness as any sorrow ever could. Grief holds as much of beauty still as any horn of joy can spill. Mary C. Davies.

Of course it is just possible that Mrs. Galt, President Wilson's fiancée, had some hand in his recent declaration in favor of woman suffrage. Just possible. Pete Greenwood says it is the most possible thing in the world.

The signs would seem to indicate an early embarkation. Of our forlorn, J. Barleycorn, On a prolonged vacation. Jerry Owen.

The smallest school teacher in Oregon, in the opinion of E. J. Moore, county superintendent of Lane county schools, is Guy Frum. He is 20 years old, 4½ feet tall and weighs 80 pounds. When we read that, we at once pictured Frum as teacher of that cloak room class in the Dallas school. We just wondered if he could handle 'em.

The un-Holy trinity: Tom Catherwood, The German army and Cigarettes.

Prospects Bright.

Note the doctor's smiling visage, See the nurse's happy smile, As they hustle and they bustle, Humming gaily all the while, Bandages are placed quite handy, Anesthetics are near by, Splints and instruments are ready, Arnica is also nigh. Why, you ask, these preparations? Why this joy amidst such gloom? Simple answer—football's coming, And their business soon will boom. Ed. Goeway.

What Ails Them?

It is astonishing that so many pedestrians get sea sick while crossing the Log Cabin street bridge late at night.—Monitor.

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 I. 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 I. 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 Oregon: 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,



WHEN you're tramping all over creation after game, you don't want a big bunch of ordinary tobacco sweating in your hip pocket. There is tobacco satisfaction for two, and plenty of it, in the sweat-proof sanitary pouch of Real Tobacco Chew. A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W-B CUT CHEWING TOBACCO. IT IS THE NEW REAL TOBACCO CHEW—CUT LONG SHRED.

Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much. One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

((Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste.)) WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

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.

SUMMONS—CASE NO. 4720.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Polk. Harrison B. Riley and William C. Niblack, Plaintiffs, vs. Mary Augi, Frank Laundry, and the unknown heirs of Joseph Augi, deceased, and each of them; and also all persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint herein, Defendants. To Mary Augi, Frank Laundry, the unknown heirs of Joseph Augi, deceased, and also to all persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in and to Lot 6, and Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter and North half of the Southwest quarter, Section four, Township seven South of Range eight West, Willamette Meridian, Oregon.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before the 17th day of November, 1915.

And if you fail to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiffs will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in the complaint herein, to-wit:

A decree adjudging that plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple of Lot 6, the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter and the North half of the Southwest quarter of Section 4, Tp. 7, S., R. 8 W., W. M., Oregon; that the claims of the defendants, or either of them, of any right, title or interest in or to said lands are void and of no effect, and that plaintiffs' title to said lands, and every part thereof, be forever quieted against the claims of the defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, and that defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them, and each of them, be forever barred, enjoined and restrained from claiming or setting up any right, title or interest to all or any part of said land.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable J. B. Teal, County Judge of the above-named County of Polk, duly made and entered the 4th day of October, 1915. Dated at Dallas, Oregon, this 4th day of October, 1915. A. C. SHAW, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 819 Yeon building, Portland, Oregon. First publication, October 5th, Last publication, November 16th.

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