

NEWS BRIEFS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 15.—(Special correspondence)—The high cost of living is probably affecting the people of the national capital as seriously as the residents of any section of the United States. Prices of commodities classed as necessities of life have increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent, but wages remain practically unchanged. The Associated Charities announces great apprehension as to the needs of the poor during the coming winter, and the Gospel Mission, which operates a cheap restaurant, says it has never before had such a run as at present from the people who are compelled to buy their food at a place where they can get it at one cent per dish. It is very evident that while some people have profited greatly from war-order prosperity, there are many thousands who do not find their incomes keeping pace with the increased cost of living.

Refusing to Help Colored Labor.
Great deal of credit to itself for having aided in securing, as it claims, employment for sixteen thousand people during the month of August, according to a pamphlet just issued by the bureau of labor statistics. The report shows that exceedingly few of the persons who secured employment were employed in the Southern states. In fact, out of 26,791 persons applied for in August only 128 were applied for in all the Southern states. The department has acknowledged that it cooperated in securing employment in Northern states for Southern colored laborers. But, shortly before election, when it developed that a number of Southern colored men were going north to secure employment, the government instructed its agents to discontinue securing northern employment for these people. In view of its official report showing that out of 26,791 persons applied for only 128 were applied for in Southern states, people are wondering how the department can possibly justify its order for the discontinuance of efforts to find northern employment for the men who are manifestly not wanted in the South.

War Revived Sugar Industry.
A pretty good evidence of the effect of the Wilson-Underwood tariff law on our beet sugar industry, prior to the outbreak of the European war, is shown in our imports of sugar beet seed, a product which we have been slow to develop in the United States and for which we have depended largely on Europe. In 1913 the beet sugar industry was doing well, and the producers had the president's promise that he intended them no harm. That year 12,049,000 pounds of sugar beet seed was imported from which to raise the sugar beet. In October, 1915 the democrats wrenched on their promise, the duty on sugar was reduced 25 per cent, and slated for the free list shortly after, beet sugar production fell off about 25 per cent with the prospect of further reduction, and during the first eight months of 1914 we imported but 4,700,000 pounds of seed. The importation fell to 3,030,000 pounds for the first eight months of 1915, and then the stimulus of war orders for sugar commenced and the drum of the European guns set new life pulsating through the beet sugar industry. During the first eight months of the current year we imported nearly 16,000,000 pounds of sugar beet seed. And the democrats aver that Wilson put this industry on its feet.

How Huston Helped.
All the members of the Wilson cabinet, except Secretary of Agriculture Houston, were out on the stump during the campaign. If the truth were known, it is probable that Houston did as much as any member of the cabinet in the way of net results for Wilson.

"INTIMIDATION" IN THE SOUTH
One of the amusing official proclamations issued on the eve of the recent election was a warning from the department of Justice at Washington, that there would be vigorous prosecution of any persons who used intimidation or threats in order to prevent voters from exercising the elective franchise. That proclamation was directed to Northern states. The attorney general hails from Texas. If he wants opportunity for the exercise of his powers as a public prosecutor, he can find plenty of it in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, where practically half of the voting population is prevented by intimidation from casting the vote or having the vote counted.

BUY IT "MADE-IN-AMERICA"
Whether a man is a republican or a democrat, whether he believes in a high protective tariff or in free trade, he can help the "American First" movement by insisting upon having goods that bear the brand "Made-in-America." Of course, the man who advocates a protective tariff doubly helps the "Made-in-America" policy because he not only proposes to buy American goods for himself but proposes to compel his neighbor to do likewise.

The Welsh Male Quartet.
At Dreamland on December 18 the Royal Welsh Male Quartette, sole American survivors of the Lusitania horror, will give their magnificent vocal and instrumental program. The numbers they render include choruses, quartettes, trios, duets and solos. Every member is a selected soloist. At one time they were commanded to appear before King George and Queen Mary of England, and so delighted were their majesties that they also honored them by commanding another performance. They have also appeared before the Emperor of Germany, the King of Spain and other royalties.

One of the numbers on the program which the audience will listen to with a great deal of interest is the address of Mr. Williams, one of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster. Three members of the Welsh choir were drowned with the sinking of that ship by a German submarine. Mr. Williams was in the second saloon of the boat when the crash came and he likened it to the crack of doom. His description of the fight of two thousand passengers the gradual sinking of the ship and the struggle to save themselves from drowning was pathetic.

"I rushed down into the deserted rooms below the waters edge to get a life preserver," Mr. Williams concluded, "I brought up three or four, buckled one around my body, scattered the others among some of the passengers and awaited what I considered the then inevitable. Life never seemed so sweet as when I stood on the deck of the gradually sinking vessel. In a few seconds the water on the deck was shoe-top deep and I had to do something and do it quickly. I jumped into the ocean, floundered around among the dead bodies of men, women and children and eventually seized a floating one which had drifted away from a lifeboat that had capsized. By this means I kept my head above water until I sighted a roughly constructed raft about forty rods away. I swam to it."

Noted Violinist Is Coming.
An entertainment of rare excellence is billed for Dreamland on November 29 in which Axel Skovgaard is the central figure. This young man has gained a wide reputation as a violinist, owning a original Stradivarius instrument for which he paid a small fortune of \$13,000.

Music was born in Skovgaard. As a child of four he fastened his first "cello" out of a cigar box and at the age of seven he was a child prodigy astonishing all by his musical instinct and his rapid development as a musician. His teachers found in him the readiest pupil imaginable for it was only necessary to exemplify a difficult passage once for the lad to repeat it with an accuracy which many others require only through years of practice. When nine years old a leading impresario took this wonderful boy on a concert tour including the largest cities in Europe.

As a mature artist Skovgaard has revisited the scenes of his boyish triumphs, appearing in London, Paris and Berlin, where he received flattering recognition. His violin is a famous Stradivarius and between himself and the instrument there seems to be an almost living sympathy. As a performer Mr. Skovgaard is graceful and easy in his style, and his skill enables him to perform the most difficult movements with such surprising ease that the uninitiated do not always appreciate his great talent.

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Cow No. 147182, 6 years old, fresh and giving 7 gallons per day.
Cow No. 123065, seven years old, will be fresh before day of sale.
When fresh gives from 80 to 85 pounds of milk a day.
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20 tons of good alfalfa hay.
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TERMS—Six months time on approved note at 8 per cent interest.
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