

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

5TH ANNUAL COUNTY FAIR TO OPEN WEEK FROM TUESDAY

Address by Governor, Auto and Stock Parades, Judging Contests Are Features.

The program for the fifth annual Polk County Fair, to be held in Dallas from September 19th to 21st, inclusive, has been announced by the secretary, Mrs. Winnie Braden, and included features which will make this year's show one of the best and most interesting ever held.

Following is the complete program for the three days:

TUESDAY

- 10 a. m.—Balloon ascension. 1 p. m.—Automobile parade. 2 p. m.—Address by Governor Withycombe. 2:30 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges. 3 p. m.—High dive by Captain Henry Kerns. 3:30 p. m.—High wire walkers. 4 p. m.—Flying Trapeze and La-Schell act. 4:30 p. m.—Slide for life by Wong-wod Wonder. 7 p. m.—Band concert. 8 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges.

WEDNESDAY

- 10 a. m.—Balloon ascension. 1 p. m.—Stock parade. 2 p. m.—Boys' and girls' saddling and riding contest. Premiums to be given by the Bank of Falls City. 3 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges. 3:30 p. m.—High dive by Captain Henry Kerns. 4 p. m.—High wire walkers. 4:30 p. m.—Flying trapeze and La-Schell act. 5 p. m.—Slide for life by Wong-wod Wonder. 7 p. m.—Band concert. 8 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges.

THURSDAY

- 10 a. m.—Balloon ascension. 1 p. m.—Stock judging contest. Dairy cattle judging open to every boy and girl of school age in Polk county. Premiums offered by the business man of Perrydale. First, trip to State fair and \$2; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.50; fourth, \$1; fifth, 50c. 3 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges. 3:30 p. m.—High dive by Captain Henry Kerns. 4 p. m.—High wire walkers. 4:30 p. m.—Flying trapeze and La-Schell act. 5 p. m.—Slide for life by Wong-wod Wonder. 7 p. m.—Band concert. 8 p. m.—Vocal solo, Hallie Parrish Hinges.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING PAYS

Elimination of Waste and More Economical Production are Results.

There are so many leaks in the dairy business that only by the use of the best business principles can it be made permanently profitable. Individual cows must each make a profit over the cost of feed; this can be determined only by weighing each cow's milk and the feed that she consumes. The old argument that the best cows are known may have some foundation, but few men know the poorest cows, and the latter go to make up the average as well as the good cows. No dairy is better than its average production. If this is too low, the herd is not paying a profit. Business principles must therefore be applied to lowering the cost of milk production. Efficiency is as much a necessity on the farm as in the factory. Few men feed their cows in proportion to the quantity of milk produced, yet what could be more simple and more nearly right? With little regard for her needs, feed is put before the cow in plenty if it is cheap and in less quantity if the price is high. Cows use about 60 per cent of their feed merely to keep their bodies working, and it is the quantity that is fed above this fixed necessity that furnishes the material for the milk. Too often the dairyman says "I would do all the up-to-date things if I had the time." Can the storekeeper afford to run his business without keeping books? Yet that is what the farmer is doing.

Working in co-operation, dairymen can obtain the benefits of business methods at a very small cost through the organization of a cow-testing association. An organization of this kind that hires an expert to determine the feed cost of milk or fat production for each cow in the herds of the members is easily possible. Such

an expert travels from farm to farm, spending usually one day at a place. Each cow's milk is weighed and tested, as is her feed. An account is opened in the ledger for each animal and at the end of the year the profit or loss of each one can be ascertained. The heifers of good cows should be selected and the poor cows should go to the slaughterhouse, otherwise they may be the means of ruining the owner's business. A cow-testing association is a co-operative organization with local officers, and one that can be of use also for advertising the sale of cattle. The results obtained with such advertising have often been remarkable. Dairymen and breeders are certain to be interested in such a movement for the bettering of the business.

At present about 350 of the organizations keep the records for about 150,000 cows owned by about 7,500 farmers. These men are realizing the benefits of co-operation. The dairy business is well adapted for co-operative organization, and concerted effort by dairymen usually means much greater profits on milk and cream through the elimination of waste, the application of more economical methods of production and manufacture, and the development of more productive cows.

County Fair Notes.

W. O. Morrow of Rieckreall, Frank Loughary and G. G. Hewett of Monthouth and McArthur and Stauff of Rieckreall have entered dairy cattle for competition.

John M. Scott, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, and Ben W. Oleott, secretary of state, have acknowledged receipt of their special tickets and have promised to speak to county fair audiences.

County School Superintendent Reynolds and County School Supervisor Moore report a keen interest on the part of the school children throughout the county in preparation of exhibits for the fair. The two officials covered the entire county the first four days of the week.

Court House News.

The Oregon Hop Growers' association has purchased the 1916 crop from the following county growers: B. R. Oliver, L. H. Carufel, H. Laliberty and Cloper Brothers. Oliver has a ten-acre yard six miles north of Salem; Carufel has 16 acres one and a half miles south of Independence, known as the George Ruef farm; Laliberty has ten acres in hops on his place near Independence; Sloper Brothers have 72 acres six miles south southeast of Independence.

Judge Belt has dismissed, without costs to either party, the case of H. Horenstein vs. Dottie Phelps and Harry G. Phelps.

The Seal Ring.

The seal ring dates back to the days of the Old Testament, and products of the glyptic art, as gem engraving was called, were known in the most remote times. In Exodus xxviii, 17-20, mention is made of the following stones, upon which the names of the twelve children of Israel were engraved: The sardius, the topaz, the carbuncle, the emerald, the sapphire, the diamond, the figure, the agate, the amethyst, beryl, onyx and jasper. In verse 2 of the same chapter we find mention of the engraving of signs upon the hardest stones. It is believed that the Egyptians instructed the Israelites in the art of stone engraving. The Egyptians used the lapidary's wheel and emery powder and knew the use of the diamond in engraving other hard stones. Among the Assyrian and Babylonian ruins were found fine specimens of signs on gems, many of them set in rings.

Dublin Castle.

Dublin castle has a history of over seven centuries, for it was King John who in 1204 ordered it to be built, "well fortified, with good fosses and thick walls strong enough to defend or control the city." Henry III., when about to visit Ireland in 1243, ordered the addition of a hall, "with sufficient windows and glass casements," and other improvements were made in succeeding reigns, particularly by the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who as viceroy spent much money on the castle to make it convenient (as his father complained when called upon to pay) "for his sports and other pleasures."—London Standard.

Realistic Play.

"Can't you children play without continually ringing the doorbell?" asked mother, who had been trying in vain to get an afternoon nap. "No, mother," said Alice, "it's quite impossible. You see, Edith and I are playing house, and Freddie is the collector."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Long Time Between Showers. In 1912 rain fell in the nitrate territory of Chile for the first time in nearly half a century, and for the first time in man's memory the coast towns were free from dust.

Enough Said.

"Thirty, is she?" "Thirty? I won't go into a long discourse. I merely tell you that she banks money in December."

Just as you are pleased at finding faults you are displeased at finding perfection.—Lavater

HOPS BADLY DAMAGED

RAIN HAS CAUSED MOULD AND HONEY DEW.

Some Yards Will Not Start, Others Pick But Part—River Growers Most Discouraged.

With prices disgustingly low between six and eight, with mould and honey dew attacking the hops and more rain, the lot of the hop grower is not an enviable one this year. The most disgusting part of it to some of the hop men is that the hops are big and fine, and just turning black. C. L. Crider's yard is in this latter class. Some yards, particularly along the river, will not start picking; others will pick a kiln full and call it good. Last night's heavy shower has further discouraged the hop men and picking today started with a lack of interest.

Over in the Independence section where hops are the big crop, it is expected that not over 50 per cent will be harvested this year. The low price is responsible for non-activity in several yards, while others will not pick because of the bad condition of the hops.

Pack Prunes October First.

The J. K. Armsby company is expecting to start up its big prune packing plant at Dallas about the first of October, and it now seems probable that the pack this season will run between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds. Prunes were never better than this year; all conditions have been favorable to their growth, and with continued good conditions drying will start in the orchards by the 15th of the month. The price has been running between six and seven cents to growers this year and at this rate the prune crop will bring very profitable returns.

Smithfield Warehouse Ready.

The warehouse of the Smithfield Co-operative Exchange is ready and all that is now needed is the license from the county court. The Exchange will do a general warehouse business.

MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

Had this government by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There we had ample notice—in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation, and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whitening away our formal statements by equivocal conversations, we needed the straight, direct and decisive representations which every diplomat and foreign office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

WHAT DALLAS NEEDS

Says Cannery is Needed.

Industrial and agricultural development are probably the keys to the development of a greater Dallas and when one industry can directly accomplish both of these results its claim for attention should merit some serious consideration. Mr. Fuller, in the Observer of September fifth has suggested that a canning and preserving industry be developed and that seems a promising field.

To the writer the five essentials for a cannery project in the order of their importance seems to be: a capable management, adequate capital, a sufficient and reliable supply of raw materials, a good labor market and economical transportation facilities.

Upon the management devolves the risk of capital, the production of a class A product, the marketing of the output, and perhaps most important of all, tactful dealings with the growers to insure proper plantings and the supply of raw materials in the quantities and of the qualities desired for full capacity operation of the plant. Proper capitalization should provide a complete plant with the best equipment, furnish funds for purchase of supplies and for the most satisfactory results, should permit of cash payment in full for the raw materials as delivered to the plant.

After being started the supply of raw material should be governed by the capacity of the plant and will be determined by the treatment accorded the grower by the management. The development of a labor supply should be a natural one and with increasing railroad facilities favorable transportation conditions should be worked out.

The successful production of fruits, berries, vegetables and root crops demand the highest type of intensive culture. Small tracts can be made to produce as much income as many of the present large farms. To secure best results irrigation and fertilization will be resorted to in many cases.

The dividing of our large farms into small tracts that will provide homes and incomes for many families, increasing the population density of the territory tributary to Dallas will automatically add to the population and business development of Dallas. A look into the future shows many of the "little farms" in that part of the Willamette valley adjacent to Dallas. But to reach this state of development it is absolutely necessary to provide a market for the potential products of the "little farm" and it would seem that Dallas should be able to meet the five requirements necessary for the logical answer—a cannery.

R. U. STEELQUIST.

Another for the Cannery.

I believe Dallas' greatest need at the present time, is a well equipped cannery. Situated as it is, Dallas is surrounded by numerous small land holders who are not possessed of enough land to make a living by raising grain or stock. These men must of necessity, spend a portion of the year working away from their own land in order to support their families. A well equipped cannery at Dallas would enable these people to utilize their very rich soil in the production of small fruits and vegetables.

There are many different kinds of land in close proximity to Dallas, which would make it possible to raise almost every kind of fruit or vegetable handled by a cannery. Such an institution would make prosperous small farmers out of the men who are now casting about in a futile attempt to gain a livelihood; it would furnish lucrative employment, not only to people within the city, but would also turn to profitable labor the time of many women and children in the surrounding districts.

A prosperous farming community will certainly add to the prosperity of its commercial center, therefore I believe a cannery to be the greatest industrial need of this community.

A. B. STARBUCK.

CHLOROFORM IN SURGERY.

The Horrors That Were Stopped by Its Use as an Anesthetic.

Sir James Simpson, who was connected with the medical department of Edinburgh university, if not actually the discoverer of chloroform, was at any rate the first to introduce its employment as an anesthetic into surgical practice. This was in 1848.

Previously all operations were performed without anaesthetics, the patient being drugged with whisky and held down by strong men while the operation was performed. No medical discovery ever did more to alleviate human suffering.

Sir James is generally given credit for the actual discovery of chloroform, but it is stated in some works that it was discovered some years previous to his first experiments by an American doctor named Guthrie and by a French physician named Souberlan. In any case, it was Dr. Simpson who proved its great value as an anesthetic, and the room in which he made his first experiments still exists in Edinburgh.

The story goes that he tried the chloroform on himself and two medical friends. They proved its efficacy by simultaneously falling beneath the table. Sir James had considerable prejudice to overcome before chloroform was adopted generally by the medical profession, it being denounced at one time as dangerous to health, morals and religion.—Pearson's Weekly.

FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

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CONGRESS QUITS TODAY

WITH AGREEMENT ON REVENUE BILL SOLONS REST.

Senators and Representatives Go Home, Happy as Children Released From School.

Congress adjourned at ten this morning after nine months labor. Protracted sessions in both houses last night to approve the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000 needed by the administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican crisis, were held. Eager to reach home to visit their families and constituents, congressmen began leaving Washington on the midnight trains last night. The coming political campaign is drawing many who want to be on the ground to take care of their fenees.

The revenue bill as it went to President Wilson for approval today contains drastic provisions empowering the president to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign-made goods into American markets after the war, and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

During consideration of the report in the senate, Senator Chamberlain protested vigorously against elimination by the conference committee of a retaliatory provision against Canadian control of Pacific coast fisheries, and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, enlivened the house with bitter denunciation of the retaliatory provision against foreign interference with American commerce.

Representative Gardner charged congress with hypocrisy and his criticism of the administration aroused the ire of some of the democrats, two of whom—Representative Decker of Missouri and Cullop of Indiana—made speeches in reply. Representative Bennett of New York, republican, said he disagreed with both representatives Gardner and Becker, but that there were questions of national honor that rose above partisanship. Representative Becker, amid rounds of applause, thanked God that there was in the White house a president who was willing to resort to negotiations before resorting to the sword. He suggested that the views of Mr. Gardner and of Mr. Roosevelt were pro-ally.

BULLETIN

ONE CENT A WORD, 'PHONE 19.

BUY A READY BUILT HOUSE—

We furnish ready-cut buildings, and all materials, including hardware, inside and outside paints, lath, plaster and shingles—in fact everything complete for erection except foundation and brickwork. Before you build see us in regard to our cuts and plans. If you find nothing satisfactory we will give you prices on your own plans. For further information address Jack Syron Sheridan, Oregon. 53-91-x

LOST—Bunch of keys. Finder please return to Observer office. 54-55

WANTED—Prune packers at the Dallas Warehouse & Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE—\$50 Columbia Grafonola, used very little, for \$30. Will give six records with machine and will sell other records at half price. Phone 1151; 710 Main street. 54-55

FOR SALE—Louvain setter dog, 1 1/2 years, \$15. Joe Gladh. 54-60

TO EXCHANGE—2 1/2-year-old saddle and buggy mare for a first class cow, coming in. L. Zorn, Dallas, R. I. 54-11-e

LOST—In town Sunday, new gold pin, black set with small brilliant. Finder leave at Observer office. 54-11

FOR SALE—One span matched driving ponies, covered buggy and double harness. Also few pieces of good furniture. Inquire, J. S. Ashbaugh. 52-31-x

FOR SALE—Malleable steered iron, air cooled, two horsepower gasoline engine. New batteries and coil. \$20 cash. Price Brothers. 50-41.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Call Rieckreall 5L. 53-21

Peaches and pears for canning. Dallas Grocery company.

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