

# ONTARIO ARGUS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered in the postoffice at Ontario Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

M. E. BAIN, Publisher.

## DAVEY HAS SOMETHING TO SAY

To the Honorable Geo. W. Hayes, Geo. E. Davis, M. G. Hope and I. W. Hope, Vale, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

I have before me a copy of what I take to be a letter signed by you for publication and which greatly surprises me in the number of false and misleading conclusions which you seek to implant in the public mind to injure my candidacy for the nomination as joint representative, and it is a genuine shock to me to find one in particular of the names attached to it—a man for whom I labored so faithfully in the past, without compensation or thanks, to re-elect to an important district office. In fact, my knowledge of all you gentlemen had led me to believe you would be at least fair with me and take pains to be informed of facts before making injurious allegations.

Let us give the records: In 1912, Judge Miller of this county and L. V. Stewart of Grant were candidates for senator. You say the republicans of Malheur generally supported Miller very loyally. But, my friends, the returns of the primary election show that you gave him 594 votes. That is a good way to nominate a Harney county man, isn't it?

Speaking of the general election, in which Mr. Hurley, a republican and Mr. Homan, a democrat, both from Malheur county, were candidates, you allege that the defeat of the republican was "in spite of republican support given him by Malheur county republicans and because of the want of loyal support in Burns and Harney county." Had you consulted the returns, gentlemen, you would see how false and unjust that declaration is. The records show that in Harney county Mr. Hurley received 599 votes and Mr. Homan 625, a majority of 76 for Hurley, while Malheur cast enough the other way to beat Hurley. The innuendo that I opposed Mr. Hurley is equally false and unjust.

The unkindest cut of all, gentlemen, and one that will be resented by loyal republicans everywhere is your attempted charges that I was not loyal "to the head of the ticket in this district four years ago." If by the "head of the ticket" is meant Geo. E. Davis for circuit judge, there never was a more ungrateful thing said, for in the face of a general want of confidence in the man, myself and my paper supported him earnestly, without compensation, fear or favor.

As to my republicanism, nobody has ever had the mendacity to question it before. I supported Taft with my entire energy and strength. I supported Ben Selling for U. S. senator against my warm personal friend, Senator Bourne, all because of my loyalty to the party, and during the years I have wielded the editorial pen in Eastern Oregon no other man in the profession east of the Cascades has written so continuously and consistently in support of republican principles.

I have no fear that you can hoodwink the intelligent voters of Malheur county, and I am writing this only for the purpose of giving you a chance to set yourself right and be square.

Very respectfully,

FRANK DAVEY,

Burns, Oregon, April 13, 1914.

George M. Brown, the candidate for the nomination as attorney general, who was in this county last week, has made a record as an enforcer of the laws.

A recent issue of the Oregonian contained the following regarding his record:

Just now there is a deal of talk about law enforcement, and it is well enough, perhaps, if it serves only to call attention to the lamentable fact that the law is not obeyed, respected, nor enforced as it should be. The ideal public officer takes the law as he finds it, and shows neither fear nor favor in its administration. But the ideal public officer is a rare jewel, a treasure to be conserved wherever found.

There is one such in Douglas county and his name is George M. Brown. He has been prosecuting attorney there continuously for almost twenty years, surviving changes of circumstance and the vicissitudes of politics by sheer ability to command the general respect. He does not consider it the duty of a public prosecutor to prosecute for the mere purpose of se-

curing a conviction; but he has a record for energetic pursuit of known malefactors that is without parallel in the state. His master is duty and his loyalty is to the state and its best interests.

If public welfare demands a conviction, Mr. Brown gets it, almost invariably; if it permits leniency or suggests protection, Mr. Brown fearlessly serves justice in that way. He is a good lawyer, a faithful public officer and a high-minded citizen.

It is suggested that Mr. Brown may be a candidate for attorney general of the state. The state will do well if it is able to get such a man, for that important place.

### The Persecuted Settler.

The following communication appeared in the Oregonian Monday:

Is there no relief for the settlers of Eastern Oregon, or no protection against the special agent who comes periodically with good weather and contests the entryman regardless of improvements or conditions that may prevail. The settler is invited to come into the interior and take up land. He comes, has a small amount of money, builds his house and continues to improve his home until his money is exhausted; then attempts to make proof if his time has expired. There stands the ever-ready special agent who files a contest in favor of the government, and if a homesteader has not the money to go probably 100 miles and hire an attorney, bring witnesses and otherwise defend his home he loses the same.

I have in mind a place where the family moved off the ranch to town to send the children to school. The family being very poor, the two daughters worked in the telephone office during the night and attended school during the day. The mother worked in a restaurant to help support the family. At the end of the term of school they moved back on the dry ranch and were contested by a special agent. The case was decided after an expensive trial in favor of the homesteader, and he had to mortgage the home to pay costs and attorney's fees, and will lose it, as he has no way of paying off the mortgage.

This is only one of the many cases where the settler of Eastern Oregon is wronged. The government fails in a large per cent of the cases, and Chief Sharp told me he had enough cases to occupy his time for four years to come. There should be a new investigation of the major part of the contests filed by the government, and it should be by new men, and there should be a vigorous pruning of the entire existing crowd of special agents.

A. VENATOR, Venator, Ore.

The picture of thousands of Americans going to Canada to settle and take up land should convince government officials that there is something wrong with the manner of handling our public lands. Apparently every man who files a location is looked upon as a thief, is subjected to persecution and no effort made to assist him in getting a foothold, unless he should happen to be on a government irrigated section. When a man attempts to reclaim a piece of wild land he should be encouraged in every way, provided with seed suited to the locality and have literature telling him the best methods to pursue, then it might be possible to get the lands settled on. The average special agent is worse than a plague because he thinks it is necessary to cause a lot of trouble in order to hold his job.

## OSTEOPATHY IS TESTED

(The following article is published by request of the local osteopaths.)

The A. T. Still Research Institute has completed its preliminary investigations and will soon announce its conclusions into the truth of falsity of the claims of osteopathy. Ever since the birth of this new school of practice the scientific world has demanded other proofs than the cure of patients, so the osteopaths themselves contributed \$100,000 from their own pockets to establish the research institute in Chicago, and instructed the investigators to report the facts, regardless of their pet theories. Other research institutions are endowed by the laity, but this is the only one in the world financed by physicians. Dr. John Deason is director of the institute. He was formerly an instructor at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., of which institution the founder of osteopathy is president.

For years trained specialists have been conducting in Chicago an elaborate system of scientific experiments upon animals and human beings to ascertain by laboratory methods whether or not the claims of osteopathy are substantiated by fact. Dr. Deason has at last made public the result of all the work. His verdict is in the affirmative. The osteopaths have not been contented with cures. They demand the only kind of proof which is accepted by the scientific world, that is, proof from the laboratory under what is known as standardized test conditions as used in all research institutions, medical schools and hospitals. Dr. Deason says in part:

"I have, with the aid of my assistants operated on about 500 animals, dogs, monkeys, cats, rabbits and guinea pigs, in which we have studied, in various ways, the effects of osteopathic lesions. Doctors McConnell, Farmer, Burns, Whiting and others have been doing similar work for many years. We have shown that by producing strains in the vertebral column various perverted physiological reactions, such as abnormal heat, increased blood pressure and other visceral reflexes, may be effected.

"We tried muscular massage and many other passive movements, and the effects were only very temporary and incomparable to the movements with fixation, which produced 'vertebral strains' and lesions.

"We observed the effects of permanent lesions on 33 dogs. These dogs were all normal, and only those dogs were used which showed no physical defects. These animals were then placed under deep ether anesthesia and subluxations were produced. After lesion all animals showed abnormal urinary findings such as albumen and sugar. A careful examination was made of each animal every day, and by palpation the lesion could easily be detected.

"An osteopathic treatment is not in any sense massage. Osteopaths often use massage just as most other physicians do when such treatment is indicated; but the fundamental principle of osteopathy is adjustment of perverted structural relations. If a proper adjustment can be made in one minute, as it often can be done, this is all that is necessary. In the treatment of the monkeys for diarrhea I seldom treated the animals longer than a few seconds; just corrected the structural perversions, that was all. There was no massage or other kind of treatment given. I believe the least manipulation one can do to effect adjustment is all that is indicated in many cases. This, however,

does not apply to all conditions.

"We have had excellent success in treating the acute affections. We can usually make the patient rest well by treatment and thus avoid undesirable after effects of opiates, which are used by medical doctors for this purpose. We can increase the elimination, improve the circulation and nutrition and thus avoid the complications better by osteopathy than by medical means. We have done some research work to show that bony lesions predispose to infections, by reducing the resistance of the patient, thereby increasing his susceptibility. We had two cases in which monkeys after lesion, were more susceptible to infectious disease than the other monkeys which were not lesioned."



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