

Mid Winter
Excursions
to
California
Via
Oregon Short Line
and
Salt Lake Route
January 30, 1914
from Idaho, Oregon
and Wyoming Points.
Limit, April 1, 1914

Round Trip From
Ontario
To
Los Angeles
Via Salt Lake City
\$55.30
Tickets on sale on
same date to San
Francisco and Los An-
geles, via Portland
and O. W. R. & N.
via Ogden and the
Southern Pacific at
Proportionately Low
Rates.

Special Trains

Will be operated out of Salt Lake City via the Salt Lake Route, leaving Salt Lake Union Station 11:00 a. m. on January 31st, arriving at Los Angeles the following afternoon. Only one night en route. These trains will be personally conducted and will consist of the most up-to-date standard and tourist sleepers, buffet observation cars and diners.

For further particulars consult any Oregon Short Line Agent or write

D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Pass Agent,
Salt Lake City, Utah

LOUIS HURTLE MOVES BARBER SHOP INTO NEW QUARTERS

Louis Hurtle has moved his barber shop to the first door north of the harness shop, opposite the M. M. Co store. The room has been enlarged and made over into one of the cozier shops imaginable. There are two bath rooms and a lavatory and new fixtures are to be installed. He will call it the O. K. barber shop and hopes for a continuance of patronage from the people who appreciate good work.

Three lots for sale 2 blocks west of postoffice at a bargain. Inquire at Argus office.

Old papers at the Argus office—25 cents per hundred. Just what you need to line your cabins and place under the carpet.

Report of the Condition of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Ontario, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, January 13th 1914, No. 5822.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 377 792 29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	485 08
U S bonds to secure circulation	22 500 00
U S bonds to secure Postal Savings	1 500 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	13 264 45
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6 446 62
Other real estate owned	2 742 31
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	15 062 86
Due from state and private banks and bankers	136 49
Due from approved reserve agents	36 050 09
Exchanges for Clearing House	770 49
Notes of other National banks	3 315 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	182 58
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie	24 103 30
Legal tender notes 1 200 00	25 303 30
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1 125 00
TOTAL	\$ 506 877 46
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	50 000 00
Surplus fund	50 000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4 397 55
National bank notes outstanding	22 500 00
Due to state and private banks and bankers	4 534 44
Dividends Unpaid	1 750 00
Individual deposits subject to check	234 213 61
Demand certificates of deposit	2 942 77
Time certificates of deposit	106 110 04
Certified Checks	429 05
Postal Savings deposits	
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	30 000 00
TOTAL	\$ 506 877 46

State of Oregon,
County of Malheur.

I, H. B. Cockrum, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. B. COCKRUM, Cashier
Correct—Attest:

A. L. Cockrum,
L. B. Cockrum,
C. E. Kenyon,
T. Turnbull,
J. D. Billingsley,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1914.

[seal] Ralph W. Eckhardt,
Notary Public.

Summons

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

W. C. Tensen, Plaintiff,
vs.
Albert Neuhuis, Defendant.

To Albert Neuhuis, the above named defendant:

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 action on or before the 5th day of February, 1914, the same being the last day of the time prescribed by the order of the court directing service of summons in this cause to be made upon you by publication, and if you fail so to answer for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1000.00 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of November, 1910, and for the costs and disbursements of said action and for an order for the sale of your real estate attached by the plaintiff in said action.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication under and by virtue of an order of the Hon. Dalton Biggs, judge of the above entitled Circuit Court, which said order was made and entered on the 23rd day of December, 1913, and directed that this summons be published once each week for six successive weeks in the Ontario Argus commencing with the issue of December 25, 1913.

The first publication of this summons is on Dec. 25, 1913, and the last publication is on February 5, 1914.

McCulloch, Wood & Eckhardt,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chairman, N. Y.
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

GRANGE FAIRS.

Two Notable Ones Held This Fall in New England.

New England certainly "leads the world" in grange fairs. In many places these fairs take the place of county and town fairs and, in fact, are a good equivalent for the average county fair. They are managed by farmers, and there are no failures. Herein there may be a hint worth considering by the managers of county fairs—namely, to put farmers on their boards of directors.

One of the most notable of these grange fairs was the one held by the East Haddam (Conn.) grange, and the managers proved beyond all question that the raising of cattle and particularly of oxen is not a lost art. At this local grange fair 119 yoke of oxen were exhibited, whose value, reckoned at an average price per yoke of \$200, would make the string worth nearly \$24,000. Of course there were other departments than cattle at this fair, but this so far eclipsed all others and, indeed, surpassed most eastern state fairs in the exhibit of oxen that it becomes a noteworthy subject for comment. This fair, by the way, was the seventeenth annual exhibition of the East Haddam Grange Fair association.

At North Stonington, Me., another large grange fair was held. It was a three days' exhibition and is in reality the county fair, although strictly under the auspices of the grange. Here, too, 200 head of cattle were shown and lots of other stock. One exhibitor showed eighty-six varieties of apples, and one exhibit was much commented on because it took only 165 apples to fill a sugar barrel. They averaged twelve to the peck.

We cite these two fairs as examples of what granges are doing to place agriculture, or fairs as representatives of agriculture, at the front. Granges have also co-operated with the county fair associations in many towns instead of holding fairs of their own and always to the advantage of the fair. It is a good indication. The grange is primarily and in reality an agricultural organization, and whatever advances agricultural interests advance grange interests, and the converse of the proposition is also true.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Grange Scheme That Has Worked Out Successfully in Ohio.

The grange traveling library is a feature of education work in some states that is proving very valuable. Our attention was recently directed to such a library scheme in a county in Ohio where the various granges of the county have formed a library association, the officers of which are a superintendent of librarians and the librarian of each grange that owns a library. The libraries cost \$12 each, and each grange in the association has one library in its possession all the time. Each grange has control of its own library, can buy or sell books, provided the value of the library is not allowed to fall below \$12. It is the duty of the librarian to keep a record of the books, the cost of each volume and the number of times each book has been drawn from the library. On these various matters he reports to the superintendent of librarians every three months. It is the duty of the latter officer to present the subject of libraries to each grange in the county, asking those not members of the library association if they will purchase a library and become members, or, in case they are already in the association, if they will add new books to their library. Care is taken that there be no duplicates among the books. This seems to be a very feasible working plan for a grange to have the benefit of the reading of a large number of books during the year at a very slight expense, and it is to be commended to granges everywhere.

Moving Pictures For Farmers.

Until suitable moving pictures can be developed the stereopticon will furnish a very interesting entertainment for an hour in the grange. Such an evening is reported in an Ohio grange, when the following, among other, slides were shown:

Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" (six slides); "The Bridge" (four slides); "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by the grange from the slides; "The Independence Ball" (six slides); views of Chicago's stockyards.

In all about fifty pictures were shown, which made a decided change from any program the grange had ever had presented. We pass the idea (which is by no means a new one) along with the suggestion that these granges that have never had such a program try it.

The Grange Fair.

The distinctively grange fair is coming to be a fixed institution in many states. The exhibits are confined to grangers, and small premiums are awarded. Indeed, in some sections the grange fair is really more of an agricultural show than is the regular county fair. It is, of course, of narrower limitations, but it affords a means of pleasant rivalry among grange members and incidentally is a means of advancing the agricultural interests of the community. Where there is a good grange agricultural show there is sure to be a live grange. The best grangers are those that are doing most for the community in which they are located.

BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

Civil service examinations are scheduled in Portland on March 11 and April 5 and April 15.

Pendleton is renewing its efforts to obtain an additional appropriation for \$60,000 for a federal building, site for which was bought four years ago.

The federal department declines to change its plans of enlarging the dredge Chinook. It is declared in a message from Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain has been made chairman of the senate subcommittee on commerce relating to Oregon and Washington.

Mrs. Agnes C. McFadden McElroy, widow of E. B. McElroy, for 12 years superintendent of public instruction for the state of Oregon, died at Portland after an illness of three weeks.

A movement is on foot in Silverton to invoke the referendum on the use of dogs in hunting birds, and sentiment seems strong in favor of abolishing the custom.

Frank S. Grant, former city attorney of Portland, has mailed his formal petition as a republican candidate for the office of attorney general to Secretary of State Oleott.

Representative Sinnott has asked the secretary of the interior to allow the homesteader to take his five months' annual absence in two periods instead of one as is now required.

Alleging that fraud was practiced in organizing the corporation of the town of West Woodburn, suit will be filed to annul the corporation on the request of Governor West.

The governor, secretary of state and treasurer of Oregon were put under arrest, nominally, for alleged violation of the law prohibiting employees of state institutions to work more than eight hours a day.

Portland will entertain Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston on the evening of January 30. The cabinet officers will be in Portland on that date to hear reasons for establishing a regional reserve bank in Portland.

Congressman Sinnott of Oregon is pushing a scheme to cut down the cost of living and make scientific farmers out of the school children of his district at the same time by urging the students in every school to organize a boys' and girls' poultry club.

A special election will be held in Columbia county February 2 for the purpose of voting on a bond issue to be devoted to the development of a system of permanent roads. The amount of the proposed issue is \$360,000.

Timber owners, loggers and lumber manufacturers of the Pacific northwest will assemble in Portland on the evening of Monday, January 26, to discuss the depressed condition of the lumber industry with a view of finding a remedy.

That the growing of loganberries should become one of the most profitable industries of the Willamette valley was the opinion of 150 growers and dealers who met at Salem to devise means for better exploiting the fruit and obtaining adequate markets.

To co-operate with 10 other Willamette valley cities to test the eight hour working law, as applying to policemen, the Albany council has authorized Mayor Curl to pledge \$20 of city money towards a fund of \$200 to carry the case to the supreme court.

From January 10, 1910, to January 10, 1914, 450 contests were filed in the Roseburg land office. One hundred and eighty-five cases were tried and written opinions rendered. Of these 15 were reversed and 146 confirmed by the commission of the general land office or the secretary of the interior.

The Deschutes railroad company has been granted the right to enter about 15 acres of public land in the Dalles land district for use in connection with the equipment of its station at Hunter Ferry, the principal wheat shipping point on the line and the largest receiving station for livestock.

On recommendation of Senator Chamberlain, the order to deport 12 Jewish immigrants detained at Ellis island has been suspended. The immigrants intended to come to Oregon, it was said, and Mr. Chamberlain had been advised \$1000 had been put up with Ben Selling of Portland as a guaranty against the immigrants becoming public charges.

So thoroughly convinced is he that the industrial department of the county schools will become one of the most important features, Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill has announced he has decided that an entire week should be devoted to alfalfa study by the children this year, instead of one day, as originally planned.

Portland on Saturday experienced the worst January wind storm in 34 years. With the barometer down to 29 and a 36 mile south gale blowing, as recorded by the delicate instruments at the local weather bureau, roofs were torn off buildings, telegraph and electric light poles were snapped like pipestems, trees were stripped clean of their branches and hats were sent flying.

GET INCOME TAX "AT THE SOURCE"

Treasury Department Issues Regulations.

DATES FROM NOV. 1, 1913.

Rules Adopted For Deduction From Interest Maturing on Securities, Such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds of Trust and Similar Obligations. Penalties For Evasions.

Persons who receive annual incomes amounting to more than \$3,000 (in the case of single persons) or more than \$4,000 (in the case of married persons) are concerned in the first pronouncement of the government, issued by the treasury department at Washington, in regard to the income tax. Other installments of the regulations are to come from time to time, as the public digestion demands. The regulations deal altogether with the collection of the tax at the source of incomes from interest on bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust and similar obligations.

The regulations embody various forms of certificates as to ownership, exemption, partnership, etc., and are technical in terms. Because of the short time allowed for the interpretation of the law and the issuance of these regulations, bringing the date so near Nov. 1, when the deduction must begin, it was temporarily provided that on Nov. 1, 1913, and for fifteen days thereafter, interest coupons presented to a debtor need be accompanied only by temporary informal certificates.

One Per Cent Deducted.

A tax of 1 per cent will be deducted at the source, dating from Nov. 1, from all income accruing and payable to every United States citizen residing at home or abroad, and to every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen, whose income may be derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or debts of trust or other similar obligations, including equipment trust agreements and receivers' certificates of corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies, although such interest does not amount to \$5,000, government obligations being excepted. Certificates claiming exemption may be filed by bondholding individuals.

There are detailed provisions to guard against duplication of the withholding of the tax. The coupons or registered interest must be accompanied by certificates of ownership signed by each holder of bonds or obligations of each debtor. If the coupons are not accompanied by the prescribed certificates the first bank or collecting agency receiving the coupons for collection or otherwise shall deduct and withhold the tax and attach to the coupons its own certificate, with descriptive memoranda.

Debtors whose bonds may be registered must deduct the normal tax of 1 per cent from the accruing interest on all bonds before sending out checks for the interest to registered owners or before paying such interest upon interest orders until proper certificates claiming exemptions are filed with the debtor or its fiscal agent.

The tax shall not be withheld, the regulations provide, on coupons or registered interest maturing and payable before March 1, 1913, although later presented for payment.

Licenses For Collecting Concerns.

All persons, firms or corporations undertaking for accommodation or profit the collection of coupons, checks or bills of exchange for payment of interest or dividends upon foreign obligations must obtain a license from the internal revenue commissioner and give bond. These licenses first receiving foreign items for collection will withhold the 1 per cent tax and indorse that fact to relieve subsequent holders or purchasers from withholding the tax.

Failure to obtain license or comply with the regulations is made punishable by a \$5,000 maximum fine or one year maximum imprisonment or both. There are severe penalties for knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations to obtain any allowance or reduction for oneself or any other person.

Nonresident foreigners are not subject to taxation on income from interest bearing bonds if they furnish proper certificates.

KANSAS BEATS HOPPERS.

Announced That Within Two Years Pests Will Be Eliminated.

The Kansas grasshopper will be reduced to a harmless quantity within two years, according to Dr. S. J. Hunter, head of the University of Kansas department of entomology.

Dr. Hunter has been studying the problem for seventeen years. Disking the ground in the spring to destroy the eggs and distributing poison in the summer to kill the insects is the dual program outlined for the campaign.

Poison used since July on southern Kansas farms has exterminated three out of every four hoppers by actual count. Where the hoppers are found working the poison should be used, because, says Dr. Hunter, "every female grasshopper killed now means a hundred grasshoppers less next year."

Buy a Good Tool Cabinet Now
You'll find lots of repairing and odd jobs to be done about the place during the coming winter. Buy a Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet now and be prepared for all kinds of work.

KEEN KUTTER

quality is famous. It applies to all tools and cutlery—every article which bears the Keen Kutter trade mark. Men should know how superior the Keen Kutter Safety Razors are to all others. They have the natural "hang" that makes shaving a simple and easy matter. Always remember that the Keen Kutter trade mark guarantees money back from your dealer if you are not absolutely satisfied.

Ontario Hardware Co.

A Complete Line of Wedding Stationery

At the Argus Office

D. D. D. Opens New Era in Cure of Skin Disease

Professor Budlong's case of eczema was known to almost every hospital and physician of reputation throughout the state of Connecticut. His letter is another interesting demonstration of what is being accomplished by the famous specific D. D. D. Prescription. "It may be of interest to you to know that your life-saver's preparation, D. D. D. Prescription has been of incalculable value to me. I was covered with eczema from head to foot when I began using your remedies. I could get no relief, although I tried a thousand means. I applied but two bottles of the Prescription; a cure was effected in a very short time, in less than one month."—Prof. C. J. Budlong, South Lyme, Conn.

Ask any druggist today for D. D. D. Prescription. He'll tell you it allays the itch instantly—and soon there are signs of cure.

We have handled the remedy for years and regard it as the specific for skin troubles of all kinds. Come in or ask us about D. D. D. Prescription, also about D. D. D. soap especially for tender skins.

We offer the first full size bottle on the guarantee that unless it stops the itch at once, it costs you not a cent.

ONTARIO PHARMACY