

ONE DOLLAR OUT OF TWELVE GOES FOR GOVERNMENT.

Too much legislation, too much regulation, too high taxes, constitute the great evil of too much government.

There is a general impression that, as compared with Germany or Russia, or even France, we are not governed very much in the United States, that government with us is only a loose, gauzy sort of garment, which does not touch us very intimately or bind us very much. But, if you take the total income of the people of the United States at forty billion dollars, something like eight per cent of it goes to government, that is, one dollar out of every twelve which every man makes goes into a government till. Obviously that is a pretty extensive interest.

To get a line on it, count up the other things that absorb as much as one dollar out of every twelve of your income. Aside from postal expenses paid out of postal revenue, the federal government next year will probably be spending three dollars for every two that it spent in 1906. Ad valorem tax levies in the several states rose from seven hundred and twenty-five millions in 1902 to thirteen hundred and fifty millions in 1912—the latest date reported on by the census bureau. Total revenue receipts of cities having thirty thousand inhabitants and upward rose from under four hundred millions in 1905 to more than nine hundred millions in 1915. Funded debts of the principal cities rose from nine hundred millions in 1902 to nineteen hundred millions in 1912.

We are certainly paying for quite a bit of government. Economy and efficiency in government are quite worth consideration, although they do not get much.

ONE BIRD AT A TIME.

Some people start life by trying to kill two birds with one stone and go down to their graves without having bagged either one.

It is a fatal mistake that is often made.

The young man begins his career and is naturally anxious to get ahead.

There are two ways that are commonly used to accomplish this end. The one is to do one thing at a time and do it well. The man who does this advances steadily, if at times slowly, but in the end he attains the goal he seeks. Patience and energy and faithfulness are rewarded by success. The other is impatient and wants to go forward by leaps and bounds. He wants to kill two birds with one stone. Sometimes he wants to bag a dozen at one throw. As a result his objects are confused, his aim is too quick and careless, and he scores more misses than hits.

This is unsatisfactory to the employer and in time such a man generally finds himself looking for another job.

The wise employer is an excellent judge of men. It is a part of his business to be such, and it is because of his ability to gauge the capacity of his men that he succeeds in life.

He wants no drones, and the two-bird man does not appeal to him. He wants faithfulness, efficiency and steadiness, and that can only be secured by selecting the man who does one thing at a time and does it well.

It is a lesson every young man should learn on the threshold of life.

Time works wonders in many ways but not all of us fall into step with the workings.

Whenever you can see the good points of your town it's a moral certainty that others can see your own.

WHAT UNCLE SAM'S EXPERTS ARE DOING



WHY PRICE OF MEAT SOARS.

That between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cattle have died of disease and exposure in the United States each year since 1900 is the assertion made in an exhaustive report on the meat situation, in the preparation of which specialists of the department of agriculture have been engaged for several months. The report also asserts that annual losses of sheep in the sixteen years since 1900 have been even greater, while the yearly loss of hogs from disease and other causes has varied from 2,200,000 in 1904 to 7,000,000 in 1914.

The investigation of which this report is the outcome was undertaken in the effort to determine the cause of the rapidly advancing cost of meat. The specialists report it has been found the principal cause for constantly advancing prices of all kinds of meat is the fact that production has not kept pace with demand due to world increases of population and that increased prices have not affected the United States alone, but have been felt in every part of the world.

"This country," the report says, "is participating in a worldwide movement, and it is not expected the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat eating population."

"In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this has not only stopped, but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges Jan. 1, 1915, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000. With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. Jan. 1, 1915, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,280,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1915. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population."

BUREAU'S SUCCESS.

Growth of the employment service is shown in the statement today that the department in May placed 11,453 persons in employment, as against 7,653 the month before. More than 17,500 persons applied for work in May. The employment service bureau has found work for more than 75,000 persons since it was organized a year ago.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports for the fiscal year just ended with June amounted to \$4,345,000,000 and the imports were valued at \$2,180,000,000, making a total foreign trade for the year of over six and a half billion dollars, which is much larger than any previous total in the history of American commerce. These figures were announced today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of the department of commerce, with the explanation that the figures included for June are an estimate based on the final May statistics.

It was in 1872 that our foreign trade first exceeded a billion dollars. By 1900 it had crossed the \$2,000,000,000 mark, by 1907 it had exceeded three billion and by 1913 had risen above four billion, remaining around that level until the year just ended, when the six billion mark was exceeded. Imports first exceeded a billion dollars in value in 1903 and are now a little more than twice as much as at that time. Exports first rose above a billion dollars in value in 1892 and are four times as much as in that year.

Thirteen great classes of exported articles yield a total estimated at 3,024 million dollars for 1915, as against 1,321 million for all other articles. The following table shows the remarkable increases which have occurred in exports of this group during the last two years:

Classes	1915	1913	1914
—Million dollars—			
Iron and steel	415	220	251
Explosives	472	41	6
Raw cotton	270	275	619
Wheat and flour	314	428	142
Meats	279	236	143
Copper manufactures	179	109	130
Mineral oils	136	134	153
Brass and manufactures	126	21	7
Autos and parts	123	98	30
Chemicals, etc.	112	46	27
Cotton manufactures	112	72	41
Refined sugar	80	26	2
Leather	80	65	37

*Estimated upon basis of eleven months.

MUST BE EIGHTEEN TO DANCE.

Girls if Younger Must Have Guardian's Permission.

Cleveland.—Girls who pride themselves on how young they look will have to take along their birth certificates when they go dancing at municipal dancing halls.

Those who can prove they're more than eighteen may keep on dancing after 9 o'clock. Those who not only look younger than eighteen and really are will have to press into service a parent or a guardian. No, no such luck. Any Tom, Dick or Harry won't do as a guardian. The powers that be won't put up with it. The guardian has to be a regular guardian, manufactured by a court of justice.

City Dance Hall Inspector John, dance hall chaperons and dancing masters got together at a meeting in the city hall recently and tried to have the "younger set" barred from the floors after 9 o'clock, parents or guardians notwithstanding.

GET \$8,000 FOR KINDNESS.

Boy and Girl Rewarded For Favors to Invalid Woman.

Pittsburgh.—Henry Paul McPeake of this city and his sister, Miss Lois McPeake of Canonsburg, have just been made aware that it pays to be kind to an old invalid lady. In the fact that her will, filed for probate here, provides for the boy in the sum of \$5,000 and \$3,000 to his sister.

Some years ago when Mrs. Anna Sutton Leech, a wealthy resident of Pittsburgh, was at a sanitarium at Markleburg there was also there as a patient young McPeake, who is a son of George C. McPeake, Republican nominee for the legislature in Washington county, and when Lois came to visit her brother they got acquainted with the lonely widow. Between them they contributed to make life a little pleasanter for Mrs. Leech, and she promised not to forget them. She died recently.

FOUR BROTHERS, EACH SIX FEET, AT BORDER

They Are McDonalds, and Their Comrades Call 'Em "The Big Macks."

Savannah, Ga.—"Twenty-four feet of men." That is what members of Battery A, Chatham artillery, call the four McDonald brothers—Bill, Bob, Alex and Bernard. They are known also as "The Giant Quartet," "The Big Macks" and the "Fighting Four." But their father, Bernard L. McDonald of the city health department, towers over them all; he's six feet two.

Bill is the youngest and shortest, being scant six feet. Bob, next, is the tallest, exceeding Bill in height by an inch and a half. Alex, the eldest, and Bernard are just an inch shorter than Bob.

The four are a quartet in the musical sense also, each being possessed of a pleasing voice. Alex has been "end man" in most of the local amateur minstrel shows.

All four went with their battery to Mexico.

But Mexico, of course, has forgotten the lesson learned by Spain.

"Congressmen," says an exchange, "earn \$625 a month." Not at all. Congressmen get \$625 a month.

The Philadelphia lawyer who says the automobile promoters religion probably never had a blowout about twenty miles from nowhere.

If Russia has the dictating of the peace terms, we are sorry for the stenographers.

With the fish a calling and the broccos singing low, one feels very friendly and sympathetic with one's individual hook-worm.

Range and Alfalfa

Land at reasonable prices and on 10 year terms Stockmen should get in while the getting is good. We have sold 98 sections during the last 90 days

Oregon Western Colonization Company

A. W. TROW, Agent ONTARIO, OREGON

Insect Destroyers

Rose bush spray, vegetable sprays, cut worm food, insect powder, El Vampiro, sure death to flies, easy to use; Kresco Dip, flyknocker

Everhart Drug Store

Coming to Town

Then don't fail to see my midsummer showing of white felt hats and large white trimmed hats. Colored Hats at less than cost. Discount on Hair Goods and Flowers.

OSBORN MILLINERY

Successor to Grove & Riley

Landscape Decorations In Oriental China

We have just received a fine assortment of handpainted Oriental China ware and also a line of German China, handpainted. Our prices are low for the quality of these goods. Come and look them over.

The Variety Store

ONTARIO - - - - - OREGON

SUMMER EXCURSIONS EAST AND WEST

Via OREGON SHORT LINE

Union Pacific System

Low rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and many other points.

SALE DATES

May 13 17, 20, 24, 27, 31; June 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; August 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; September 6, 13.

LIMIT

October 31 1915.

WEST

Low rate excursion tickets on sale daily, May 1st to September 30th, inclusive to Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

LIMIT

October 31, 1916.

See any O. S. L. agent for rates and further details or write D. S. Spencer, general passenger agent, Salt Lake City.

Such tobacco enjoyment

as you never thought could be is yours to command quick as you buy some Prince Albert and fire-up a pipe or a home-made cigarette!

Prince Albert gives you every tobacco satisfaction your smoke-appetite ever hankered for. That's because it's made by a patented process that cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

has a flavor as different as it is delightful. You never tasted the like of it! And that isn't strange, either.

Buy Prince Albert every-where tobacco is sold in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that corking fine pound crystal-glass humidior with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such clever trim—always!

Men who think they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.