

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Free—A six piece kitchen set is being given away by the Ontario market to their customers. Ask them to show it to you. They have greatly reduced their prices and are now making afternoon deliveries.

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.

My 20 acre tract for sale or trade. On bench west of fair grounds. V. B. STAPLES, Vale, Oregon.

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.

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

For sale or trade, three big milk cows. See B. C. S. Wood. 2tp

Hay for sale to local buyers. E. G. Harter, Ontario, Ore. 3tp

Church Services

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young people meeting at 6:45 p. m.

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

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Preaching, morning, 11:00 a. m., evening 7:30 p. m.

You need the church—the church needs you—"Let's get together." C. C. PRATT, Pastor

Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter how large The First National Bank Ontario, Oregon will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.

Officers and Directors: A. L. COCKRUM, President T. TURNBULL, Vice President H. B. COCKRUM, Cashier C. W. PLATT, Ass't Cashier J. W. BILLINGSLEY C. E. KENYON L. B. COCKRUM

Oregon Short Line Time Table Ontario, Oregon, November 8th 1914 TIME TABLE NO. 76 WESTWARD

Train No. Leave 17 Oregon Wash. Limited 4:22 a. m. 75 Huntington Passenger 9:25 a. m. 19 Oregon Wash. Express 6:33 p. m. 5 Fast Mail 6:15 p. m.

EASTWARD 18 Oregon Wash. Limited 2:51 a. m. 76 Boise Passenger 8:50 a. m. 4 Eastern Express 12:12 p. m. 6 Oregon Wash. Express 6:33 p. m.

OREGON EASTERN BRANCH WESTWARD Train No. Leave 139 Mixed, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9:00 a. m. EASTWARD 140 Mixed, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:30 p. m.

VALE & BROGAN BRANCH WESTWARD Train No. Leave 141 Mixed Vale and Brogan Daily except Sunday 10:00 a. m. 97 Passenger, Vale daily 7:00 p. m.

EAST BOUND 98 Passenger, from Vale daily 8:40 a. m. 142 Mixed from Brogan and Vale Daily except Sunday 3:30 p. m.

The Homestead train leaves Nyssa at 2:45 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning, arrive at Ontario at 6 p. m.

WASCO FARMER IS SHOT BY EMPLOYEE

Ralph Brown is Instantly Killed by Man Who Has No Cause.

The Dalles.—While entering the gate of his ranch home at Kaskela, Oregon, in southern Wasco county in company with his wife, Ralph Brown, a well-known stockman, was shot and instantly killed by Clarence Bettis, age 21, an employe of the man he murdered. No reason can be given for the killing, Bettis himself being unable to tell the same story twice, when he was brought to this city by Sheriff Chrisman and put in the county jail. Sheriff Chrisman says that Bettis had evidently been drinking and believed himself a bad man. After he had shot down his employer, Bettis shot several times at Mrs. Brown, who was with her husband, returning from a party, but the bullets went wild. Bettis immediately fled to the hills, and was not seen until 8 o'clock in the evening, when he appeared at the B. A. Marks home. He told Marks what he had done, and Marks advised him to surrender to the sheriff.

SEEKING GOOD WILL OF U. S.

England Wants America to View War as Fight on Autocracy.

London.—England is grateful for America's favorable opinion which the numerous dispatches to the London newspapers described as being almost wholly on the side of the allies. To England one curious development of this war is that American public opinion has become something of appreciable value. Hitherto in great world questions America's opinion has amounted to little and has received slight consideration. Now, however, the good will of the United States is eagerly sought, and it is realized that when the end comes Washington will play an important part in the settling. England is not asking for direct American support, fully realizing that America's duty is strict neutrality, but the governments of the allies, the public men and the newspapers urge America to think that this is a fight against autocracy and military dictatorship which, if it ended successfully for the Kaiser, would leave America in a dangerous position. The only point of irritation which has appeared here is the possibility of German ships being transferred to the American flag and transporting food to Holland, whence it will be shipped to the German army. It is considered that this is a doubtful question of neutrality. Some commentators profess some agitation on this point, while others take the view that America can be depended on to observe all the proprieties.

SAILORS MOURN FOR NELSON.

Every Man in British Service Wears Black Scarf.

London.—British sailors have on their uniforms perpetual reminders of the navy's glorious past, though not every one who wears them knows that the three rows of white tape round the edging of the blue collar and the black silk scarf knotted in front are links with Nelson. The white tapes commemorate Nelson's famous victories—Copenhagen, the Nile and Trafalgar—and the scarf is a token of perpetual mourning for the great admiral, adopted by the seamen themselves and retained ever since.

POLAND'S DOWNFALL CAME VERY RAPIDLY

At One Time She Was Second Largest European Country.

Washington.—The Poland of 1715 was larger than any other European country, with the exception of Russia. Today it has no political entity, says the National Geographical society, in a statement just issued. Two centuries ago its domain reached from the Baltic to the Carpathians and stretched from east to west for a distance of approximately 600 miles.

"The first partition of Poland came in 1772, when Prussia and Austria, alarmed by the progress of Russia in Poland, suggested, as a means of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, that all three powers readjust their territories at the expense of Poland," says the society's bulletin.

"Poland lay utterly helpless. She lost about one-fifth of her population and one-fourth of her territory. The second partition, in 1793, reduced Poland to one-third of her original dimensions, with a population of about 3,500,000. A third treaty of partition was signed in 1795. The congress of Vienna, in 1815, divided Poland between Prussia, Austria and Russia, with the exception of Cracow, which was erected into a republic embedded in Galicia. Posen and Gnesen, with a population of 810,000, were left to Prussia. Austria remained in possession of Galicia, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants. Lithuania and the Ruthenian Pafatinates continued to be incorporated with Russia. The remnant was constituted as the so called Congress Kingdom, under the emperor of Russia as the king of Poland.

TWO WOMEN IN OREGON LEGISLATURE

Salem, Or.—Miss Marlon Towne, of Jackson county, will not be the only woman member of the next general assembly if the plans of Governor West, announced here, do not go astray. He said that he would appoint Miss Kathryn Clark, who conducts a hotel at Glendale, state senator of Douglas county to succeed George Neuner, recently named district attorney.

usania and the Ruthenian Pafatinates continued to be incorporated with Russia. The remnant was constituted as the so called Congress Kingdom, under the emperor of Russia as the king of Poland.

"In the same year Alexander I. granted the new kingdom a constitution, which declared it to be united to Russia, in the person of the czar as a separate political entity. Poland retained its flag and a national army. In 1830, following the outbreak of the French revolution, a military revolt took place in Warsaw. This war lasted for ten months, and at its conclusion the Congress Kingdom was reduced to the position of a Russian province. The last remaining remnant of Poland's separate political existence was Cracow, and it was finally occupied by Austria in 1846. The last attempt of the Poles to achieve independence was in 1863. It was marked by no real battle and the uprising was soon repressed. The national history of Poland closes with this attempt at freedom. In 1868, by ukase of the emperor of Russia, the government was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of the Polish language in public places and for public purposes was prohibited.

"Russian Poland contains the first line of defense of the Russian empire on its western frontier. The marshy lowlands, covered with forests on the western bank of the Vistula, offer a natural defense against an army advancing from the west, and they are strengthened by a number of fortresses on that river. The center of these latter is Warsaw."

ISOLATION AND DRUDGERY THE TWIN ENEMIES OF AGRICULTURE.

The Rural Church the Guiding Star of Progress.

THE NEW RURAL CIVILIZATION

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

We are confronting a new rural civilization. It is so radically different from the life of the past that it may well be called new—not merely because of its characteristics, but because of its triumph in rural co-operation and leadership. The utilization of modern agencies, and the use of farm machinery have greatly increased the efficiency of the farmers, broadened their vision and made life more satisfying.

The most serious enemies to country life are isolation and drudgery, and perhaps the worse of the two is isolation. It is the curse of the country. The hunger of young people for companionship has been disregarded and in various ways the social instincts have had their revenge. The fruits of modern inventive skill and enterprise have enriched country life and afforded the facilities of banishing forever the extreme isolation which used to vex the farm household of the past. The telephone is a great social asset in the rural home; the rural free delivery brings the world's daily message to the door; the parcel post delivers ten million packages per annum at a half million homes, and the automobile annihilates distance, making isolation a myth. The building of public highways has brought communities and farm homes closer together.

The Slave of Drudgery.

It is a dramatic moment on the farm when machinery emancipates the slave of drudgery. The evolution of farm machinery is a continued story of human ingenuity. One man now, by the aid of modern mechanical devices, can do as much as five or ten men used to perform and the work is less burdensome and more fascinating. The miracle of conquest will lift the curse of drudgery that has crushed the courage out of farm boys and caused them to retreat to the cities. There are many labor-saving devices for the homes that can relieve the wife of back-breaking tasks. Labor-saving machinery has wrought educational problems that have engaged the attention of the boys, relieved the housewife and added new economies and values to farming and has taken away self pity and given them a genuine pride in their calling. We need to take full advantage of these facilities.

Co-operation the Key-Note.

One test of modern civilization is

PENDLETON GETS FREIGHT TERMINAL

O. W. R. & N. Announces Work Will Start in the Spring.

Pendleton.—Vice-President and General Manager J. P. O'Brien, of the O. W. R. & N., announces that the proposed freight terminal at Pilot Rock Junction, near the Pendleton city limits, will probably be started early in the spring, but that an actual beginning depends upon the disposal of anti-railroad legislation at the coming session of the legislature. Mr. O'Brien says that the European war is not responsible for shortage of funds with which to improve the railroad system, but that legislation opposed to the railroads, together with high taxes is mainly responsible.

The capacity for co-operation. The selfish days of the independent farmer are rapidly passing and we are beginning to catch the vision and share the profits of organized efforts. There are many farm machines adapted to serving a community, but organization of farmers is required to purchase and operate them on a co-operative basis, and new laws are needed to permit these transactions.

New Tasks for the Rural Church.

The rural church has been slow to adjust itself to the new order of things. The churches are discovering new opportunities for service, broader community usefulness and a greater social mission. The church must gird itself for new tasks and undertake a new virile type of leadership under a real community building with the modern church as the center of activity and source of inspiration and guidance. The triumph over isolation and the gradual emancipation from drudgery, the development of good roads, telephones, rural mail service and the wonderful evolution of farm machinery make for religious advancement. The increase in intelligence, new social consciousness, growing spirit of co-operation, added efficiency of rural institutions, character, home building and better rural morals afford opportunities for a community-serving church to demonstrate its power. The rural church to fulfill its mission must swing around it the influences for progress.

THE RURAL TEACHER

Bears Heavy Burden of Civilization.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

With the new development of rural life, there comes the demand for increased educational facilities and the impulse of universal education which is sweeping the country calls for intelligent and consecrated leadership in our rural schools. It is upon the rural teacher that one of the heaviest burdens of civilization falls, for not only must he lay the foundation of education, but he must also instill into the pupils the real love for country life, which will hold him on the farm and help to stem the downward tide.

In the city, the teacher is a cog in the vast wheel of educational machinery; in the country he is the wheel. It is he who must mold the character, inspire the ideals and shape the destiny of the farm boys and girls, and if he is fitted by nature for the task, not only will the results of his efforts be reflected in the pupils, but gradually the whole community will be leavened with a new ambition for progress.

He can organize around the school the main interests of the boys and girls and develop the impulse for co-operation, which in time will displace the old competitive individualism and make rural social life more congenial and satisfying. The possibilities for making the rural school the social and economic center of the community are almost endless, and the faculties of the rural teacher may have full play, for it will take all his time and ingenuity if he attains the full measure of success.

Must Be Community Leader.

A noted college professor recently said that three things are now required of a rural teacher. The first requirement is that he must be strong enough to establish himself as a leader in the community in which he lives and labors; second, that he must have a good grasp on the organization and management of the new and scientific farm school and, third, that he must show expert ability in dealing with the modern rural school curriculum. If he lives up to the opportunities offered him as a rural leader, he will train boys and girls distinctly for rural life, not only by giving them the rudiments of agricultural training, but by enabling them to see the attractive side of farm life, and to realize that it is a scientific business, and one of the most complex of all professions with opportunities as great as those of any other calling.

PIONEER STONE QUARRY OPENS

Newport.—Pioneer stone is once more being quarried after a lapse of 18 years and promises to develop an industry in Lincoln county which has been neglected. The last stone taken from the quarry at Pioneer was used in the construction of the Call building in San Francisco.

The product is sandstone, lighter in color than any other in the northwest and, it is said, will not deteriorate in fire. The government is reported to be considering buying this stone for the postoffice at The Dalles.

"School for Parents" Needed.

The duties of the rural teacher are more varied and complicated than those of the city teacher, and he sometimes has to include the parents in directing his efforts for the best results. In communities where the older population is opposed to any departure of the younger generation from established customs in either social or economic life, their co-operation can often be secured by calling community meetings and instructing the parents on matters of community interest. It is related that a successful young teacher in a remote locality had weekly meetings attended by parents of his pupils, which finally evolved into a "school for parents" in which they were taught how to live a community life in its broadest and biggest sense.

Social Features Essential.

The successful rural school is the vital social and economic center of the community and the successful rural teacher is the one who realizes that the responsibility of training local leaders for the future devolves upon him. Organized play, inter-community athletics, community festivals, lyceum and debating clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, with occasional neighborhood entertainments, utilizing home talent, contests in cooking and various other phases of home economics, in corn and hog clubs and other agricultural activities are a few of the methods employed by the successful rural teacher in stimulating interest and enthusiasm while teaching them the fundamental principles of successful community life.

THE WOMAN IN THE FIELD

The Farm Woman Needs Relief More Than Her City Sister.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

Much has been said and more written about the woman in the factory and behind the counter, but how about the woman who works in the field. I want to say a few words in her behalf. I regret a necessity that compels woman to work for a livelihood, and I favor not only shortening her hours, but freeing her from manual labor entirely. I crave for society that high standard of excellence where the home is woman's throne and her life is devoted to molding the character and elevating the thought of the rising generation. But so long as want, greed and misfortune prevail in this world, women, through choice or necessity, will work, and perhaps they will work at one task or another as many hours per day as they please. We may pity the weak and admire the strong in their struggle, but the farm woman is entitled to her share of sympathy and reward.

All Must Toil.

The labor problem, as it relates to men, is a most vexatious one, and when we apply it to women it becomes more seriously complicated. We will always have to work unless some political genius can put a law on the statute book that will enable us to live without labor. So long as every person must meet toil face to face, the best we can do is to equitably distribute the burdens and reward labor, and if there is to be a revision of wages and a shortening of hours, I want the farm woman to get her share. She has more reason to complain than any other class of toilers. She has, as a rule, fewer comforts, fewer pleasures, less recreation and less opportunity for enjoyment than her sister in the city. She has not so many conveniences and fewer luxuries and less to be thankful for than women who live in the town, but she toils on a model of consistency, patience and womanly devotion. Certainly she should be the first to be rewarded.

The Real Labor Problem is on the Farm.

The great dailies with flaming headlines deplore the lot of women who toil in the cities, the city pulpit thunders with sympathy for her, and the legislators orate in her behalf, but not a line is written, a word said or a speech delivered in the interest of the million women who labor on the farm. Where one woman works in the cities in this state, there are a hundred mothers toiling in the field, and no mention is made of it. Is the woman in the city entitled to any more consideration than the woman

AMERICAN VESSELS HAVE BEEN FREED

Three Ships Held in English Ports Are Given Liberty.

Washington.—The first result of the "United States" protest to Great Britain against interference with shipping was seen when the state department announced receipt of a dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London telling of the release of three American ships detained in English ports to which they had been diverted by British warships.

While the British government has only begun consideration of the United States note, the release of the ships was generally regarded as a result of the protest. It gave officials further hope that the differences between the United States and England over shipping would be speedily and amicably adjusted.

on the farm? I contend that she is not. The city woman may be more easily restrained by legislation, and she may have a more attentive audience when she cries aloud, but the real labor problem, in so far as it relates to women and children, is on the farm—where mother and child, wielding the hoe and gathering the harvest, toil day in and day out without hope of reward.

The City Life Puny.

The farm women work from sun until sun. They do their housework and lull a half-million babes to sleep after the chickens go to roost, and they get breakfast and milk the cows before the lark sings. The city woman frequently chafes under hardships that the farm woman would consider a blessing. The city people are great talkers and oftentimes greatly magnify their troubles and enlarge their accomplishments. This characteristic permeates organized society as well as enters into the individual life of cities. There are orphan asylums which are doing commendable work and should be encouraged, but boast of their accomplishments, but I have seen widows in the country make a crop, drink branch water and eat corn-bread and molasses and raise more children and better children than many of these city orphan asylums. The cities need to get back to the soil with their ideals. They are hysterical, puny and feeble in their conception of life, its requirements and its opportunities.

INSULTING THE FLAG.

One Thing About Which Every Nation is Extremely Sensitive.

There is nothing about which civilized nations are quite so sensitive as the courtesy shown to their national flags. A deliberate insult to a flag will bring down the most potent of curses upon the nation that leads to strained relations and even to war.

How seriously nations take these things is shown by the suddenness with which a war cloud loomed up when Huerta, the Mexican dictator, quibbled about saluting the American flag after his officers had illegally arrested United States officers.

It was a flag incident that renewed the Balkan war after Turkey had been successfully crushed by the three allies. There was strong ill feeling among the allies as to the division of the spoils. A small Serbian party crossed the Bulgarian border and was quietly looting a village near Vratza, when the local postmaster hoisted the red, green and white Bulgarian flag over the postoffice. He was shot in the act and the flag riddled with bullets. Next morning Bulgaria declared war.

Flag incidents keep cropping up accidentally, but apologies smooth matters over. It is, for instance, a mortal insult for a ship to fly another national flag below its own, as this implies capture and conquest. It has occasionally been done with flags on gala occasions. A Russian warship did it some years ago during a call at Portsmouth. It was, of course, followed by a complete apology to the local admiral.

This explains why, when the British admiralty issued a universal code of signals some years ago for use by all the nations, there was a good deal of international hectoring over the colored plate of national flags that prefaced it. The union jack, naturally, came first. Diplomatic relations, particularly with Germany, were rather strained for some time, though there was no danger of war. It was realized that alphabetical order was impossible, as many nations spell each other's names differently. Britain, for example, would count Germany among the G's, while Germany calls itself Deutschland, among the D's.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Excellent Shampoo.

The following is a recipe for a shampoo that will make the hair fluffy and easy to dress: Take half a cake of white castile soap, shave it up finely and boil in a pint of water until it jellies. Allow it to become cool; then beat up the yolks of three eggs and add them to the soap jelly with a teaspoonful of eau de cologne. Shampoo the hair in the usual way, rubbing the mixture well into the scalp and rinsing out with soft water.