

THE ONTARIO ARGUS

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A Real Danger.

A real danger hydrophobia menaces the residents of Malheur County and should be met by the people as a whole and not left to just the officials of the several towns. Concentrated and co-operative effort is demanded if all precautionary methods are to be taken. The danger lies not only in the loss of stock and valuable combines but also in the loss of human life, which is infinitely more precious. Stock has died and is dying throughout the county from hydrophobia. Many dogs have gone mad and been shot, while others that have been bitten had to be killed. Some of these dogs were much prized by their owners and had to be killed through no fault of theirs but because necessity demanded it. So far several persons in the interior have lost their lives from this dreaded malady. And the question now confronts us—How far is this state of affairs going to go?

The time for action is now, and the duty belongs to everyone. Every owner of a dog should muzzle it or kill it, and the fact that any dog is unmuzzled should be evidence enough that the dog is not valued and should be killed. This could not only be applied to town but to the country as well. Every farmer and every citizen should constitute himself a protector of life and property against hydrophobia. If just the cities take up the fight it will never be finished for the simple reason that the source is not in the city but in the country among the coyotes. It is therefore the farmer and stockmen that has the greatest opportunity. All stock that dies should be poisoned and dragged to some place where coyotes are known to frequent. In killing a coyote whether mad or not the farmer and stockman is doing a favor to himself. In one place this fall and winter the coyotes have been almost eradicated because of poisoning the dead stock.

Let us awake to our responsibility in this matter and let us take every opportunity to do our part in stamping out this plague. Let us put away all superstitions and deal with the facts. Dr. Saurman the state bacteriologist, emphatically declares that the pasteur treatment is the only cure for rabies, and that enough care can not be taken in protecting life and property from this menace.

Athletics.

Athletics has for its primary object the building up of the physical body. It is introduced to supply the need for exercise by the person, whose work is more mental than physical and whose body would break down or deteriorate under the strain put upon it. For this reason athletic clubs are formed and athletics indulged in by business men, professional men and by students of our schools.

But Athletics has a far greater influence in character building than many of its antagonists will allow. But which can be easily seen by any unprejudiced person, who will take the trouble to look into the subject. Athletics trains the mind to quick judgement and rapid execution. It teaches one to take care of his body for without this care he cannot succeed in athletic games and races. It gives the athlete a chance to develop along social lines in that he gets accustomed to meeting every kind of person. But above all if athletics performs its greatest mission it engenders into its followers that ideal type of humanity, the true sport.

Because it will teach one to take knocks that come his way without grumbling, to be honest, truthful, clean and above board in a work to play square no matter what the conditions. And this is something that applies to life as well as to play. If athletics does not tend to create a clean mind and body, to make a person self reliant, self controlled and ready to take into consideration the other fellow's shortcomings and handicaps and to allow for them, in other words if athletics does not tend to make of its followers a true sport, something is radically wrong.

Religion And Education.

Religion without education is superstition but what is education without religion? We take great pains to see that our physical and mental natures are properly cared for but what about our spiritual nature? What does it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

These are some of the questions that we should be putting to ourselves every day for they are really and essentially problems of the human life. And yet they are often times the very ones we try to avoid.

To live a life of the greatest usefulness a person should develop himself symmetrically and should not neglect any side of his character. If a person neglects his body it cannot gain the required support to the mind and spirit. If he neglects his mind he cannot properly care for his body nor attain a very high spiritual character, but if he neglects his spiritual nature he loses the usefulness of his physical and mental development. Civilization demands that a man be developed symmetrically if its progress is to be stimulated. Being below the average is what keeps the average down and the only thing needed to raise the standard of civilization is to make ourselves better than the average.

NEW ACTIVITIES IN EUROPEAN WAR

Out of the state of virtual deadlock, which for weeks has existed in the east and west, there have sprung during the last few days military events of more importance than followers of the war expected at this time. They are, briefly: The Russian offensive toward new points on the frontiers of East Prussia and Posen; the fighting at Soissons; the expected Turkish advance on Egypt and the plans for a renewed attack on Serbia by combined Austro-German forces.

To the west of Warsaw large German forces are still concentrated, but they are gaining little ground and it is thought likely that the fighting which will develop as a result of the new Russian movement may, for the time being, overshadow the fighting for the Polish capital. It is even suggested that Field Marshal von Hindenburg held in check along the Bzura and Rawka rivers, is about to initiate a fresh movement of German troops either from Thorn or from East Prussia, and that the Russian advance toward the German frontier is intended to forestall this attempt.

The British press concedes that the Germans were victors in the recent fighting near Soissons. Military writers, speculating as to the reason for Emperor William's presence at the front during the fighting near Soissons, suggest that General von Kluck "either requested the emperor to come and inspire enthusiasm among the weary troops, or else felt so sure of his ability to force back the French over the river, that he desired to have the emperor witness the victory."

Dispatches reaching London assert that the Germans have not abandoned hope of reaching Calais, and are planning a new offensive in Belgium and northern France. According to these advices, train after train, loaded with troops, is moving into Flanders. With the touch so often added heretofore on the occasion of any approaching holiday or anniversary, these dispatches say that the German soldiers hope to present Calais to Emperor William for a birthday present.

Only a small fraction of the British military writers profess to see in the German advance at Soissons any new threat against Paris. They pay more attention, however, to the cumulative

AMERICAN LOAN TO RUSSIA READY

(Special to The Argus.)

New York.—The loan of the group of New York bankers to the Russian government has been perfected.

The amount of Russian bills accepted by L. P. Morgan & Co., and their associates, reaches \$25,000,000 for 90 days, subject to renewal for an additional 90 days, at a rate of 5 per cent per annum.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Wheat—Club, \$1.41; bluestem \$1.43; red Russian, \$1.35; forty-fold, \$1.42; red fife, \$1.38.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15; grain hay, \$11; alfalfa, \$13; valley timothy, \$13.
Butter—Creamery, 30c.
Eggs—Ranch, 28c; candled, 30c.
Hops—1914 crop, 12c; 1913 crop, nominal.
Wool—Valley, 18c; eastern Oregon, 20c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.43; club \$1.41; red Russian, \$1.37; turkey red, \$1.40; forty-fold, \$1.42; fife, \$1.39.
Barley, \$30 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 31c.
Eggs—30c.

indications that the Turks have determined to attempt an invasion of Egypt. The general feeling is that any such raid could be checked, as the Turks would have to reckon with not only the British troops, but with warships, which, operating in the Suez canal, off Akabah, Arabis and at other points, will be able to share in the work of opposing the invaders.

Aware of the fact that it is less difficult to cross the desert in winter than in summer, the Turks are said to be massing troops with all possible speed south of Syria.

Latest advices relative to the prospective Austro-German attack on Serbia say that Bavarians and Prussians are on the way to Budapest to effect a junction with the remnants of four or five Austrian army corps which suffered so severely at the hands of the Servians.

Dr. Wiley Prepares an Ideal Food Box For Starving Belgium

New Plan of Relief Suggested by Washington Woman—How You Can Aid the Stricken Little Sister of the World

By WILL IRWIN



MRS. JOSEPH DARLING DIRECTING THE PACKING OF IDEAL FOOD BOXES.

THIS is going to be a pretty hard winter in America. The war in Europe has disturbed business in every direction. We have a few hungry people ourselves. And yet Belgium, a brave little, thrifty little nation of 7,000,000 people, is going to starve to death this winter unless America feeds the Belgians. How are we going to take care both of our own and of the "stricken little sister of the world?"

A woman solved the problem. Mrs. Joseph Darling of Washington had been knitting stockings and scarfs for European war sufferers until it occurred to her that she might be using her brains as well as her fingers. She sat down forthwith and thought out the idea of "food boxes for Belgium." Mrs. Darling saw Dr. Harvey Wiley, who laid out the ideal food boxes for Belgian relief, and their plan has now been taken up by the woman's section of the commission for relief in Belgium, of which Mrs. Lindon Bates is chairman.

Dr. Wiley's box for Belgian adults, as slightly revised to get its weight inside the parcel post regulations, is as follows: Three No. 3 tins of beans, three No. 1 tins of pink Alaska salmon, one five-pound sack of rolled oats, one five-pound sack of yellow cornmeal, one five-pound sack of yellow split peas, one two-pound sack of granulated sugar, one three-pound sack of California prunes, one seven-pound sack of wheat flour, one one-pound sack of salt, one can opener, one box.

That, however, is only a guide to the kind of food which the Belgians need. It is intended mainly for such Americans as can afford to go and order boxes from the grocer. Belgium wants any kind of food which will stand ocean transportation, which excludes fresh fruit and vegetables.

The commission for relief in Belgium has arranged with the postoffice department to transmit all Belgian relief foodstuffs free of cost to the donor. If you put your name and address on the package and add the letter "R" the money expended for stamps will be refunded by the commission. The package should weigh not less than twenty pounds and not more than fifty.

Packages mailed from OREGON should be addressed to THEODORE B. WILCOX, MUNICIPAL DOCK, PORTLAND, who is collecting agent for this district.



PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a sight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$2,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000, the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "he it enacted" god him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedules of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.