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## CANYON COUNTY FAIR TO BE FINANCED BY THE COUNTY

Enterprising Citizens from Every Section of Canyon County Favor Plan Under Way to Have Fair Taken Over and Operated By the People as Whole.

(Boise Statesman, Nov. 27.)

CALDWELL—The Canyon County fair will continue to be one of the best county expositions in the west and will hereafter have the undivided support of Canyon county in its entirety, according to residents of this section who have returned recently from different sections of the county. The people as a whole are enthusiastic over the results obtained through the exploitation of the county's resources and are anxious that the present method be continued and if possible enlarged. The cost per capita is small, they point out, while the individual results obtained through maximum crop production and the opening of the new markets is large.

The residents of the Payette valley in particular are anxious that a feasible plan of continuing the fair be adopted. A plan that is meeting with general approval in that section, it is reported, provides that at the next general election the matter of taking over the fair by Canyon county be submitted to the people. Should the plebiscite be favorable to maintaining the fair as a county organization, the present stockholders of the fair association will in turn transfer to the county the holdings of the association, valued at \$42,000, the county to assume the mortgages now against the property, aggregating \$12,000.

Under the plan proposed the board of county commissioners would set as directors general of the fair and have delegated power to appoint a fair commission consisting of five or seven members to take active charge of the fair management. Additional committees necessary for the proper presentation of resources are to be selected by the fair commission. The fair commission is also to have authority to employ a secretary.

The adoption of a plan whereby county officials will have absolute control of the organization will do much to solidify public favor in its behalf and will nullify once and for all time the assertion that the fair is purely a local affair, declare the proponents of the county control idea. In addition they state, the fair is too valuable as an educational feature to be conducted on a public subscription basis. In support of their contention they assert that annually farmers from the county gather and view the results of their neighbors' efforts; learn from practical and experienced men what their soil will produce, and return home fired with ambition to duplicate if not eclipse the records made by premium winners.

The plan of the Payette valley people meets with practically universal approval in this section. Business men of Caldwell, Nampa and Parma are unanimous in stating that the fair should be conducted as a county institution and are heartily in favor of the plan advanced by the residents of the fruit belt. The interest of the entire county, agriculturally, is dependent upon the fair and all seem to be willing to forget personal animosities for the public weal.

Oakland Skunks Plentiful.

Oakland.—Skunks are so plentiful in this vicinity that catching them has become a lucrative occupation. A local barber has \$135 worth of skins of animals caught during recesses from tonsorial duties.

Iowa Fugitive Caught.

The Dalles.—Sheriff Chrisman arrested C. E. Harvey at Big Eddy. The prisoner is wanted at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for absconding with \$800 belonging to a railroad company.

## MEXICAN REBELS TO MARCH ON CAPITAL

Juarez, Mexico.—Northern Mexico, embracing the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Laredo and Tamaulipas, and including the territory from the border to a line 500 miles southward, will be wholly under the authority of the rebel forces within two weeks. The forces which are fighting Huerta will then join at Guadalupe, with a view of marching on to Mexico City. This is the rebel plan of campaign, General Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, asserted.

This campaign, Villa said, contemplated not only the capture of Chihuahua city, but also the spreading of the rebel or constitutionalist authority farther south. In this Villa is to be joined by General Carranza, the head of the revolutionary movement.

"We will move right on to Mexico City," said Villa. "That is our destination. Our forces are working together. The troops now in Sonora will move southward, attacking Guaymas on the way. Those in the east now centered around Victoria, will move southwest, while I will go right down through the heart of the country. On the way I will take Chihuahua, where I will be in command within ten days. Then I will join the

### GENERAL BLANQUET



General Blanquet, Minister of War in President Huerta's cabinet and commander in chief of the Mexican army.

## O. & W. LETS CONTRACT TO DOG MOUNTAIN

New Road Goes Through Best Section of Oregon Work to Start Soon.

D. E. Rhivers, of the Utah Construction company, who was in town from Vale recently, said the contract on the railroad work west of Vale has been let for 60 miles beyond Riverside to Dog Mountain, a distance of 140 miles west of Vale and that he was expecting orders any day to start work on that part of the line.

Crescent is the name of the place where the Deschutes extension is expected to form a junction with the Vale road. Crescent is 150 miles beyond Dog Mountain. The track is now laid to Justus, Mr Rhivers said, but slow progress is being made as the wages have been cut.

In speaking of the country, Mr. Rhivers said the new road will pass through some of the finest farming country in Oregon. In the Crane Creek gap country, he says the sage brush is as high as a horse's back and the soil is the very best. Wells 175 feet deep find an abundance of water that rises to within 10 feet of the surface. The Harney valley, 56 miles west of Vale, is another rich section that will soon be thickly settled as soil and climatic conditions are the very best. Mr. Rhivers predicted wonderful development over a wide area so soon as the railroad is completed through to Crescent.—Nampa Record.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Chief Executive Discusses the Mexican Crisis, the Currency Bill, the Sherman Law, Nomination of President by Direct Vote in Primaries and Other Matters.

Washington, D. C.—In his message, delivered at a joint session of the houses of congress at the beginning of the second session of the Sixty-third congress, President Wilson urged immediate currency legislation, devoted considerable space to the needs of the farmers and referred to the Mexican crisis. The Sherman anti-trust law, he said, should be changed so that its exact meaning would be clearer. The president also urged the choice of presidential nominees by the direct

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements—our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

### HUERTA MUST GO.

Predicts Downfall of "Usurper" Who "Cast Aside Even Pretense of Legal Right and Declared Himself Dictator."

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico. Until it is understood on all hands, indeed, such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America. We are more than its friends; we are its champions, because in no other way can our neighbors to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship work out their own development in peace and liberty.

Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded and which threatens if long continued to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us.

Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power which could have lasted but a little while and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling, and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

### WANTS TREATIES RATIFIED.

Asserts that United States Leads in Peace Negotiations.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the senate.

In addition to these it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than thirty-one nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action

### VEWS ON CURRENCY BILL.

Urges Measure That Will Prove Benefit to Farmers—Hopes For Quick Action.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you in addition the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should, and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers of

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## UTAH OUTLAW HOLDS DEPUTIES AT BAY

Bingham, Utah.—In a battle underground, with only the flash of their rifles breaking the darkness, Ralph Lopez, Mexican outlaw, added two more names to his list of killed, when he drove back a posse of deputy sheriffs in the Utah Apex mine.

Lopez, who started his career of crime on November 21 by killing the chief of police of Bingham, two deputies and a fellow-countryman, shouted from the depths of his stronghold that it would cost many more lives before they "got him."

The men whom he shot were Deputies Douglas Hulsey and Tom Mandrich. The shooting resulted when half a dozen deputies penetrated the Andy tunnel 900 feet in order to light a smudge to smoke the desperado out.

Outwitted a dozen times since Lopez began his career of bloodshed on November 21, the sheriffs of seven counties, in counsel decided to batten up the mine and attempt to asphyxiate the fugitive with poisonous gases.

### Illinois Suffrage Act Upheld.

Chester, Ill.—The Randolph county court, ruling against certain liquor dealers' attack on the Illinois women's suffrage act here, declared the law complete, intelligible and valid.

### GOVERNOR TENER



Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, who has been offered the presidency of the National Baseball league.

## COUNCIL TRANSACTS ROUTINE BUSINESS

Monthly Bills Allowed And New Ordinances Are Drafted.

The council met in regular session Monday evening.

Mr. Doan called attention to amount of his sewer assessment, being too much for the land held.

Regular bills read and allowed. The usual liquor licenses were granted.

Reports of the recorder, treasurer and chief of the fire department for the month of November were read and placed on file.

Ordinance No. 244 granting the Western Union a franchise for their lines was passed.

The street light ordered for Oregon and Nebraska was changed to Kansas and Richardson.

The matter of obstructions on the sidewalks was referred to the street committee. The council went into committee as a whole and canvassed the election returns, declaring the nominees duly elected.

The city attorney was ordered to draft a drastic dog regulation ordinance and present same at next regular meeting.

## FACTS ABOUT MALHEUR COUNTY FAIR ELECTION.

Association Makes Plain Statement to the Voters Regarding the Special Election Which Proposes That the County Take Over and Operate Fair.

Answering the question—why it was necessary to call a special election with the attendant heavy expense within a month after the general election;

On the 25th day of February, 1913 the Oregon State Legislature passed an act authorizing the holding of County Fairs in the several counties of the state, and in the same act repealed the law under which the Malheur County Agricultural Association was organized. The existence of this repealing clause was not known by the Malheur County Agricultural Association until September of this year. When petitions were immediately gotten out for an election. Chapter 131 of the laws of the 1913 Legislature, provides the manner for purchasing sites for Fair grounds and by this act it requires that a petition shall be represented to the County Court at a regular term of the Court, asking the Court to call a Special Election for the purpose of voting upon the matter. The next regular term of the Court after getting out the petition was the November term, and it was at this term that the petition was presented. It could not have been presented at an earlier date. The law also provides that the vote shall be taken at a special election called for that purpose. Here is Chapter 131: Section 1.

For the purpose of purchasing lands for fair sites or liquidating existing indebtedness thereon, the county court of any county in this State when duly authorized by a majority vote of the legal voters of the county at a SPECIAL ELECTION to be called for such purpose, as hereinafter provided, shall at the regular January term of said court next following the date of such SPECIAL ELECTION levy a SPECIAL TAX upon the taxable property of the county at last equalized, of such amount as may be declared for at such SPECIAL ELECTION; provided, however, that such levy shall not exceed one mill.

This law is plain and explicit. It says a SPECIAL ELECTION must be held. What the County Will Get for Its Money.

Answering your question—what will the Fair site cost, and how much of it will one mill levy pay and your further question—will the funds be used only for paying present indebtedness.

We say that one mill levy will pay for the entire Fair site, grounds and improvements. Free and clear from all indebtedness and incumbrance. This property has cost the Malheur Agricultural Association approximately \$23,000. The County will get it for \$13,000 to \$14,000, whatever the one mill levy brings free from all debt.

The following are in round numbers the amounts paid out by the association in acquiring real estate and making permanent improvements. Forty acres of land that cost \$5,300 and is now worth much more. The cost of leveling and grading and race track was \$3,100, 400,000 feet of lumber was used costing \$7,800, \$500 was paid for fencing, \$740 for hardware and nails, \$400 for roadway to grounds, \$4,000 for labor, \$250 for side walks, \$310 for painting, \$260 for two wells, \$750 for water works and about \$700 for incidental expenses.

This law does not permit the County Court to make a levy for more than one mill, which under the law cannot

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