

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Paid Advertisements

WANTED—TEACHER to give three private lessons each week, in Grammar and Mathematics. Address, Box 21, Ontario, Oregon. 3-t

For rent, 2 room house, 2 blocks north of school house. Wm. Beagle. Phone 206 k.

LOTS FOR SALE—3 in Riverside addition, near sub station. Inquire at Argus.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT—Two sizes and two prices; an absolutely safe method of keeping your valuable papers protected against loss by fire or theft. ONTARIO NATIONAL BANK.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE—2 blocks west of postoffice, at a bargain. Inquire at Argus office.

We have a comfortable room fitted up especially for the ladies where they can rest, write checks and letters and not be crowded or intruded on; ladies are invited to call and open an account. ONTARIO NATIONAL BANK.

Train Service.

East bound	
Ontario, Oregon, June 1st, 1914	
Time Table No 73	
No 18 Oregon Wash L'td	2:51 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 Fast Mail	6:15 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.	
No 141 Vale and Brogan mixed, Daily 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 3.50 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 6 p. m.	

Canyon County Fair

Caldwell, Sept. 29-Oct. 2nd. Excursions via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale, Sept. 29 to October 2nd., inclusive; limited to October 3rd. See agents for rates.

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

MILLINERY AND ART STORE

The Place to Buy Your Millinery
All Styles and Prices

HULL & HARRELL
Opposite Post Office
Ontario, Oregon

HE MOVED AWAY

There was a merchant in our town Who was so wonderful wise; He vowed that he could get along And never advertise. His rivals now are all convinced That advertising pays. For he was forced to leave the town In less than ninety days. So if you have a thing that's good, Which you would like to sell, The way to get it going some Is just to rise and tell That you've the best, and that is why For several past years, You've read these little addlets made For golden grain belt beers, advertisement.

HOW WAR AFFECTS AMERICAN TRADE

Many U. S. Exports Are Declared Contraband.

LAWS GOVERNING SHIPPING.

Food Intended For Soldiers is a Contraband of War—Power of Nations to Enforce Blockades Will Have its Effect—Coal and Flour Often Barred. The Right to Search.

Washington.—In the general war in Europe the old question of what is contraband of war becomes of tremendous importance to the United States.

It is commonly assumed that this country will at least temporarily be a great gainer; that the foreign nations will buy great quantities of foodstuffs, clothing and other articles for the maintenance of their people while the fields are idle and the shops closed because men are needed at the front.

This is likely to be true. But much of such talk proceeds without reckoning the practice of nations with respect to contraband and without perceiving that a European war is likely to develop such orders as to contraband as greatly to minimize the exportation of American goods to the other side of the Atlantic.

The general definition of contraband is certain articles particularly necessary to war and bound to any part of the enemy's territory after the war is known to exist.

To this should be added that all articles become contraband when bound to a place besieged or blockaded and their importation into such a place is attempted.

In general, that is contraband which, according to international law—or, more strictly, according to the orders or proclamations of belligerent nations—cannot be supplied to a hostile belligerent except at the risk of seizure or condemnation by the aggrieved belligerent.

It is sometimes vaguely supposed that there are definite, fixed rules in international law or in the laws or regulations of a nation as to what constitutes contraband. This is incorrect. What may have been contraband in one war may cease to be in another. Thus, in the civil war, slaves who escaped or were brought within the lines were considered contraband.

The political articles will include everything in the way of war munitions and supplies for armies and navies. Coal will be included, probably, especially if destined to a port where it can be used for a naval vessel.

Since the new naval vessels in some cases burn oil it is likely oil will be declared contraband. Flour is likely to be declared contraband. Gold would be contraband because its shipment would be directly calculated to swell the war chests of the nations at odds.

Ordinarily flour or provisions, if clearly destined to the use of the population and not of the army, would not be held contraband. But if there was any doubt about it one of the countries would, of course, seize the flour. In the Russo-Japanese war, despite objections, Russia held flour contraband.

An American vessel in war between England and Germany could carry any cargo to Germany. But England would have the right to stop the vessel on the high seas and search it. If it found contraband goods such goods could be and would be seized. This country could take no just offense under the rules of international law.

If it was found that the vessel was seeking to get the goods through by ruse and deception not only the cargo, but the vessel, might be seized.

The situation will probably be this: The United States would have the right to ship goods into the countries declared blockaded or into ports which are besieged, but the blockading countries would have the right of seizure. Whether trade was blocked would depend on the power of the blockaders. In other words, a paper blockade is not recognized. The country that declares it has to make it good with force.

"MAL DE WHEAT" IN KANSAS.

Waving Grain Fields Make Railroad Passengers Seasick.

Kansas City, Mo.—Trainmen on the railroads crossing Kansas report an unusual number of cases of train sickness, an illness similar to seasickness, and they say the cause of it is the wind waving the wheat fields alongside the track.

The unusual height of the wheat this year and the fact that the western and central counties present an almost unbroken vista of green make the country appear like a vast ocean, the wind sweeping across the fields making the appearance of waves. This, coupled with the motion of the train, produces an illness akin to seasickness.

Trainmen say some of their passengers have become so violently ill that they have had to leave the train. Others are cured by the simple expedient of not looking out of the windows.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

As a result of offensive tactics on the part of the allies the German forces invading France are reported to have been compelled to retreat along the battle line running eastward one mile from the suburbs of Paris.

Three reasons account for the sudden check of the Germans. First, their right wing, under General Von Kluck, seems to have moved so rapidly as to have lost touch with the rest of the German army; second, the French were able to utilize a large part of the Paris garrison as a field force, thus giving them a numerical superiority; third, the difficult nature of the ground was a handicap to the Germans because of their unfamiliarity with it.

The main portion of the Germans' right wing was attacked frontally by the British army, which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris, and by a French corps advancing alongside it on a line between Crecy, Coulommiers and Sezanne.

The combined operations were a complete success. The German flank was forced back with heavy losses to the River Ourcq, where it made a strong offensive movement, despite severe counter attacks. Here the combined French and British armies, aided by the Paris defense army, proved too strong for the enemy. The right wing was finally driven back upon the line of the Marne river and then pushed back across both. The main body of the right wing was in grave danger because of the complete defeat of the covering force.

While the German right wing has been driven back and thrown into disorder, the French armies to the east heavily engaged the German center, which had pushed forward to Vitry le Francois and finally scored a notable success. On the eleventh the Germans finally showed signs of giving way and they were compelled to abandon their entrenched position at Vitry.

BENEDICT XV



1914, by American Press Association. Pope Benedict XV, formerly Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, who was elected successor of the late Pope Pius X.

The French are driving the enemy northward to the Argonne forest. The Germans who are retreating along the whole line of the Meuse river are reported to be suffering greatly not alone in personnel and war materials, but in the morale of troops.

In Lorraine, the French say they have won further successes and to have been enabled to straighten out their line along that frontier.

Russia's operations in Galicia during the week have been held in the district about Lemberg by the arrival of German reinforcements to support the Austrian army. That the Russian troops cannot make such headway against the German battalions as against Austrian is proven by the renewed check Russia has received during the week in East Prussia.

On the Prussian and Posen campaign nothing has been divulged, but official reports say the Russians are operating before Posen and Breslau and have occupied Trenstochoff and Petrokoff. It is thought, however, that they will satisfy themselves with trying to hold their positions in both Prussia and Posen until they have attempted to dispose of the Austrians more completely.

The Belgian army has become active again and according to official reports from London is advancing from the forts around Antwerp. It apparently has divided into sections and has reoccupied both Aerschot and Malines, where there have been so many engagements during the past few weeks.

SAY GERMANS USE DUMDUM BULLETS

French Officials File Objection With the Powers.

SAMPLES ARE SUBMITTED.

These Bullets Are Cylindrical and Conical With Split Ends—Their Hollow Noses Expand on Impact, Causing Terrible Wounds—The Hague Conference Forbade Use.

Paris.—Of great interest to military students is the charge made by the French government that the Germans used on one of the first days of the war dum dum bullets. The charge was never substantiated. A sample of the bullets found in French dead have been submitted to the war office.

The dum dum bullet is made with a hollow nose which causes the metal to expand on impact, thus creating an ugly wound. They were first made in the town of Dumdum, in British India.

The bullets were first used in the Indian frontier fighting by the British owing to the failure of the usual type of bullets to stop the rushes of the fanatical tribesmen.

At the second Hague conference all the powers except Great Britain and the United States agreed to stop the use of this kind of bullet.

The charge was made, however, by Italian officers in the war with the Turks in Tripoli that the enemy was using the dum dum bullets. From the condition of the wounded the doctors declared that such was the case. The powers were notified and promised to draw the attention of the Ottoman government to the violation.

Later, in the Balkan war, the Turks got a dose of their own medicine from the Montenegrins. On Oct. 21, 1912, the Turks said that the foe was using the proscribed bullets at Tuzi and Berama. Again the powers made representation to the Montenegrins.

Accusations were made in the Boer war that the British were using the dum dums. This was never proved.

In the Russia-Japan war the Japs first accused the Russians of using dum dums, and some were said to have been found at Liaoyang. The Russian officers denied that the bullets came from their side when the powers took up the matter. Later in the campaign General Linvitch asserted that the Japanese were using dum dums, and the usual denials to the powers followed.

SAVES BLAZING CHURCH.

Pastor Crane Sees Bolt Hit Steeple and Rushes to Rescue.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The Rev. William Merriam Crane, pastor of the Congregational church here, said to be the wealthiest minister in Berkshire county, saved his church from burning when it was struck by lightning. A bolt landed on the steeple and played up and down the sides. It cut a six foot gash in the tower and in its course tore plaster and lathing from the walls.

Mr. Crane, from Morningside, his country place, saw the bolt, hurried to the church in his automobile and climbed into the belfry. There he found a fire starting and quickly put it out, unaided.

FOOD MAKES JAIL POPULAR.

Women Who Cook It Give Prisoners Rare "Grub."

Columbus, Ind.—The Bartholomew county jail has such an excellent reputation for its cuisine that it is always filled with county "boarders."

Sheriff Burns has begun to protest to his women folk who do the cooking that he is being discriminated against in favor of the prisoners.

He says he must defer his meals until the inmates are fed, and then the food left for him is scanty.

There are eighteen men in the jail, and they are given coffee three times a day, with other things in proportion. When a tramp "lights" here the first place he breaks for is the county jail.

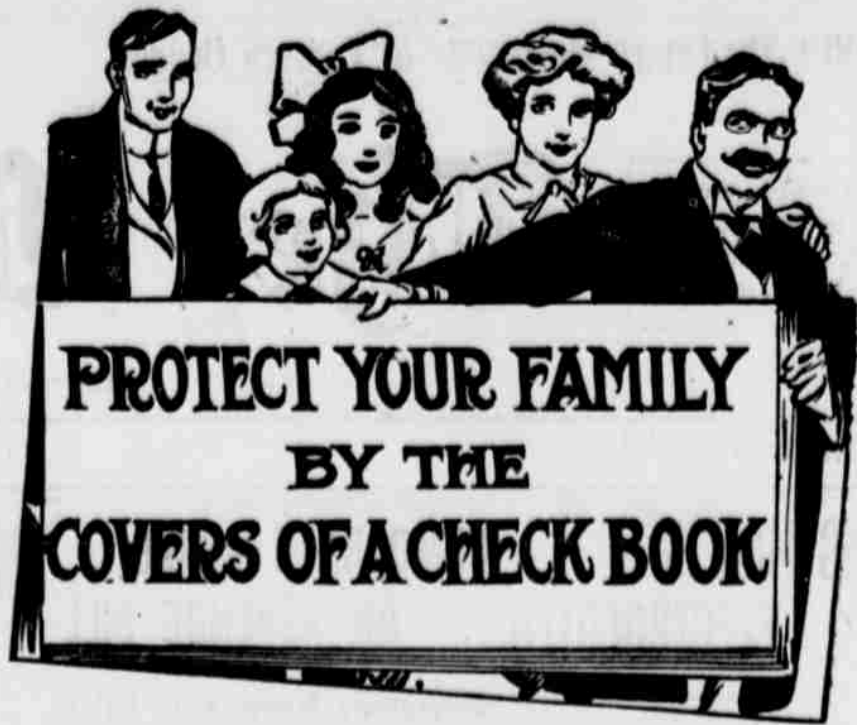
NO DANGER IN MINE TROUBLE

Shoshone Sheriff Declares Property at the Last Chance is Safe.

Wallace—Labor conditions at Wardner, where the news was conveyed to the sheriff's office that the foreign element among a large force of workmen who were laid off were acting in a surly manner and making threats against the company's property and resulted in the placing of guards at the compressor plant of the Last Chance mine, have been sifted down by Sheriff McCabe, who visited Wardner, and were found to be greatly exaggerated.

The facts in the case did not warrant the precautions taken, and resulted from the unfounded rumors that threats had been made against the property of the company by employees who had been laid off owing to a curtailment of the production of the mine pending the recovery of the metal market.

Sheriff McCabe reports that there is not the slightest danger of trouble.



A MAN of family has a big responsibility. He not only must conserve the morals and education of his wife and loved ones, but he must see to it that THEY SHALL NOT WANT. Is there a better way of helping his dear ones than by adding to his BANK ACCOUNT? It will provide against sickness and misfortune. Every man of family SHOULD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT.

The Ontario National Bank

THE RIGHT DRUG STORE

It is the store that always tries to give you just the things you call for and does not try to substitute something else instead.

If you ask for a specific article and your druggist tries to persuade you that they have something else just as good, thus substituting before your very eyes, what would you think that druggist would do with your prescription when he is behind the prescription case and you can't see him?

We always try to supply just the things called for and if we do not have it we will get it. We regard substitution as stealing. What do you think?

Buy your drugs from us and get what you ask for.

HILL'S PHARMACY

U. S. AIDS IN MOVING CROPS.

Banks Get \$34,000,000 From Treasury, Secretary McAdoo Announces.

Washington.—Preparations for distribution of approximately \$34,000,000 of government funds to be deposited in national banks throughout the country to facilitate the marketing of crops and for other "legitimate business purposes," in accordance with Secretary McAdoo's announcement, are being made by treasury department officials. While that sum has been decided upon, Secretary McAdoo stated that he stands ready to increase the amount to any extent to meet the needs of the country.

Decision to distribute government funds again this fall was the result of replies from 5,000 national banks to a recent treasury department circular asking whether an unusual demand for money was expected this fall and for what purposes. The policy of distributing funds for crop moving purposes was inaugurated last year, when about \$35,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 Secretary McAdoo had decided upon was deposited in the crop moving sections.

While the principal demands for funds has come from the south, certain sections of the southwest and west have requested deposits. Secretary McAdoo announces that he is prepared to begin the distribution of funds as soon as the banks comply with the regulations and present the required security.

Federal, state and municipal bonds and prime commercial paper will be accepted as security for the money, upon which the banks will pay 2 per cent interest. Last year the secretary required that 10 per cent of the deposits be secured by government bonds. That requirement, however, will be waived this year.

Prospects for unusually large crops and greatly improved business conditions throughout the country were indicated. Secretary McAdoo says, by the replies from the bankers to his circular.

Servians Ready to Go Home.

Wardner.—Arrangements have been made by the Servian consul at Seattle for the transportation of 45 Servians from this vicinity to the coast. It is expected that their numbers will be swelled to about 100 before reaching the coast, and the entire aggregation expect to be shipped to their country to bear arms against Austria.

1000 ARE FIGHTING FIRE

Loss to Clearwater Timber May Exceed \$1,000,000.

Lewiston.—Nearly 1000 men are now combating the flames in the Clearwater district. Thus far no one has ventured to estimate the loss that has already been caused, but it is believed that it will exceed \$1,000,000.

Every available man has been sent from here, and large crews are being sent out from Spokane to combat the flames, which are but partially under control.

Fires which were raging in the vicinity of Clarkia were subdued by the fire-fighting train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which was rushed from St. Maries to the scene. The loss incurred by the railroad company amounts to \$8000.

The government is joining forces with the state in trying to stop the big fire that has been raging on Washington and Scofield creeks, and thus prevent it from eating its way into the federal forests, where the finest body of white pine in the world is threatened.

The government has sent to the scene of the fires a second powerful automobile for use of the Clearwater service, and is now rushing in men at the rate of 75 a day.

Allege Boy Was Beaten.

Coeur d'Alene.—The 7-year-old son of Peter McKee of Cougar gulch, who is alleged to have been severely beaten by his father, was ordered sent to the orphan's home at Lewiston by Probate Judge Reed. The father interposed no objection to sending the youth away, and the authorities concluded not to prosecute him.

Priest River Fires Checked.

Priest River.—The heavy fires that have raged around Priest River of late are now under control and no serious damage will result unless other fires break out. Great Northern engines have set most of them and the railroad company is furnishing most of the men to fight them.

M. J. Thompson has been appointed state fire warden for this section.