

No. 5222.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Ontario, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on Mch. 5, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Table of resources including Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. bonds, Bonds, securities, etc., Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, Furniture and fixtures, Real estate, Net amount due from approved reserve agents, Net amount due from banks and bankers, Exchanges for clearing house, Outside checks and other cash items, Notes of other national banks, Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank, Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.

LIABILITIES.

Table of liabilities including Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid, Circulating notes outstanding, Net amount due to banks and bankers, Demand deposits, Individual deposits subject to check, Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, Postal savings deposits, State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank, Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or more notice), Certificates of deposit, Other time deposits.

State of Oregon, County of Malheur, ss: I, H. B. Cockrum, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1917. W. W. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: A. L. COCKRUM, L. B. COCKRUM, J. D. BILLINGSLEY, Directors.

AVAILABLE LAND FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY IS ABOUT 265,000 MEN

Reserve, However, More Vast Than Any White Nation's Except Russia—Can Raise Twenty Million—Industrial Capacity Is Impressive.

President Is Commander In Chief Over All—Directing Force Is General Staff, of Which Major General Hugh L. Scott Is Chief.

AVAILABLE organized land forces of the United States today amount, roughly, to 265,000 officers and men, made up of 125,000 regulars and 140,000 national guardsmen, including both those still in the federal service and those under state control.

The exact figures are known only to the war department at Washington, but recent reports give a close idea of what the organizations represent in fighting strength.

In his last annual report Secretary of War Baker stated that the actual strength of the regular army on June 30, 1916, including the Philippine scouts, was 107,541 officers and men.

In the year beginning July 1 last, by the national defense act of June 3, 1916, the army was to be increased to 128,807 officers and men, divided as follows:

Table showing military units: Infantry, 28 regiments (35,224); Cavalry, 12 regiments (17,287); Field artillery, 2 regiments (2,884); Engineers, 2 regiments and 1 mounted company (2,196); Coast artillery corps (2,422); Staff corps and departments (18,224); Philippine scouts (5,728); Miscellaneous (12,851).

Total enlisted strength (including medical department) 138,897.

Exceptional difficulties have been found in carrying out this program for increasing the army. On account of the remarkable industrial activity of the country, recruiting is and has been since the increase was authorized at a very low ebb. It is therefore probable that the estimate of 125,000 as the strength of the regular army errs on the side of optimism, and 115,000 may be closer the true figure.

National Guard.

The strength of the national guard in federal service on Sept. 30 last was 135,737 officers and men, divided as follows:

Table showing National Guard strength by state: Alabama (4,694), Arizona (863), Arkansas (2,723), California (8,298), Colorado (943), Connecticut (2,521), Delaware (573), District of Columbia (2,125), Florida (1,225), Idaho (1,118), Illinois (8,497), Indiana (3,182), Iowa (4,322), Kansas (2,999), Kentucky (2,259), Louisiana (86), Maine (1,306), Maryland (2,104), Michigan (4,320), Minnesota (4,915), Mississippi (1,398), Missouri (2,529), Montana (1,049), Nebraska (1,718), New Hampshire (1,412), New Jersey (4,135), New Mexico (83), New York (11,852), North Carolina (1,386), North Dakota (894), Ohio (7,412), Oklahoma (1,309), Oregon (318), Pennsylvania (13,776), Rhode Island (614), South Carolina (2,571), South Dakota (988), Tennessee (2,514), Texas (4,566), Utah (791), Vermont (50), Virginia (2,511), Washington (1,110), Wisconsin (4,112), Wyoming (89).

To show how the forces of the regular army are dispersed the geographical distribution on June 30, 1916, the last date for which definite figures have been made public, are given here: United States and Mexico, 79,828; Alaska, 702; Philippines (regulars), 11,884; Philippines (scouts), 5,728; China, 1,274; Porto Rico, 714; Hawaii, 8,445; canal zone, 7,000; miscellaneous, 610; total, 107,941.

Vast Unorganized Forces.

While the present organized forces are minute, the reserve man power of the United States is more vast than that of any white nation except Russia.

According to the census of 1910 (since when the increase has been great), the reserve militia of the United States, by which is meant the males aged between eighteen and forty-four years, not included in the organized forces, amounted to 20,538,347 men.

The above total does not include the men of the insular possessions except

Hawaii. These could produce another 2,000,000 men of military age.

France is said now to have one person out of every six in her population serving in the army or navy. If the United States and her insular possessions ever made such an effort, taking the present population as 112,000,000, the president would have at his disposal no less than 18,000,000 men.

This is probably more men than Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey together have in the field today.

Unapproached Industrial Power.

If the unorganized manhood strength of the United States is imposing, the industrial capacity of the nation is even more impressive.

With less than one-tenth of the world's population, we make nearly one-third of all the things produced.

In iron and steel, for instance, we turn out more than Great Britain and Germany, the two next largest producers, do together.

Some observers have estimated the present industrial capacity of the United States at as much as all the rest of the world put together. While this is perhaps an overestimate, large scale production has been carried to such a fine point here that no nation can approach us in the total produced per worker.

The average American produces more per hour of labor than the citizen of any other nation. We rely on mechanical power three times more per man than does Great Britain, four times more than Germany and five times more than France.

The committee on industrial preparedness of the national consulting board is just about completing an inventory of the nation's war resources.

While the organization which was to result from this inventory has only just been started, the work of investigation done indicates in the clearest manner the factory strength of this country.

In a preliminary report Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the committee, stated that there are more than 30,000 manufacturing concerns in the United States which can render important service in the event of war. No plant is included in this list whose annual output is less than \$100,000.

The inventory is in the hands of the great engineering societies of the country, which have had committees at work in every state.

The United States marine corps is independent of both the army and the navy, and its small strength should perhaps be added to that of the two main services when estimating the total organized belligerent power of the nation. The authorized strength of the corps is 15,027 officers and men of all classifications, and the ranks are nearly full.

Various schemes for army reserve bodies were incorporated in the national defense act of last year, but these provisions have not been in force long enough to produce results of importance. For instance, of 50,000 reserve officers provided for a total of less than 500 has been commissioned.

Organization of the Army.

The commander in chief of the army (as of the navy also) is the president of the United States.

His representative, who carries out his wishes, is the secretary of war, Newton D. Baker.

The directing force of the army is the general staff. Major General Hugh L. Scott is now chief of staff, and his assistant is Major General Tucker H. Bliss. Scouted about them in Washington are army experts of various ranks, who are supposed to do the thinking about general problems for the whole army.

Should the United States send a military expedition abroad the commander would undoubtedly be one of the seven active major generals. These are given below, with their present assignments and headquarters:

- Leonard Wood, eastern department, Governors Island, New York. J. Franklin Bell, western department, San Francisco. Thomas H. Barry, central department, Chicago. Frederick Funston, southern department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, general staff, Washington. Tasker H. Bliss, general staff, Washington. John J. Pershing, Eighth brigade, Columbus, N. M.

HOW OUR ARMY OF 265,000 COMPARES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Table comparing military strength: United States (265,000 total strength, 4,500,000 reserves), Germany (580,000 total strength, 4,500,000 reserves), France (450,000 total strength, 4,000,000 reserves), Russia (4,000,000 total strength, 2,000,000 reserves), Austria-Hungary (2,000,000 total strength, 2,000,000 reserves), Italy (2,000,000 total strength, 2,000,000 reserves), Great Britain (250,000 total strength, 2,000,000 reserves), Holland (142,500 total strength, 142,500 reserves), Switzerland (142,500 total strength, 142,500 reserves), Japan (250,000 total strength, 250,000 reserves).

Saves Eggs. Royal Baking Powder makes it possible to produce appetizing and wholesome cakes, muffins, cornbread, etc., with fewer eggs than are usually required. In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced and excellent results obtained by adding an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following tested recipe is a practical illustration: SPONGE CAKE. DIRECTIONS:—Ball sugar and water... The old method called for 6 eggs and no baking powder. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, adds more but healthful qualities to the food. No Alum. No Phosphate.

Drugs DRUGS Drugs. WHILE WE CARRY STATIONERY AND MANY OTHER LINES SUCH AS ARE FOUND IN ALL DRUG STORES, WE MAKE OUR SPECIALTY, THE THING WE EMPHASIZE MOST, OUR DRUGS AND OUR ABILITY TO SUPPLY YOUR NEED FOR PRESCRIPTIONS. O. G. Luehrs, Druggist.

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