

## SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Malheur County.  
Charles E. Cochran, Plaintiff  
Vs.  
Elmer Wicklund, Frank Quirk, Frank C. Woodford, and Jennie L. Woodford, his wife, and T. B. Garrison, Jr., Defendants.

To Elmer Wicklund, Frank Quirk, Frank C. Woodford, and Jennie L. Woodford, his wife, four of the above named defendants.  
In the name of the state of Oregon, greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause and Court on or before the 15th day of October, 1914, the same being the last day of the time prescribed by order of the court directing service of summons in said cause to be made upon you by publication, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: for judgment against the defendants Frank C. Woodford and Jennie L. Woodford, his wife, for the sum of two thousand (\$2000.00) Dollars, with interest from April 1st, 1910, at ten (10) per cent per annum until paid, and the further sum of Four Hundred (\$400.00) Dollars attorney's fees, and for a decree of the court foreclosing the mortgage described in plaintiff's complaint, and declaring the same to be a first lien upon the property therein described, to-wit:

The west half (w 1-2) of the southeast quarter (se 1-4) of section seventeen (17) and the west half (w 1-2) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of section twenty (20), township twenty-five (25) south, of range forty-six (46) east, Willamette meridian in Malheur County, Oregon, together with all water rights, ditches and canals used in irrigating the same.

And that the interest of the remaining defendants be decreed and declared to be subsequent in time, inferior in right and junior to the lien of plaintiff's mortgage, and that each and all of said defendants be barred and foreclosed from any and all right, title and interest in and to said premises, and all equity of redemption, except the statutory right of redemption, and that said premises and the whole thereof, together with any and all water rights or ditches appertaining thereto, be sold in the manner prescribed by law, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the costs and disbursements of this suit: the accruing costs and the judgment of the plaintiff against said defendants Woodford and the over-plus to be paid to whomsoever the court may decree to be entitled thereto, and the plaintiff have general relief.

This summons is published in the Ontario Argus a weekly newspaper printed and published at Ontario in the County of Malheur, State of Oregon, in pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Honorable Dalton Biggs, judge of the above entitled Court, which order was made and entered on the 27th day of August, 1914, and directed that this summons be published for a period of six successive weeks in said newspaper commencing with the issue of September 3, 1914.

First publication is on September 3, 1914, and last publication is on October 15, 1914.

MCCULLOCH & WOOD  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

### Alias Summons.

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

Home Lumber and Coal Company, a corporation, plaintiff,  
Vs.

Geo. W. Cater, Anna Cater, E. F. Sullivan, Fred G. Anderson, George Kelley, Melvin Smith, Henry Dargel, Juntura Mercantile Company, a corporation, Juntura Hotel Company, a corporation, M. S. Houston, John Hodder, A. C. Woodruff, Clyde Shauer, John E. Thomas, A. G. Williams, John U. Hoffman, Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, a corporation, and First Bank of Juntura, a corporation, defendants TO George W. Cater, Anna Cater, E. F. Sullivan, Fred G. Anderson, George Kelley, Melvin Smith, Henry Dargel, Juntura Mercantile Company, a corporation, Juntura Hotel Company, a corporation, M. S. Houston, John Hodder, A. C. Woodruff, Clyde Shauer, John E. Thomas, A. G. Williams, John U. Hoffman, Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company, a corporation, and First Bank of Juntura, a corporation, the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You are required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the 8th day of October, 1914, the same being the last day of the time prescribed by order of the Court directing summons in said suit to be made upon you by publication. And if you fail to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit:

Mexico has agreed to participate in the San Francisco Panama exposition and the suggestion is made that Gen. Huerta would make an interesting exhibit.

from Dec. 10, 1913, for \$150.00 attorney fees and costs of suit also for a decree of said Court foreclosing a certain material man's lien of plaintiff against lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 in block 19 of the original Townsite of Juntura, Malheur County, Oregon, and recorded in Book "B" of Mechanics Liens at page 94 thereof, for materials furnished by plaintiff to defendant George W. Cater as contractor and agent of Juntura Hotel Company owner of a certain hotel building built on said real estate hereinbefore described, and which materials were used in the construction of said hotel building; and also asking judgement of the Court decreeing that the lien of plaintiff be a first lien on said premises superior to the liens of any of the other defendants named above, against said hotel and land, and for all other proper relief.

And you are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication in pursuance of an order of Hon. Dalton Biggs, Judge of this court, which said order was made and entered in said cause on the 28th day of July, 1914, and directed that this summons be published once each week for six consecutive weeks in the Ontario Argus.

The first publication of this summons is on August 27, 1914, and the last publication is on October 8, 1914.

ED R. COULTER  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

### Notice

Meeting of Board of Equalization for Dead Ox Flat Irrigation Project.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Dead Ox Flat Irrigation District, acting as a Board of Equalization, will meet at Ontario, Oregon, on Tuesday the 6th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of reviewing and correcting the assessment and apportionment of taxes of said Irrigation District for the year 1914.

A list and record of said assessment is now in the office of the Secretary of said District for the inspection of all persons interested.

Dated at Ontario, Oregon, this 27th day of August 1914.

H. W. CLEMENT, Secretary

## SUMMONS.

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

SILVY A. B. WHITNEY, Plaintiff  
vs.  
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Defendant

To Charles A. Whitney, 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 suit on or before the 3rd day of September, 1914, the same being the last day of the time prescribed by order of the court directing service of summons in said suit to be made upon you by publication, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a decree of said court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff, and granting the plaintiff an absolute divorce from you, and awarding the plaintiff her costs and disbursements in said suit.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Geo. W. McKnight, County Judge of Malheur County, Oregon, which said order was made and entered in said cause on the 10th day of July, 1914, and directed that this summons be published once each week for six successive weeks in the Ontario Argus, commencing with the issue of July 23, 1914, of said newspaper.

First publication of this summons is on July 23, 1914, and the last publication is on September 3, 1914.

MCCULLOCH & WOOD  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of sale duly made and entered by the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Malheur on the first day of August, 1914, in the matter of the estate of John M. Kime, deceased, the undersigned administratrix of said estate will, on and after the 5th day of September, 1914, at her home near Westfall, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at private sale, in one parcel, for cash in hand, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described tract of real estate owned by said estate, to-wit: The e 1/4 of sec 27, and the e 1/4 of nw 1/4, and sw 1/4 of sec 27, and sw 1/4 of section 28, in township 18 south, range 41 e, W. M., in Malheur county, Oregon. The first publication of this notice is on August 6, 1914, and the last publication is on September 3, 1914.

MARTHA BRODRICK,  
Administratrix of the Estate of John H. Kime, Deceased.

## EUROPEAN WAR SENDS PRICES UP

### Cost of Foodstuffs Shows Advancements in United States.

### IMPORTS ESPECIALLY HIGH.

This Country Large Enough to Consume All of Its Own Products and Does Not Rely on European Market Entirely—Much Meat is Shipped to England, However.

New York.—The United States faces a sharp rise in the price of food staples at the end of the first month of continental warfare. Wholesale and retail dealers have been forced to send prices flying up. This is chiefly the case in commodities shipped to America from European ports, but true also in many American foodstuffs, for which there is now a pressing call from Germany, England and France.

Reports from the distributing houses indicate that the prices of bacon, ham and other meats have been boosted 10 per cent owing to the fact that large quantities have been requisitioned for shipment to the British Isles. Retail dealers say that olive oil, which is made chiefly in France and Italy, had gone up 30 or 40 cents a gallon, and that the supply would soon be exhausted.

The price of granulated sugar in the wholesale market was advanced, having made a gain of more than a cent a pound since the beginning of the upward movement. The removal of foreign competition and the fact that Great Britain has sent into local markets for supplies was given as a reason, in addition to a heavy domestic demand.

It was indicated that dealers had taken advantage of the situation to add here and there on articles in which there is not at present, and may never be, a shortage sufficient to warrant additional prices. In the case of tea and coffee, both shipped from abroad, there are said to be large quantities on hand. Owing, however, to the high rate of marine insurance, it is reported that the price on these staples is also about to advance.

An officer of the American Cotton Oil company stated that the south's average annual output of edible oils refined from cotton seed was 6,000,000 barrels. This supply is converted into substitutes for lard, into cooking oil, into oleomargarine and salad oils.

While the American cotton oil companies are large exporters to Canada, England, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries, officials say that they are not worrying over the shipping situation. "In case of necessity," said one official, "the United States can consume all of the 3,000,000 barrels of edible cottonseed oil manufactured from our own cotton. As for our supply, we are still working on last year's average crop, and we have abundance to last until the new crop now in the ground has been harvested."

A grave addition to the household is in the case of flour, which has advanced sharply since the outbreak of the Austro-Serbian quarrel. Peppers, spices, mushrooms, bacon and sardines are all bringing higher prices to the grocer.

The scale of prices showed an immense rise in foreign wines. Grocers say that they are paying \$6 a case more for imported champagne than a month ago and that they have been forced to make a corresponding addition to the retail rate.

It was said that victory of the English fleet in the North sea and the complete destruction of the German naval forces would be immediately felt in the food market.

### GOLD MINE UNDER HIS FEET.

Alaska Miner Finds He Had Lived Over Golden Riches Nine Years.

Fairbanks, Alaska.—George Sharp, a miner of Pedro Creek, lived over a fortune over nine years before he knew that the fortune existed. Sharp when he first came to the Fairbanks district located a claim on the right limit of Pedro Creek opposite No. 2 and prospected for gold on the claim at different times over since.

He spent most of his time searching for the yellow stuff on his other holdings, apparently neglectful of the possibilities right under the floor of his cabin. A few weeks ago Sharp sank a shaft near his cabin, got some prospects and then tunneled on bed rock for ten feet or so.

He encountered coarse gold, some fair sized nuggets being included in the dust obtained after sluicing a small dump.

Ducks' Crows Yield Gold.

St. Helens, Ore.—S. Saulser, a farmer living near Yankton, came into town with several pieces of natural gold. Mr. Saulser killed eight ducks and each time found little nuggets of solid gold in the ducks' craws. His duck pen is on a side hill of rock. Experts tell him there is probably a pocket of placer gold on his place.

Nearly Swallows a Snake.

Hiawatha, Kan.—When Cyrus Hunn of this place took a drink from a hose he came near swallowing a snake. The snake is about fifteen inches long and is on display at a local drug store.

## FEEDING ARMY A GERMAN PROBLEM

### Six Hundred Carloads of Food Consumed Each Day.

### LIVE ON SOUP AND BREAD.

Each Foot Soldier Carries Four Pounds "Iron" Rations—Cavalrymen Carry Only Enough Food for One Day, as They Are Supposed to Get Back to Base of Supplies Each Night.

Washington.—Every German foot soldier carried twenty-seven ounces of hard bread, twenty-one ounces of preserved meat or bacon, ten and a half ounces of vegetables, mostly onions, and two and five-eighths ounces of coffee in his haversack when he started for Belgium. Every uhlan or other cavalryman carried just one-third of that amount.

The foot soldiers had enough food for three days and the cavalrymen for one day. The cavalryman is supposed to be able to get back to a base of supplies oftener and easier than a foot soldier. Besides, his work being usually in advance of the foot soldiers, the food supplies of the cavalry are not materially depleted when he appears, and he is expected to help himself.

An army officer on duty with the general staff in Washington says: "The German soldiers are living on soup and hard bread. If the supply of meat and onions is good the soup is thick; if it is small the soup is thin. The fewer utensils an army carries the better it is fed. Big cauldrons packed with meat and vegetables mean more sustenance than pots and pans and bake ovens. The motive power that would be required to carry frying pans, broiling irons and baking dishes can be better used in hauling



BARON VON MOLTKE, CHIEF OF STAFF, GERMAN ARMY.

meat, potatoes and onions. Stew every day is better than planked steak and mashed potatoes every other day."

Since 1899 the Prussians have been working on the machine with which the kaiser is confronting the alliance of great and little powers today. They call the ration weighing four pounds and fourteen ounces their "iron" ration. It must last three days. Six hundred carloads of food must leave Coblenz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, or whatever for the time being is the commissary depot, daily for the 500,000 men supposed to be operating in Belgium, Luxembourg and possibly Holland. That is the minimum. The chances are that 900 cars are being used for the conveyance of one day's "iron" ration. For ammunition there must be a minimum of 200 cars. For forage and other quartermaster stores there must be a minimum of at least 1,000 cars, although the probabilities are that a much larger number are being used.

If the army is being kept supplied by less than 3,500 carloads of material every day the statisticians and others who have worked on the machine and its handling have achieved a great victory. Probably 200 locomotives are in use.

All these things are being used to start the supplies from the great depots at the base or bases to the temporary distributing depots. The cities mentioned are probably the temporary depots.

The Belgian railroads probably are being used to get the supplies to the advanced bases or depots, which are as near the rear of the army as is consistent with safety.

Fifty-five thousand wagons drawn by 600,000 animals, or their equivalent in motor vehicles, are needed to get supplies to a force such as is supposed to be operating in Belgium.

Kaiser Wilhelm takes Frederick the Great as his example. Frederick once fought all Europe, and the Hohenzollern of today believes that he, too, can do it with his wonderful army and its commissariat.

## RESERVE BOARD HAS BIG POWERS

### System to Be in Working Order by October First.

### WAR CRISIS SEVERE TEST.

Board Regulates Issue of Banknotes, Fixes Discount Rates and Can Suspend Requirements for Bank Reserve—Members Must Devote All Their Time to Work.

Washington.—In view of the recent financial crisis every effort is being made by the federal reserve board to put the new banking system of the country, which will make panics practically impossible, into working order. It is generally believed that before Oct. 1 next the full machinery of the system will be in operation. There is therefore widespread interest at this time in the personalities and powers



CHARLES S. HAMLIN, GOVERNOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

of the group of men who will exercise complete control of the country's credit facilities.

The board has been organized as follows:

Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, governor.

F. A. Delano of Chicago.

Paul M. Warburg of New York.

W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala.

Adolph C. Miller of San Francisco.

Ex-officio:

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

Five of the above board were appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, to serve ten years, not more than one from any district, two to be experienced in banking or finance, one to be governor and one to be vice governor. All of the members of the board are to give their entire time to the business of the board, and the salary is to be \$12,000 a year.

Members and assistant secretaries of the treasury, according to the new law, shall not be employed in any member bank while in office nor for two years thereafter.

The powers of the board, according to a digest of the federal reserve act, are as follows:

**Powers of Board.**

To examine federal reserve banks and member banks.

To permit or require federal reserve banks to redeem paper of other federal reserve banks at rates to be fixed by this board.

To suspend for stated periods reserve requirements and to establish a tax on decreasing reserves.

To regulate the issue of notes.

To add to or reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities.

To suspend or remove officials of federal reserve banks.

To require writing off doubtful assets of federal reserve banks.

To suspend, liquidate or reorganize federal reserve banks violating this act.

To require bonds of federal reserve agents; to perform all duties, etc., specified or implied in this act and to make all necessary rules and regulations.

May exercise functions of clearing house for federal reserve banks or may designate federal reserve banks to do the same or may require each federal reserve bank to do so for its member banks.

To levy upon federal reserve banks semiannual assessments sufficient to meet estimated expenses of the board.

To exercise general supervision over federal reserve banks.

To define character of bills eligible for discount by federal reserve banks and to limit and regulate rediscounts and acceptances.

May establish rate of interest to be charged federal reserve banks on federal reserve notes issued.

May fix the charges to be collected by member banks for checks cleared through federal reserve banks.

To employ necessary attorneys, clerks, etc., without regard to classified service, but president may place said employees in classified service.

Under the law there will be organized a federal advisory council, composed of as many members as there are federal reserve banks. One is to be chosen by each bank. The council will act in an advisory capacity to the federal reserve board.

M. Turner  
General Licensed Auctioneer  
Stock a Specialty  
Ontario, Oregon

## ONTARIO LAUNDRY

Leave Bundles at Any Hotel or Barber Shop

Prompt Attention Given All Orders.

### Train Service.

East bound

Ontario, Oregon, June 1st, 1914  
Time Table No 73  
No 18 Oregon Wash L'td 4:51 a m  
No 76 Boise Passenger 8:50 a m  
No 10 Eastern Express 12:12 p m  
No 78 Boise Passenger 3:30 p m  
No 6 Oregon Wash Express 6:15 p m

West bound.

No 17 Oregon Wash L'td 4:17 a m  
No 75 Huntington Passenger 9:42 a m  
No 9 Oregon Wash Ex 6:50 p m  
No 5 Post Mail 8:15 p m  
No 77 Huntington Pas'gr 6:15 p m  
Malheur Valley Branch.

West Bound

No 139 Vale and Juntura, Mixed, Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 10:10 a.m.

By Except Sunday leaves 10:00 a.m.

No 97 Vale Passenger 7:00 p.m.

East Bound Arrive

No 98 Vale Passenger 8:40 a.m.  
No 142 Vale Mixed, from Brogan 8:50 p.m.  
No. 140 Juntura mixed, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

The Homedale train leaves Nyssa at 2:45 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning, arrive at Ontario at 9 p.m.

### One Of Malheur County's Products.



### Methodists.

Sunday School—10 A M  
Preaching Service—11 A M  
Junior League—3 P M  
Epicurean League 6:30 P M  
Preaching Service—7:30 P M  
Thomas Johns, PASTOR.

### Congregational Church Notice

Sunday Services,  
Sunday School 10 a m  
Preaching Services 11 a m  
C E Meeting 7 p m  
Preaching Services 8 p m  
Midweek Lectures every Wednesday evening 8 o'clock  
Philip Koenig, Pastor.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass at 8 A M on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. On all other Sundays at 10 A M.

H. A. Campo, Rector

### ADVENTIST.

Evangel. Saturday  
abbato school—10:30 a m  
Bible Study—11:30 a m  
Young people's meeting 1:30 pm

### Always on the Job

If you have a job of hauling you want done, large or small, you can always depend on John Landingham being ready for you. Call him at the Moore Hotel.