

THE ONTARIO ARGUS

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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.

LOSES EITHER WAY.

Judging from the reports which every magazine carries these days of the reorganization of industries in England and France it will make but little difference in the Commercial warfare which will follow the present war where victory rests, in the sanguine contest.

With the nationalizing of industries in England and France, as well as in the other belligerent countries nearly all of which are commercial competitors of Germany, the Tactonic business men will face a different kind of competition for world trade than that which existed prior to August 1, 1914.

From 1870, following the close of the French-Prussian war to 1914, Germany emerged from a collection of small principalities into a great commercial empire. The nation became a united organization of industrial and scientific specialists. Through superior co-operation and co-ordination of the various agencies, banking, transportation, manufacturing, and selling, which mark a successful commercial institution, Germany became the second nation in the volume of international trade. In many lines she had entirely supplanted the industries of Great Britain and France. She had a practical monopoly on the chemical trade of the world. The toy trade was hers alone. In the manufacture of steel goods she was fast distancing England, while in many other lines she was speedily overhauling her competitors.

Germany was thus able in the short space of 40 years not only to build up a gigantic industrial organization but a wonderful navy and commercial fleet. Her flag was to be found in every port in the world. All this was done in times of peace through the united effort of national agencies working with the commercial institutions of the land. All this was in spite of the fact that she possessed less of the natural resources entering into the manufactured goods, than many of her rivals. It was the supreme achievement of nationalized industry, in competition with the individualist competition of England, France and the United States.

Germany will find another kind of competition, when peace is declared. She will find the industries of France and England as united and nationalized as her own and with the result of the training she has forced upon them, as efficient. Like them she will be forced to seek raw material in the markets of the world, and many of these markets will be, by reason of preferential duties, closed to her.

Viewing the condition which will follow the war, from an economic, industrial and commercial viewpoint Germany stands to lose even the on her banner rests the falcon of victory on the battle line.

CODE PROVIDES FOR DRAFT.

Without waiting for Congress at Washington to settle the question of preparedness so far as the people of Oregon are concerned, the lawmakers at Salem have tackled the problem.

One of the measures proposed last week by Senator Wilbur goes the full limit of compulsory military service. According to its terms every male from the ages of 18 to 45 years may be summoned to the service of the state and nation. While the measure does not require military training for any definite period it does demand that all males be listed with the city and county and state authorities. Provision is made for recording all males and there is a section which makes it possible to draft all those liable for service at any time.

The bill is one of great length and is to all intents and purposes a military code for the state. The measure is merely a logical statutory provision making enforceable the provisions of the constitution which make every man of the ages given above a potential defender of the state.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR AMERICA.

The nationalization of industries in England and France to the point of efficiency which was gained in Germany is bound to have a tremendous effect on the commercial and industrial life of the United States.

It is not hard to see that individual American firms will have but slight chance in the battle for business against the united efforts of British, French and Germany organizations backed by their governments.

This is especially true in view of the policy laid down for the conduct of business under the Sherman anti-trust laws and other measures for the control and restriction of business which were the result of unrestrained competition. Perhaps the Standard Oil company and the United States Steel company and a few of the immense industrial organizations of the United States will be able to meet competition in the world market. But the great number of firms whose aggregate business is the backbone of American industrial prosperity will be shut off from enjoyment of fair opportunity for expansion and development.

To prevent such a catastrophe from blighting our industrial life congress has before it measures for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust laws which would permit the formation of combinations for the advancement of world trade. But that alone is not sufficient. Provision must be made for preventing ruinous competition in the home market so that the industries may be strong enough to withstand competition abroad. There would still be room for plenty of governmental regulation so that the public would be protected here at home.

In order to protect American industry, which in the last analysis is American life and prosperity, it appears that the time has come when it will be necessary to throw overboard many of the pet notions hitherto held dear by the American people and be prepared to face actual conditions the possibilities of which can hardly be seen now.

ON THE WORD OF LAW-BREAKERS.

The prohibition states of the west were distinctly shocked by the indictment of Mayor Hiram Gill of Seattle and other officials of Washington metropolis. The mayor and his associates are charged with receiving bribes to protect the notorious bootleggers, the Billingsleys who have terrorized Seattle for the past year.

Those who know Hiram Gill are convinced of his innocence and not a little astonished that a federal grand jury would return an indictment on the testimony of men of the stamp of Logan Billingsley and his associates. It is impossible to believe that with one hand Mayor Gill would personally assist in wrecking the property of the Billingsleys, as he did in many instances last summer, while with the other he was accepting bribes from them.

Whatever Hiram Gill may have been while he was mayor of Seattle the first time, he is no hypocrite. Hiram Gill is a man of his word, and a man of honor. If that were not true he never would have been vindicated by two re-elections to the office of mayor, and he would not now be receiving the assistance of such men as Lawrence Coleman in his defense.

While in jail charged with murder one of the Billingsleys openly declared that he, with his father and brothers, were in the business of defeating prohibition laws, and in the same breath declared it was the business of the officials to prove it.

That such a man's testimony should be taken by a grand jury is cause for wonder. If such men are to be believed woman's life or property code is safe from attack while a grand jury is in session. However indictments are not verdicts of guilt, and while awaiting the hearing of the case, The Argus believes that Hiram Gill will be vindicated.

A TREE AND A DISEASE.

Malaria and the Effect Produced by Planting a Blue Gum.

During the latter decades of the nineteenth century it was a common practice to plant blue gum or eucalyptus trees in districts infected by malarial fever. It was held that the essential oil produced by the leaves combated the harmful vapors rising from the swamps laden with the poison of the disease. The discovery that the malarial germ is introduced into the blood by a mosquito has settled once and for all the origin of the disease.

The theory that the eucalyptus tree neutralized the poison vapors is nonsense, yet the fact remains that where blue gums were freely planted there was always a notable decline in the amount of malaria.

What is the explanation of this circumstance? It has been demonstrated that, of nearly all trees, the eucalyptus absorbs the greatest amount of water. Two seedlings—a blue gum and a plum—were placed with their roots in water, and the height of the water was carefully marked. The plants were kept in a warm atmosphere and examined at the end of twenty-four hours. The little eucalyptus had disposed of four times the water that the plum had been able to take up.

Seeing that blue gums increase in height with great rapidity, often growing many inches a day in a hot position, the amount of moisture taken up increases on a greatly progressive scale. And this is just what brings about the downfall of the malarial mosquito. To complete its life cycle it is necessary that this insect should pass its larval stage in pools of water. With the coming of the eucalyptus these pools and indeed all marshy places disappear, the breeding spots of the mosquitoes are gone, and in time the insects vanish altogether.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Can Any One Really Tell Just Where It Is Located?

The east retains a somewhat condescending attitude toward the middle west, and in its friendliest moments speaks of the plainsmen as "first rate raw material," as if the middle west existed and had somehow a local habitation and a name.

The middle west itself is by no means so sure about that. Although the prairies begin at Batavia, N. Y., Buffalonians resent being termed middle westerners. Omaha I should describe as unquestionably middle western, yet there are middle westerners who repudiate Nebraska and only tepidly accept Kansas, while St. Louis and Kansas City belong to the middle west according to some authorities, to the south according to others as vociferous.

By general consent Minnesota belongs to the northwest. However, if you go halfway from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., all of Minnesota lies behind you. In Chicago they say: "Why, man, alive, there's nothing western about us! This is the interior." A dear soul in Montana remarked to me: "How jolly to hear that you came from the east! I'm an easterner myself. I lived in Iowa."

Where, then, is the middle west? In the words of the immortal Artemus, I answer, "Nowhere—nor anywhere else."—Rollin Lynde Hartt in Century Magazine.

The Height of Trees.

When one is out for a walk it is a very common thing to wish to know the height of a particular tree which happens to catch the eye. When the sun is shining it is possible accurately to measure the height of the tree from the shadow it casts on the ground. In order to do so a stick must be set upright in the ground so that its shadow falls beside the shadow of the tree. Then, as the length of the stick's shadow to the stick's height, so is the length of the tree's shadow to the tree's height. For example, suppose a two and a half foot stick shows a shadow three feet long and the tree's shadow is eighteen feet long. Therefore the tree is six times as high as the stick, which shows that the height of the tree will be fifteen feet.

He Was Short.

Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out.

The storekeeper, though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her in a gentle voice: "You're a penny short!"

"No; you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.

Well Named.

"A wonderful man is my uncle," said little Binks, "so very original and witty."

He says he called his dog "Sausage" because it was half bread, his goat "Nearly" because it was "all butt" and his prize cockerel "Robinson" because it "Crussed"—Exchange.

A Sure Winner.

"I've been stuck at different times on cotton, tobacco, oranges and corn."

"Well?"

"Now I think I'll invest in a coal mine. That crop is never a failure, and there's always a demand for the output."—Kansas City Journal.

Bitter.

"Who is that foolish man that is in love with you?"

"How do you know he is foolish?"

"He is in love with you."—Houston Post.

Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore.—Franklin.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

D. E. Baker, Pastor.

The hard winter seems to be over and the coal famine is broken and the services at the church is growing in interest and attendance. The Sunday school which meets at 10:00 every Sunday morning with W. D. Stewart Supt., is getting to where it is a puzzle to know just how to take care of it. The largest attendance last Sunday since the hard winter set in. The prayer meeting with Bible study which meets every Wednesday evening is larger in attendance than for some time.

The Sunday morning themes are along the line of thought of reward for Christian service. Topic for next Sunday at 11 a. m. The Victor's Life Food. The evening topic along the thought of God's dealings with Pharaoh and the Children of Israel in Egypt is gaining in attention and attendance. Topic for Sunday evening at 7:30, The Nile Turned into Blood. The public is especially invited to attend these services. A hearty welcome will meet you at the door, with kindness and good will, shall be your portion with a good old gospel message while you remain and good wishes with a continuous return will be yours as you go away. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m.

We want so much to put one of our electrically operated Apollo Player-Pianos in a home in Ontario that we will make a big discount on the first one, knowing that enough orders will follow to warrant the sacrifice. It plays by hand and pedals also. A letter of inquiry will do no harm. Or you may ask Mrs. Weese in Ontario. Wise Piano House, Boise, Idaho. 471f

Ontario Laundry

Down Town Office Everhart's

The Farmer

The farmer is the man who feeds us all. If the farmer should quit work the whole world would have to go out of business. He is the most important factor in the world today—always has been—always will be.

This bank has many loyal patrons. Farmers are conducting their business along modern lines these days, the same as other business men. They are the solid, reliable, men of the community and every bank has reason to feel proud of its farmer friends. The accommodations of our bank are always at the disposal of the farmers. You are invited to make out bank your headquarters when in town. Our interests are mutual, and we will be glad to serve you.

First National Bank

Ontario, Oregon

"A GOOD BANK IN A GOOD COUNTRY"

THE UNIVERSAL INSTRUMENT

Thirty years ago the telephone was a luxury. Today, through personal initiative and private enterprise, it has become a necessity within the reach of everybody. Where once a business had but one telephone with a limited talking range, today that business has service with a range three-quarters of a continent broad, and every branch of every business is linked to every other by an intercommunicating telephone system.

The telephone has earned its responsible place and there are now 8,000,000 Bell telephones in this country, over which go 26,000,000 talks daily.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

Malheur Home Telephone Co.

REX Lime-Sulphur Solution

The Rex Spray Companies, and there are nine of them, have specialized for **TWENTY ONE YEARS** in the manufacture of spray materials, and are the originators of the concentrated commercial Lime Sulphur Solution, also "REX" Arsenate of Lead, which have always carried the name of "REX."

During this twenty one years of existence we have had incessant competition with imitators and the "just as good" people who have attempted to manufacture a like product or a "substitute."

Some competitors claim that 80 to 100 pounds of their "substitute" will equal 1-50 gallon barrel of "REX" Lime-Sulphur Solution. **WITH SULPHUR AS THE ONLY ACTIVE INGREDIENT, IN A PREPARATION OF THIS NATURE, CAN 80 TO 100 POUNDS OF A "SUBSTITUTE" EQUAL IN STRENGTH THE 134 POUNDS OF SULPHUR IN ACTUAL SOLUTION, AS IS IN EACH 50 GALLON BARREL OF "REX" LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION?**

"REX" sprays have stood the "test" and have never been found wanting by any State Experimental Station or by the Federal Government.

Realizing that the FRUIT GROWERS are interested in taking a profit on the supplies they purchase as well as on the fruit they produce, we take pleasure in offering "REX" Lime-Sulphur Solution at as low a price, and if purchased by our clubbing plan, at a much lower price than any of the "substitutes."

Our prices and terms are as follows:

1 barrel to 9 barrels, 18c per gallon, plus \$1.50 for each container.

10 barrels to carload (60 barrels), 16c per gallon, plus \$1.50 for each container.

Carload and over, 15c per gallon, plus \$1.50 for each container.

TERMS: Net cash 30 days from date of invoice, after 30 days all accounts to be secured by bankable notes.

DISCOUNTS: We allow a 10 per cent cash discount, on "REX" Lime-Sulphur Solution, for cash in full, and all at one delivery, before March 1st, 1917, and 5 per cent cash discount after March 1st, 1917.

REFUND: We refund \$1.50 for each "REX" Lime-Sulphur barrel returned to our factory, in good condition for re-filling, within 30 days from date of delivery, and \$1.00 when so returned within 60 days. All deliveries made before March 20th, 1917, have return privilege of 30 days after that date.

Talk with your neighbor and make up a club of 10 barrels or over and save this profit.

Let us help you to "specialize" in your spraying operations this year.

PAYETTE VALLEY REX SPRAY COMPANY

Factory at Washoe Siding.

Phone 296-J2.

Payette, Idaho.