

# THE ONTARIO ARGUS

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GEO. K. AIKEN, Editor and Publisher

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:

All copy for display advertising should be at this office by Wednesday noon. To insure position copy should be in this office on Tuesday.

**REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES:**  
For president—Charles Evans Hughes.  
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Commissioner of public service—H. H. Corey.  
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County commissioner—J. F. Weaver.  
County School Superintendent—Estella Conklin.  
Justice of the Peace—G. L. King.  
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### THE PUBLIC'S LOSS.

Will the settlement of the threatened railroad strike as outlined in the Adamson bill to prove a permanent solution? is the question agitating the minds of business men and the public generally these days. It is remarkable, too, how general is the opinion that the Adamson bill will prove unsatisfactory to both parties to the recent wage controversy.

There can be no doubt that the leaders of the four great brotherhoods injured the cause of their followers by their precipitate calling of the strike while negotiations were still pending for a settlement even tho it was manifestly unlikely that such a result could be reached. The public is accepting the position that in calling the strike, as they did, the leaders of the men coerced congress into the passage of a measure which, in spirit, it does not approve and which will rise some day to haunt it.

Whether by great captains of industry or by captains of labor, the people do not relish the idea of having the representatives in congress bullied into the passage of class legislation. This Adamson bill is indeed if not in law, class legislation for it defines the length of time one class of men in interstate commerce shall work, and only one.

The Adamson bill goes farther in the regulation of a great industry than even the most radical adherent of the democratic party could have dreamed ten years ago, and what is the result? The government must as the result of this bill throw open the doors for indiscriminate rises in railroad rates all down the line.

The government thru statute and court decisions has enunciated the principle that a railroad is entitled to earn seven per cent on its present valuation without respect to the capital invested. Now it has said to the employees of these companies, "you cannot work more than eight hours but you must be paid for ten hours. Since the railroads could make but seven per cent with the men working 10 hours, the rates must be raised if the new order is to be obeyed.

Where will this end? Next the office employees, the section men, the shop employes and other railroad men will seek the eight hour day, and if the engineers and firemen are entitled to it, these men are more entitled to consideration.

With each reduction in hours of service there will be a new rise in rates and the general public will pay the bills and it will be a general public that is not given court assurance that it may earn seven percent on its investment either.

While there is no desire extant for a great railroad strike it might have been better to have had the strike this week and have it over with. It is time that there be a show down to see who is running this country, the four brotherhoods heads

or the week-kneed congressmen who are candidates for re-election and feared to vote their honest convictions lest they lose a few votes at the polls.

### IS THE TIDE TURNING?

As has been generally predicted the hitherto neutral, or apparently neutral, Balkan states have evacuated their undesirable position and are getting into "the game." For the past two years men who have been following the trend of popular opinion in Rumania and Greece have declared that they were but waiting to see on the standard of which of the contending groups, the falcon of victory was to light. If this is the case then the gamblers who have been backing the entente allies may start to collect their bets.

That the ultimate victory will rest with the entente allies has been the general belief ever since Von Kluck was turned back at the Marne. Then, and only then did Germany and her allies have an opportunity to win. Germany was prepared. France, was only partially prepared, while England was almost helpless so far as land forces were concerned. If Germany could not win with her preparation opposed to unpreparedness then how could she win against numerically superior foes equally prepared?

However, tho she lose, Germany has demonstrated a marvelous superiority, to the allies, in many ways. The world has never seen such efficiency and the lessons of this war demonstrating as they do what the German people can accomplish when united will serve for years as an example to the world. It may mean that to combat this efficient German system that a semi-socialistic system, such as now employed in England will have to be continued so that there will be no lost energy among her competitors for the world's trade.

### REFUSING \$100,000.

In these days when wealth lends respectability, or is generally conceded to attach a certain amount of that generally desired commodity, it is decidedly unusual to hear of anyone refusing such a sum as \$100,000 when the amount is offered for his services.

Yet that is exactly what Charles E. Hughes did. And he didn't wait until he was a candidate for president. He did this while he was a justice of the supreme court and years before he was even mentioned for president.

Here are the facts: When Joseph Pulitzer, the great New York publisher, wrote his will he looked over the entire field of America for trustees who would administer fairly, judiciously and expertly the great property which he planned to bequeath in trust to his heirs. He named Charles Evans Hughes, then a member of the United States supreme court, and fixed \$100,000 as his compensation.

Justice Hughes declined the commission and the fee. So great an amount for an easy job was no temptation to a man who had high ideals for himself as a judge and for others and who lived up to them.

Such a man is the nominee of the republican party for president.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

### VACATION FOR MOTHERS.

With the opening of school for the fall and winter term this week many Ontario mothers, are no doubt exercising their sides with sighs of relief. This is natural, for the noise of healthy active children, together with the never-ending stream of questions which they pour forth is enough to tire out the most robust. And there is no escape from the ordeal until "school starts."

Having passed thru a summer of perpetual questioning the parents of any city should be in an excellent frame of mind to co-operate with the school authorities and teachers. They should be ready and willing to look at the boy and girl problem from the

## First Showing of Millinery, Dresses, Waists, Skirts and Dress Goods

Something new coming in every day and placed on display. Let BOYER BROS. & CO. help outfit the boys and girls now, with the right kind of clothes for school.



There's a reason if never before why you should visit this store often this season. You want the right materials, the right colorings, the correct styles, the right prices. This season you will find them hard to find in many places, but you will find we have what you want at this store with a less price than in many large city stores. Why! Because of our personal interest in our own store, our own community, our buyers have never worked so hard to get together complete lines for the fall season as they have this year and which are now being placed on display from day to day.



viewpoint of the teacher, realizing that the task of directing the active young minds is one that is wearying on both the nerves and body.

The summer's experience should, and to many no doubt will, dull the spirit of criticism which too often injures the work of the public schools. It will be to the immense advantage of both the teachers and pupils if the parents of pupils in the schools take an active interest in the work which is being accomplished and endeavor by a show of that interest to incite the boys and girls to greater efforts.

It will not require a great deal of co-operation to make the present school year the most successful in the

history of the district. Such an object is worthy of attainment.

The best teacher is that one who inspires in the pupil a love for the subject taught. Given a liking for a subject the boy or girl will seek further knowledge without much urging.

It does little good to tell them so, but the boys and girls of Ontario who are starting school this week are to be envied.

From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. with an hour and a half off for lunch is even less than an eight hour day.

### Malheur County Woolgrowers and Those Who Want Woolgrowers to Prosper Read and Think

Nothing could more completely demonstrate the falacy of the democratic tariff policy or its injurious effect on Oregon citizens than the following news story clipped from the news columns of June, 1915, shortly after the passage of the present Underwood tariff.

This should serve to remind Malheur county citizens of the condition of the wool market in 1913 prior to the war and cause them to ponder, whether or not when the war ceases they wish this condition to be repeated.

The following is the news story: At the present low price at which wool is selling in this state, owing to the democratic free trade bill, the Oregon growers are receiving from 7 to 10 cents a pound less than they would under a protective tariff law. The prices at the 1913 public sales are within about 2 cents of the 1912 prices, but the wools this year are of 10 to 15 per cent lighter shrinkage than last season, and this makes the price from four to five cents less. The foreign markets are now about three cents higher than a year ago. Therefore, the sheepmen are losing from seven to ten cents on every pound of wool they produce, because of the Underwood bill.

Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, who is now in Washington, D. C., writes to one of the leading wool growers of Pilot Rock, Ore., as follows:

**Low Here High Abroad.**  
"I am just receiving reports from Oregon wool sales, showing the prices from two to four cents per pound below last year, while the reports I get from London show the foreign price to be two to three cents a pound above last year. The low prices in Oregon are due entirely to the free wool bill now in congress, for had it not been for this, your wool growers would have received from two to three cents more than they did last year. This free wool bill is going to **Loss 5 1/2 Cents Per Pound.**

cost the state of Oregon about five and one-half cents on each pound of wool produced in your state. Oregon will, therefore, lose annually about \$1,100,000, and in four years, for that is as long as this measure will last, your state will have lost the neat sum of \$4,400,000 on wool alone—to say nothing of the loss that will result by reason of the fact that many men will have gone out of business.

"One might look on this loss with less apprehension if Oregon stood to gain anything by it. I know your people have been led to believe that they are going to get cheaper cloth-

ing by having free wool. Such beliefs as these, however, will receive a rude awakening, for all the wool in any all-wool suit of clothes in your state did not bring the wool grower more than \$2.00, and the average wool in an all-wool suit does not bring the wool grower \$1.75. If I remember correctly, your wool last year sold at 16 1/2 cents per pound, and if you use 10 pounds of this wool in making a suit, the wool in the suit would only have amounted to \$1.65. Therefore, the talk of cheaper clothing because of free wool is nonsense, and most people here recognize that it is nonsense. Anyway, the people do not wear raw wool. Clothing is made out of finished cloth, and these democrats have not put cloth on the free list. In the new democratic bill the duty on cloth made out of wool or mohair ranges from 35 to 50 per cent; if made out of cotton, the duty is as high as 50 per cent; if made out of silk, the duty runs up to 50 per cent. All this new bill does is to take away from Oregon \$4,400,000 on its wool, and transfers it to a lot of jobbers and middlemen down east here.

### We Pay More.

"Now while this bill places your wool, mutton and sheep hides on the free list, it also places high duties on everything you buy. Since most of the products that Oregon buys are made in the east, I am wondering if this is going to prove much of a benefit to your state. Your sheep are branded with lamp black and linseed oil; the duty on lamp black will be 15 per cent; on linseed oil 12 cents per gallon. Your wool is tied with paper twine and sacked in jute bags; the duty on twine will be 25 per cent, and on sacks 25 per cent. If you buy a hat, the duty is 40 per cent; on a pair of gloves 40 per cent; on a fur coat 50 per cent; on collars and cuffs 30 per cent; on a silk handkerchief 50 per cent; on a mohair coat 50 per cent; on a shoddy overcoat 35 per cent; on an Axminster carpet 50 per cent; on a pair of suspenders 35 per cent; on a piece of oilcloth 35 per cent; on lace curtains 45 per cent; on a pair of cotton gloves 50 per cent; on tobacco from 35 cents to \$4.50 per pound; on corduroy pants 40 per cent; on a pair of nippers 30 per cent; on an automobile 45 per cent; on an umbrella 35 per cent; on knives and forks 35 per cent; shot guns and rifles 35 per cent; rice 45 cents per bushel; butter 3 cents per pound; leather gloves 40 per cent; harness and saddles 20 per cent. Then, on

(Continued on page eight)

## Bartlett Pears

It is no longer necessary for the housewives of Ontario to worry about fruit—

- FRUIT FOR THE TABLE
- FRUIT FOR CANNING
- FRUIT FOR PRESERVES

We are now receiving each day nice, large Bartlett Pears—just right for canning.

## Alberta Peaches

About September 10th we will receive a large shipment of peaches from Brogan. Give us your order now and be prepared.

No long waits—No short weights—All orders delivered right on the dot.

## WILSON BROTHERS GROCERS

# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

NEW PRICES AUGUST 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916:

Runabout	\$345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

FORD GARAGE  
Ontario, Oregon

