

PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Mr. Wilson's Crowded Schedule Calls For Early Rising.

LIKES GOLF AND BILLIARDS.

Out of Bed at 5 a. m., Bathes and is in Study Not Later Than 5:30—Always Retires Before 11—Reads Poetry Aloud and Takes Pleasure in Latest Detective Stories.

Washington.—President Wilson has a well defined schedule mapped out for his daily work when in Washington. He sticks to this schedule closely. It calls for his arising at the early hour of 5 o'clock. Then he has his bath and is in his study not later than 5:30 o'clock, says the Louisville Courier-Journal in a recent account of the president's schedule.

Usually the president is met in his study by his stenographer, Charles Swen. Charlie, as he is known about the White House, takes dictation until 8 o'clock, which is the president's breakfast hour. Breakfast over, Mr. Wilson is accustomed to return to his study to continue his morning dictating.

About 9:30 o'clock in the morning the president receives a list of appointments which Secretary Tumulty has made for him at the executive offices. These engagements never begin until



Photo by American Press Association. THE PRESIDENT AS A GOLFER.

10 o'clock. Few of them are for longer than half an hour. These engagements run up until about 12 o'clock, the president always leaving the office building for the White House for luncheon not later than 1 o'clock.

Usually the president's afternoons have been given over to recreation. Of course the president played golf but a few times during the railroad crisis. He then only did so because Dr. Grayson thought it advisable for him to get a little outdoor exercise. On the motor rides and at the golf matches Mrs. Wilson was always his companion.

The motor trips are usually over by 4 o'clock, so there is ample time to prepare for 7 o'clock dinner. Most of the president's evenings have been devoted to work.

For the last few months there has been a great mystery about the White House. It has to do with one of the means which the president employs to relax from his presidential duties. This form of amusement is nothing more than the popular game of pool, or, speaking in more polite terms, pocket billiards.

When the conditions are normal at the White House the president has two means of relaxation other than playing billiards. He takes great delight in reading poetry aloud. The other form of amusement is the reading of detective stories. He gets the latest books of this sort.

President Wilson does not believe it wise to keep the midnight oil burning. Therefore the hour of 11 o'clock usually finds him in bed. More often it is before 11 o'clock that he retires. This is necessary because of his early rising.

LIFE RACE WITH WOLVES.

Three Trappers Tell of Their Experiences With Pack.

Standish, Mich.—Three trappers, Charles Leonard, George Weston and Bert Parker, reached here the other day from a hunting trip in the Lake Superior region and told of a race for their lives with a wolf pack while returning from their traps. The men were on skates three miles from the nearest cabin when the wolves made their appearance.

One of the trappers fired his rifle when the pack approached them, and the wolves quickly tore one of their wounded members to pieces, giving the hunters time for a start to get ahead of the hantes.

Several times when the wolves were nearly on them this was repeated, the men said, until they finally reached the cabin.

FIND HEART ON RIGHT SIDE, LIVER ON LEFT

Body of William King Described as Left Handed Both Inside and Out.

St. Louis.—The body of William King, which has been preserved for twenty months, is described by an anatomist as "left handed, both inside and out," according to a statement made public at the City hospital.

In May, 1915, King, who was thirty-five years old, applied at the hospital for treatment. He said he was a laborer and had lived most of his life in Wisconsin. He was suffering from typhoid fever.

When asked who should be notified in case of his death King said: "Don't worry about that. Just cut me up and examine my body. There's something wrong with me besides the fever."

He died a few days later. When surgeons made an examination of the body they found one of the most abnormal cases in the history of surgery. The heart was on the right side, the liver on the left; the appendix was on the left side and the spleen on the right. The stomach was turned around completely. On the left lung were three lobes; the right lung had but two. The left kidney was larger and lower than the right one.

DANCE TO WIRELESS MUSIC MILES AWAY

Phonograph at High Bridge, N. Y., Heard All Over House at Morristown, N. J.

New York.—What was declared to be the world's first wireless dance was held at 29 Morris avenue, Morristown, N. J., the home of Theodore E. Gaty, vice president of the Fidelity and Casualty insurance company of this city. His two sons—John P. and Theodore E. Gaty, Jr., the latter home from Cornell for the Christmas holidays—got up a dance and throughout the evening the seven or eight couples who had been invited danced to music that was played on a phonograph in High Bridge, at the northern end of Manhattan, about forty miles away from Morristown by air line.

Mr. Gaty and his sons are enthusiastic amateurs in the science of radio telephony and telegraphy. A friend, P. F. Godley of Montclair, who is a radio engineer, made use of the Lee de Forest audio detector and the sound amplifier invented by Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia, the inventions which made transcontinental telephony possible, as well as a wireless telephone message to Honolulu. Mr. Godley, who is only twenty-seven years old, adapted the two devices to amateur use and attached them to a phonograph horn in the Gaty home.

The phonograph that furnished the dance music was played in the High Bridge plant of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph company, and the musical sound waves were received by the amateur receiver over Mr. Gaty's house.

When the faint sounds, which, coming from the receiver, could scarcely be detected by the ear, passed through the combined sound amplifiers and then through the megaphone they could be heard all over the house.

FROM MISSOURI TO PANAMA.

Bottle Found After Being Six Months Afloat.

Hartsville, Mo.—A list of names which a party of Springfield normal school students sealed in a soda pop bottle which was thrown into the James river at Turner, Mo., last June has been returned in a letter received by Miss Opal Pope of this place, one of the young women whose names were on the list.

The letter was written by a member of the crew of the United States ship Raleigh, which reached San Francisco recently after being stationed off the coast of Panama. The writer said he found the bottle on the beach while in Panama.

WILL AID WEARY HORSES.

School Children Plan Farm For Worn-out Hobbies.

Youngstown, O.—Members of the Junior Humane society here have contributed the nucleus of a fund which they will raise to rent or buy a rest farm for worn-out horses.

It is planned to have the farm for use next summer. Many school children have pledged support to the fund getting project and senior humane workers expect their little associates will succeed in their plans.

BANK INSURES ASSETS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

New York.—A \$90,000,000 protective insurance policy for twenty-four hours was purchased by the Chatham and Phoenix National bank to cover the transfer of its assets from 192 Broadway to the new offices of the bank in the Singer building, a distance of about a block and a half. About \$16,000,000 in cash was carried to the new quarters in an armored car, with armed guards at the front and rear, and there were guards stationed every fifty feet between the two buildings.

FAMILY REUNITED.

Children Long Separated by the Civil War Meet.

SEARCH BEGUN BY BROTHER.

Bushwhackers Raided Home, Killed Parents and Drove Children Into Woods—Adopted in Different Homes, Survivors Drifted Apart—Meeting Between Sisters and Brother Pathetic.

Clarinda, Ia.—A tragedy of the civil war which resulted in the separation of three children of a Missouri family was recalled recently by the reunion of the three children who had been separated during the long period, too young at the time to maintain a correspondence, and it was only after much effort and correspondence that the members of the family were enabled to meet and hold a reunion after so long a separation.

Living near Laclede, Mo., was a family named Deer. Bushwhackers raided their home, killed the parents and drove the children into the woods, where they passed a night in terror.

The children were Mary Deer, eight years old; Addie Deer, six years old, and a brother two years old. Upon the girl of eight years devolved the task of keeping the others with her and to vainly try to console them. Speaking of the terrifying incidents of the night, Mary, now Mrs. Mary Rahn of this city, told how the baby boy cried to be taken to his mother.

In the morning the children made their way to Laclede, where they were found nearly dead from exposure and fright and crying bitterly. A man who chanced to run across the children was so filled with pity that he took them in charge, fed them and cared for them for several days until he had succeeded in locating all three in homes, into which they were finally adopted.

Thus torn apart, the children did not again hear from each other. Mary spent her entire girlhood as a nurse girl in a family where there were several children, and from them she managed to learn to read and write. She was taken to Illinois, where she married. Addie Deer was taken with the brother to Crete, Neb., where the girl married and where the boy grew to manhood and where he still resides.

Addie married and lost her husband. She was married a second time to a Mr. Downing, owner of a large ranch near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Some time ago the brother began a search for his sisters. It was an apparently hopeless task, but by perseverance, much correspondence and long range inquiry he managed to find them, and all held a reunion at the home of Mrs. Downing in Colorado.

Mrs. Rahn soon after her marriage moved from Illinois to this county. She is now a widow, sixty years of age. The meeting between the sisters and brother was pathetic despite the fact that a separation of over fifty years had obviously tended to break down the feeling of family relationship.

WAR AFFECTS WATER TOO.

No Soda Ash to Soften City's Drinking Supply.

Columbus, O.—Hard water will be the best filtration plant can furnish consumers the rest of the winter unless something is done to increase the available supply of soda ash, one of the chief chemicals used in the softening process. Superintendent O'Shaughnessy of the Columbus water plant said that soda ash could not be had at any price owing to inability of railroads to furnish adequate transportation facilities; also the Barberton plants, where the city's supply of soda ash is obtained, have been handicapped during the last few weeks because of a shortage of fuel.

No soda ash has been used at the filtration plant for several days. Since the war began soda ash has advanced \$44 a ton. Water can be softened to a certain degree by lime, but soda ash must be added to get the desired softness.

WAR ON CATS SAVES GAME.

Good Hunting in New Jersey Since Feline Slaughter Started.

Trenton, N. J.—A report of the New Jersey fish and game commission recently issued states that the wholesale extermination of cats in Burlington county during the 1915 epidemic of foot and mouth disease has resulted in sportsmen finding Burlington among the best hunting grounds in the state.

Game animals and birds are more plentiful in the county than for years, and scores of hunters have repeatedly bagged their legal limit of ten rabbits; also quails, pheasants and squirrels. It is held that the chief factor in the increase in game animals and birds as well as song birds in that county was the warfare on cats by both hunters and farmers. Sportsmen found hundreds of prowling homeless cats in the woods and fields preying upon native birds and animals and killed them.

Newspaper on Fig Leaves.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Because of the high cost of paper and the failure of subscribers to pay up, Luther McQueston, publisher of the Mountain Echo at Boulder creek, printed an edition of his weekly on fig leaves. The edition consists of five dried leaves pinned together with a twig and printed on both sides and contains news items, classified and legal advertising and an editorial in which McQueston sets forth his reasons for "returning to first principles for print paper."

QUEEREST OF SEA MAMMALS.

The Grotesque Walrus Has a Strong Maternal Instinct.

The walrus, or "sea horse" of the old navigators, are the strangest and most grotesque of all sea mammals. Their large, rugged heads, armed with two long ivory tusks, and their huge swollen bodies, covered with hairless, wrinkled and warty skin, give them a formidable appearance unlike that of any other mammal. They are much larger than most seals, the old males weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds and the females about two-thirds as much.

Walrus have a strongly developed maternal instinct and show great devotion and disregard of their own safety in defending the young. The Eskimos at Cape Vancouver, Bering sea, hunt them in frill skin covered kyaks, using ivory or bone pointed spears and sealskin floats.

Several hunters told me of exciting and dangerous encounters they had experienced with mother walrus. If the young are attacked or even approached the mother does not hesitate to charge furiously. The hunters confess that on such occasions there is no option but to paddle for one's life.

Occasionally an old walrus is unusually vindictive and, after forcing a hunter to take refuge on the ice, will remain patrolling the vicinity for a long time, roaring and menacing the object of her anger.—National Geographic Magazine.

SEEING MOTION PICTURES.

Some Advice on How to Avoid Suffering From Eye Strain.

Many persons cannot attend motion pictures because of the annoying after effects on the eyes. Some suffer from eye strain and others are subject to severe headaches. The relief, in most cases, consists in perfectly fitted glasses, according to the Popular Science Monthly. The picture may not be quite so sharp, but this is more than compensated for by the increased comfort.

For persons with very sensitive eyes a colored glass, either amber, yellowish green or smoky, may afford immediate relief. Several varieties of colored glass have been put on the market, and there are so many shades available that some suitable color can be secured. A subdued light in the theater has a much less irritating effect than a dark theater where the only light is reflected from the screen.

It is also advisable for those who are liable to suffer after viewing the pictures to avoid sitting in a place where it is necessary to look upward, as the additional strain becomes very tiresome and frequently leaves a severe headache. In the majority of cases, however, if glasses are correctly fitted to a person he or she stands a good chance of enjoying motion pictures without any attendant ill results.

Inertia of Bodies.

Lay a visiting card on the tip of the left forefinger and on it place a penny. A quick flick of the card with the right second finger will remove the card without disturbing the coin. Another trick which illustrates the inertia of bodies is to knock away the bottom of a pile of checkers without upsetting the pile. This is effected quite easily with the help of a fat ruler. The remaining checkers are removed successively by a number of smart blows.

A more spectacular and apparently risky trick consists of drawing a newspaper away from under a glass filled with water. Provided, however, that the table is smooth and the paper be pulled away smartly and horizontally there is no danger of the water being spilled.

THE OUTLOOK

For business during the coming year is very good; if we can be of any help to you, call on us; we realize that the 'live' banker must indeed be alive to the needs of his community and patrons, and to assist in every way consistent with good judgement and safety.

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