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Fall & Winter, 1914.

BROADWAY SUITS

\$15.00

Better materials, better linings, better trimmings, more snap and style than you averagely find in suits costing full \$5.00 more.

Yes, There's a Reason

And a very important one to you. BROADWAY SUITS sell first, last and all the time, in season, out of season—always just \$15.00 No large profit to begin with—no lesser price if good or bad business.

\$15.00 the one and only price of BROADWAY SUITS

MACKINAW COATS For Men, Young Men and Boys—More than 50 individual patterns to select from—all different—all new and made in the newest models. **\$4 to \$10**

ALEXANDER

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER

ONTARIO, OREGON

This coupon is worth 20 cents to you
A HALF POUND
FOIL SEALED TIN
FOLGER'S GOLDEN GATE TEA
Regular price 40 cents
Special price 20 cents
At all grocers if accompanied by this coupon. Sept. 14 to 21, 1914
J. A. FOLGER & CO.

We Redeem Them

Sept 14-15-16-17-18-19-21, 1914

HAND TO OUR SOLICITOR OR DELIVERYMAN

M. M. COMPANY

ONTARIO, OREGON

MALHEUR COUNTY FAIR

(Continued from Page One)

Berr Wood has his favorite Jersey cow there and she is certainly a fine one.

A son of Judge Biggs has a fine Jersey calf.

The H. R. Boomer herd of 16 Holsteins, all registered, must be seen and their qualities explained to appreciate what an exceptionally fine lot they are. For a sire he has Segis Walker Pieterje Lad No. 119777, with six generations on each side of world winners. He has 25 nearest dams with an average of better than 26 pounds of butter a week. His best cow is Daisy Pioneer Clyde, registered, with a record of ninety pounds of milk a day and over 28 pounds of butter a week. Mr. Boomer has refused \$1500 for this animal. She weighs about 1800. An especially good two-year old is Lady Vienne Ruble DeKol, imported from New York, with a record of 70 pounds of milk a day. She is an especially fine large specimen and her bag measured over five feet in circumference before she calved. Among the young stuff there are several very fine ones.

Randall Sage has a Jersey bull he bought in Arkansas.

Thos. Hartung and son of Payette, have two Hereford bulls that were bought from the Brown herd, of Sylvan Grove, Kansas Castor 26th, is 16 months old and weighs 995 pounds. Castor 27th is fifteen months old and weighs 925 pounds. They are especially fine specimens of the Hereford. Mr. Hartung has a large herd of range stock on Squaw creek, from which he sold a car load last year that brought him \$92 a head.

Tom Logan, of Brogan, has three beef cattle from his range that show up well. They are Herefords and Short Horns.

Dave Magill has a 1400 pound beef cow a polled Durham and a calf that are good.

Geo. Kaylor has his orsey bull there—Ralph Dunbar has quite a herd of his range stock here, consisting of Short Horn and Hereford bulls, cows and calves. He has a fine 2-year-old bull from the George Chandler herd at Baker and the effect of this fine blood is noticeable in the big calves on exhibition.

Tom Brosnan, who got the sweepstakes last year, is there with his big polled Durham bull.

Pierce Kershner has some roan Durham cows, that are the first to be exhibited here.

Perry Hayden, of the lower Dead Ox country, is showing a fine lot of his Aberdeen Angus cattle, the first that have been seen here. Mr. Hayden has been breeding these animals for 12 years, being attracted to them by the beefy qualities, the hardiness and quick development. They are easily handled and require less room than the horned animals. They are also very prolific range animals.

E. B. Conklin has his selected herd of Jerseys on exhibition and they are improving each year in appearance and production of milk.

Board Hires a County Agriculturist.
Lewiston.—Professor R. E. Cogan of the Idaho state university, who is the head of the department of county agriculturists, is in the city and has closed arrangements with the board of county commissioners for the employment of a county agriculturist. The board received a petition from farmers several weeks ago that a county agriculturist be employed.

New Cannery at Kendrick.
Kendrick.—Another fruit company has located here and for the past week they have been making crates and now have 25,000 prune crates and 10,000 pear boxes ready to be filled. A good crop of fruit is reported for this section and with two companies in the field the producers should realize a good price for their produce.

Reorganize at Spirit Lake.
Spirit Lake.—A reorganization of the Spirit Lake Mining company, which has holdings on the Sonneman homestead, west of Spirit Lake, is being effected. It is the intention of the stockholders to install machinery that development work may be pushed.

THE JORDAN VALLEY REPRESENTED BY EXHIBIT

The Jordan Valley exhibit runs mostly to the grains and they are certainly good plump samples. Much of their exhibit was destroyed by a tent blowing down, but they have enough there to show the most sceptical that they have a great grain section over there. They have several thousand acres of lands under irrigation and now they are looking for settlers to go on the land.

In most sections they get the settlers and then commence to figure on water and after fifteen years they may get it. These people have reversed the general order and the result will be that the

new settlers will be able to make good. In the floral department they have many more exhibits than formerly and the class is improved also. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the exhibitors to prepare for the fair and have flowers in varieties to meet the requirements. Their roses are especially good and the same can be said of about all the flowers exhibited.

BIG BEND HAS A CLASSY LOT OF STUFF TO SHOW

That exhibit from Big Bend is a center of attraction as it is complete, showing much that is not generally grown.

Their exhibits of grain and grasses is not what it could have been if some one had been in charge and made a collection because they do raise choice grain and grasses in that section as well as other stuff.

Their corn is good and it will require some extra good samples to beat them. The general arrangement of the exhibit is attractive and when one gets to examining it closely there is much to admire.

Ripe raspberries, cherry, tomatoes, an extra large watermelon, apples, peaches, and about everything ever grown on a farm.

THE DISTRICT HORTICULTURIST IS PLEASED VISITOR

H. H. Wetherspoon, the district horticultural man, is here and says he is well pleased with the general improvement in the class of exhibits and if the men who grow the stuff could be around when the judges are working they could learn much about making selections for their exhibits.

One idea that Mr. Wetherspoon advances will strike some of the apple men hard. The prune men are glad to sell their fruit at \$20 a ton and they cannot grow as much to the acre as an apple man and still they make good money. If the apple man would sell his apples at fifty or sixty cents a box there would be a much larger demand for the apples because more people would feel able to buy them. It costs much to get the apples to the consumer and if the price is high many do not buy.

Some of the old apple countries are in bad shape because they practiced the clean cultivation system, which drew all the humus out of the soil and burnt it up so there was nothing left for the apples to build up on.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

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

Robert U. Bradshaw, plaintiff, vs. Bert Huffman, Clara B. Huffman, his wife, B. F. Studebaker, C. C. Begley, and John Peters, 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 29th 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 suit to be made by publication, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For judgment against the defendants Bert Huffman and C. C. Begley, in the sum of \$1197.63, together with 8 per cent interest thereon from January 15, 1914, \$150 attorney's fees and cost of action.

Also for decree of the court foreclosing that certain real mortgage dated Feb. 25, 1912, executed by Bert Huffman and wife, Clara B. Huffman, to C. C. Begley, which was on the 16th day of May, 1912, recorded in book "O" at page 124, records of Malheur county, Oregon, which mortgage was on the 15th day of May, 1912, duly assigned by defendant C. C. Begley to plaintiff R. U. Bradshaw, who is now the owner and holder of the same; being a mortgage to secure the sum for which judgment is asked herein against Bert Huffman and C. C. Begley, being a mortgage upon the East 1/2 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 22, in Township 15 South, Range 45 East W. M. and asking that the lien of plaintiff upon said real estate by virtue of said mortgage, be decreed to be a first lien on the same, superior to any lien or claim that said defendants, or any of them named in this action, may have or claim against the real estate described herein, and that all their rights and equities in said real estate be by this suit foreclosed.

Further asking an order, directing that said real estate be sold at Sheriff's sale in satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment, and for all other relief demanded in the complaint.

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

BUSINESS FINE IN DRY TOWNS

Arrests Fewer. Bank Deposits Greater

SALOONS ARE OCCUPIED

MERCHANTS ALL ENTHUSIASTIC—BUILDING PERMITS FAR GREATER—STORY OF DRY TOWNS TOLD.

BY ORTON E. GOODWIN, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

There is only one fair way to find out what Oregon dry will do for Oregon. That is by investigating what Oregon dry has done for those parts of Oregon now dry.

So far as can be learned in Salem, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Eugene and other Oregon dry towns, business has been better in all lines, save that of the saloon, in every dry town.

Why, even in Pendleton, which voted wet after being dry, but which will probably vote dry, many merchants are now in favor of a dry town and declare collections were better, business better and bad debts fewer when the town was dry.

Building Now Better.

In Salem, building has been greater since the town went dry. There are but few vacant houses, and those vacant are described as "shacks." Practically every saloon has been re-tenanted by other lines of business, and one of the principal saloon sites has been replaced by a fine new building block.

Since Salem went dry a \$20,000 brick building has been erected and a \$40,000 business block is going up. Doesn't look as if dry Salem hurt that town, does it?

Better Building Results.

Salem went dry January 1, 1914. The building permits for the first eight months of 1913, when the town was wet, total \$388,925. For the first eight months of 1914 they were \$422,385, an increase of \$33,460.

Another instance of a dry town helping business! Absence of the saloon always means better business, for the money that once went to the saloon goes into trade. Checks cashed once in saloons are cashed in stores—and part of them are spent there, in place of in the saloons.

There were 254 arrests for the first seven months of 1913 in Salem for drunkenness; in 1914 the arrests totaled only 47 for the same cause.

Stores Enlarge Premises.

The three largest stores have had to remodel their premises because of increased business, when other towns—wet at that—have been complaining.

In Oregon City arrests have decreased 60 per cent.

Violations of the state liquor laws (bootlegging and so forth), are now less than one-half.

You see the saloon men never used to obey the law—in a dry town they have to obey it.

Bank Deposits Increase.

Deposits in the banks have increased. There is more building. Bad debts are being cleared up. Collections are easier. Not one mill check has been cashed in a saloon. All business men say trade is better.

Which answers the question as to why the cry has come from all over Oregon for a dry town.

L. Adams, one of the leading Oregon City merchants, said:

"Since Oregon City went dry, business has much improved. Collections are easier. I have fewer bad bills on my books than I had a year ago. People now have a tendency to buy their goods at home. I used to cash 15 checks on mill pay nights. Now I cash 50. The abolition of the saloon has turned a vast sum of money daily into the channels of trade in Oregon City."

All of which answers the question of whether a town is better wet or dry.

Fold advertisement by the Committee of One Hundred, 748 Morgan Building, Portland, Ore.

Court, which said order was made on Sept. 5, 1914, and duly filed and entered in the above entitled cause on the 11th day of September, 1914, which order directed that summons be published once a week for six successive weeks in the Ontario Argus, commencing with the issue of said paper of Sept. 17, 1914, and ending with the issue of October 29, 1914.

ED. R. COULTER, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

If any of the I. W. W. want to go to Europe to fight we hope nobody will interfere.