

Polk County Observer

Published Each Tuesday and Friday

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Telephone.....Main 19

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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.

WHAT THRIFT CAN DO.

Two items which recently appeared in the daily news dispatches help to illustrate the possibilities of gaining financial independence through persistent habits of thrift. One told of the death of a mail carrier who, although his salary never exceeded \$1,200 a year, managed to accumulate a tidy little fortune of \$300,000. The other referred to the case of a street car conductor, who passed away leaving an estate even larger than that of the postoffice employee.

Neither of these men, it is explained, gained his wealth through bequests of deceased relatives, nor did so-called "luck" have anything to do with it. They simply followed habits of thrift and persistent saving, living on something less than their incomes and steadily adding to the fund that had been put away for the proverbially rainy day. Of course, it does not follow that the fortunes left by these men represented only their savings, for it would be quite impossible for anyone to actually save \$300,000 from an annual income of only \$1,200. But both these men got their start by saving, and when opportunity for profitable investment came to them they were prepared to take advantage of such opportunity.

It possibly is true that not every man or woman in similar circumstances could hope to win such an overflowing measure of success, but by strictly following the principles of thrift many more could be assured of results of a gratifying nature. The point to be considered is that because a man has a relatively small earning capacity he need not consider himself doomed to poverty for the rest of his life. But to get the start toward independence it is absolutely necessary to cultivate habits of thrift and economy, thus to be prepared for opportunity when it does appear, as it always does to those who have the wisdom to see it and the courage to take advantage of it.

It is quite evident that Germany is not worrying about the rumored plan of England to demand ton for ton reparation for all vessels destroyed. At least, the bill is running up at a very rapid rate.

Many similar testimonials to the magic of thrift appear from time to time in the news columns. The pity is that they are not more often utilized to the profit of those who need to save.

ORGANIZING THE LAND BANKS.

It is a rule of business that credit depends on character, and this rule will apply to the farm loan banks soon to be instituted under the so-called rural credits act. The success or failure of these banks, in other words, will largely depend on the way they are organized and conducted from the very start, for their capital will be comparatively limited at first, and if they hope to expand their business and become a genuine success they must gain and hold the confidence of the public.

The system of operation for these new land banks is really quite simple, and there practically is no limit for the expansion of this business, provided the banks themselves can gain public confidence necessary to keeping their own credit good. Loans are to be made to farm producers, with ample safeguards of security, and the mortgages thus gathered are to be made the basis of bonds which are to be sold to the public, thus providing more funds to make fresh loans to warrant the issue of more bonds, and so on indefinitely. Just so soon as investors lose confidence in the integrity and stability of the land banks, accretions of further capital will cease and the growth of this business will stop.

This being so it is highly important that in choosing the men who will serve as directors and officers of these land banks the utmost caution and wisdom should be exercised. The farm loan board is charged with the duty of selecting sixty directors for the twelve banks to be installed, and there has been considerable wire pulling and some political play in efforts to influence the selections. Fortunately the loan board is vigorously resisting such efforts and recently made the announcement that "these positions are not to be handed out as political plums."

It is much to be hoped the loan board will stick to this decision and

live up to it. The undertaking thus launched is one of much importance to the nation and directly will affect national success and prosperity. If the farm loan system is a genuine success it will promote the general public welfare, and there is every reason, therefore, for hoping for its success. But much will depend on the way the land banks are organized, and if failure follows it will be due to failure to win public confidence from the very start.

The American people paid \$300,000,000 for their ice cream last year. Another sign of abounding prosperity.

Mrs. Thaw says she will stick by Harry. Which shows that she is a better mother than Harry is a son.

Now that Leap year is gone, shy bachelors may again emerge from their holes and look around.

No one seems to be sending peace notes to Mr. Villa.

No one, however, has yet accused Colonel House of "leaking."

OTHERS' OPINIONS

Think of Mother, Too.

There is so much in the papers about giving the young people a good time and to be sure to do as they like in order to keep them at home. But why is it that seldom is a thought given in behalf of the tired overworked mother? Those that are nearest and dearest to mother are being reared and encouraged to think the children should have leisure to read, play, visit, entertain, have a good time, and enjoy life. How about mother? Oh, she never cares for such things. She never cares for the things we young folks like.

But how would it seem to the young people if mother were suddenly called away? Who then would take her place at once and minister to every wish as mother did? Many times if the wife happens to take up the paper to read a little bit, while she rests, waiting for the men to come in to their meals, some men will begin to fume because she isn't continually on her feet or with some sewing in her hands. Those are the kind of men that insist on three square meals every day in the year, Sunday included.

She is always at home. She has to be nurse, cook, housekeeper, and maid of all work, besides taking care of calves, pigs, chickens, a lot of them every season, look after the eggs, turn the separator and make the butter. Some day mother will take a long rest; the family will get along without her then. A mother should stand for something more than a human automatic machine. The members of the family should co-operate with one another in work as well as pleasure, every one should take hold and help. Many hands make quick work and light hearts. And mother is happy when she knows she is lovingly thought of.—Farm and Fireside.

Butter Prices "Fixed" Say Dairymen

Open charges altered at a meeting of Oregon creamery managers at Salem, Oregon, to the effect that the Portland Produce exchange regulates the price of butter and butterfat, regardless of the law of supply and demand, resulted in first steps being taken for the organization of such creamery managers and owners, and the appointment of a committee to pry into the market situation.

The committee, consisting of Managers A. Slaughter, Salem; P. O. Powell, Monmouth, and L. D. Nash, of Nashville, was instructed to wait upon Portland creamery owners or "other qualified interests" in that city who are alleged to dominate the market in the state and attempt to reach some agreement to harmonize the country and city creamery owners and managers on the market question.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Mickle of Oregon paved the way for the action taken in a speech to the creamery managers, who, he said, represented three-fourths of the butter produced in the state. "There is need for such a movement," he declared, "if you intend to remain in the creamery business. You have no say now as to the price you pay for what you take from the farmer, or what price you will receive for your product. You know that prices are fixed by a few men in Portland. The whole trouble with the creamery business is in the market end."

A. Slaughter of Salem declared that unless something is done soon the next general election will see on the ballot a bill to establish a state market in Portland, with branches and ramifications throughout the state to equalize and regulate prices, and he asserted that some sort of market legislation would be introduced at the present session.

"I don't believe in begging the

Portland Produce exchange to give us a crumb. Let's tell them what we want. If they show us we are wrong, all right; if they don't, and can not meet us, then we should go out and get what we want, regardless. The law of supply and demand is now a secondary factor in fixing the market.

"The prices are raised when some people in Portland see fit to raise them, but if butter is shipped in it can not be sold at the increased price. The prices are raised because the people who fix them have butter on hand and the price remains boosted until that butter is off their hands.

"It will be necessary to remove some factors from the Portland market before we can harmonize the country and the city creameries."

The new organization also went on record as endorsing compulsory pasteurization in the manufacture of butter, and registered a protest against legislative changes in the status of the dairy and food commission officers.

A committee was named to follow legislation affecting the creamery interests, and another to perfect organization permanently for an owners' and managers' association, and to report to another meeting to be held not later than two weeks from today.—Oregon Farmer.

PRUNE METHODS GIVEN

O. A. C. REPORT TELLS OF EVAPORATOR TYPES.

Processing Softens Prunes and Aids In Packing But Should Not Be Used to Add Weight.

There are two main types of evaporators used for drying fruit; namely, steam and hot air. The steam driers are used only where a very large output is obtained. It is customary for most of the orchardists to dry their own fruit. Since the orchards on the whole are rather small, an inexpensive building is used for the process, and the hot air type of building is erected. These hot air driers are of two distinct types; namely, the tunnel, and the stack. There are many types of tunnel driers. These tunnels consist of groups of long, nearly horizontal pipeways built over a fire pit. They vary in length from twenty-five to fifty feet. Each tunnel in itself may be complete, or they may all be connected. The tendency in the past has been to have the tunnels too long. In the newer buildings, however, there are tunnels from sixteen to twenty-five feet in length. The capacity of the drier can be increased more satisfactorily by increasing the number of tunnels rather than by increasing the length of the tunnels. The heat pit is found directly below the tunnels, and, as a rule, brick arch furnaces, or iron stoves, such as are commonly known as the hop stoves, are employed. In order to distribute the heat more uniformly, it is generally conducted from the furnaces by long pipes from nine to fifteen inches in diameter, decreasing the farther they get away from the source of heat.

The stack driers are arranged to contain trays which are placed one over the other, the bottom of the stack being open. A single stack consists of three or four small vertical compartments generally open to each other. The fruit is first placed in the top compartment and after slightly drying is removed and placed in a lower compartment. The stack driers turn out a very good product, but require a maximum amount of labor. The buildings have to be so constructed that they are very well ventilated and these ventilators should be of an adjustable nature so that they can be opened and closed quickly. Cold air intakes are also provided. These should be in below the vent pipes so as to furnish fresh air rather than to assist in rapidly sucking out the warm air. There is a very close relation between ventilation, air circulation, and the humidity of the atmosphere. Such relationship unfortunately has not been well studied by the majority of men operating the evaporators.

The temperature is gradually increased during the drying process, starting in the neighborhood of one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty-five degrees and finishing at from one hundred sixty to one hundred eighty degrees. It takes about thirty-six hours on the average to dry prunes well, the time depending on the building, ripeness of the fruit, and atmospheric conditions. The fruit will generally produce about twenty pounds of dried fruit to a bushel of fresh fruit. Before the prunes are placed over the heat, it is customary to wash and grade the fruit. The more modern buildings now have automatic machinery which does all of this labor in one process. The prunes after being sorted, are dipped into boiling lye, generally at the strength of one pound of lye to from thirty to fifty gallons of water. This use

of lye is adopted solely for the purpose of checking the skin of the fruit so that the gases can escape more readily and the prune be more easily dried. In the majority of cases, as good results could be secured by boiling hot water. There are probably cases, however, where the skin of the fruit is so thick that it is difficult to secure as quick and satisfactory results without the use of the lye. As soon as the prunes have been dipped into the lye, they are quickly dipped into clean water. A chemical analysis of the rinsing waters has shown that they are generally acid rather than alkali and it is very doubtful if lye remains on the fruit any length of time, or if it does, it is not sufficient to ever in any way be injurious to the health. As soon as the prunes have been thoroughly dried, they are taken from the driers and stored in large bins and allowed to sweat. They are then ready for the processing. The processing is largely a steaming process. This is generally done in central buildings owned or controlled chiefly by the buyer or packers. The prunes are submitted to the steam for a very short time. This steaming cleans and sterilizes the fruits and adds luster to the product, and can be so handled as to add considerable weight. When this is done, however, it is unscrupulous on the part of the packer and will sooner or later lead him into trouble. The processing of the prunes also softens them so that they can be packed more easily.

Purchases Aladdin Hanging Lamps.

G. E. McCrow, a rancher living near McCoy, recently purchased four Aladdin hanging lamps. Mr. McCrow reports they are not capable of magic like the famous lamp of Aladdin, but give a wonderful light and good service. A. V. Oliver of Rieck-reall is the Polk county agent for these lamps.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

V. C. Mead, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Newbrecht, Defendant.

To Eva Newbrecht, Defendant above named:

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 court on or before Monday, the 5th day of March, 1917, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit:

For a decree absolutely barring and foreclosing the said Eva Newbrecht, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, of all right, title and interest, legal or equitable, in, to or upon the real property, or any part thereof, described as follows:

Tract No. 92 Broadmead, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Northwest corner of the John Eads D. L. C. in Township 6 South of Range 5 West in Polk County, Oregon, running thence east 661.25 feet to a point, which point is the Northwest corner of the land to be described; thence East 660 feet; thence south 330 feet; thence West 660 feet; thence North 330 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5 acres of land, reserving however for road purposes an easement in a strip of land 20 feet wide off the North and West sides of said tract; also lot numbered Twelve (12) in Block numbered Ten (10) in the Town of Broadmead, according to the recorded plat thereof, said above described property being situated in Polk County, State of Oregon, unless said Eva Newbrecht shall, on or before a day certain to be fixed by the above entitled court, pay in cash to the plaintiff the sum of \$760.00, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein, and further for a decree declaring that on failure of said Eva Newbrecht to pay said sum within the time limited by the Court said Eva Newbrecht, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns shall be absolutely barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest, legal and equitable, in, to or upon the above described real property, and every part thereof, and that the sums heretofore paid by the defendant on the contract described in plaintiff's complaint be decreed to be in lieu of rent of said premises, and all right, title and interest of the said defendant in said payments, or any thereof, be barred and foreclosed, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published pursuant to the order of the Hon. Harry Belt, Judge of the above entitled Court, for six consecutive weeks prior to the 5th day of March, 1917, which order was made on the 15th day of January, 1917. The first publication of this summons is made on the 19th day of January, 1917, and the last publication thereof will be on the 2nd day of March, 1917.

VEAZIE, McCOURT & VEAZIE,
F.J.19-M.2 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROPOSAL FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor and Police Judge will receive sealed bids until Monday,

the 5th day of February, 1917, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., for the construction of crushed rock bunkers in Dallas, Oregon. Said bunkers shall be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of said Auditor and Police Judge.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Dallas, Oregon, for ten (10) per cent. of the amount of such bid, to insure that the bidder shall give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the work for which he bid and shall execute a contract therefor.

The envelope containing such bid must be addressed to the undersigned Auditor and Police Judge at Dallas, Oregon, and marked "Bid on bunkers."

Bonds equal in amount to the contract price will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The City of Dallas, Oregon, hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the City Council of the City of Dallas, Oregon, made and entered of record on the 15th day of January, 1917.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the City of Dallas, Oregon, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1917.

(SEAL) CHAS GREGORY,
Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Dallas, Oregon. F.J.19

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Pursuant to the terms of the Will of the late Gideon Sowers, the undersigned Executor of said Will offers for sale, for cash, at private sale the following described premises belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Lot 1 in Block I, Montgomery's addition to Falls City, Polk County, State of Oregon, being store property.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 in Block B, Montgomery's addition to Falls City, Polk County, State of Oregon, being residence property.

All bids to be submitted to the undersigned Executor of said Will at the office of Walter L. Tooze, Jr., at Dallas, Oregon. Bids will be received on each tract separately, and all bids submitted should state whether bid is for one or both tracts, and be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount offered.

All contracts of sale are made subject to the approval of the County Court.

W. F. NICHOLS,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Gideon Sowers, deceased.
WALTER L. TOOZE, Jr.,
Attorney for Executor. A85-1f

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Johnny M. Ground, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, and that Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1917, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room of the 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 December 29, 1916.

WILLIAM H. GROUND,
Administrator of the estate of Johnny M. Ground, deceased.

L. D. BROWN,
Attorney for the estate. F.D.29-J.26c

Dr. Freeze, the Portland specialist, will continue to make regular trips to Dallas each month. Watch paper for dates. Call Gail hotel. Fourteen years' experience over 7900 cases treated.

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G. L. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

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on

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