

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.



THE PLEDGE.

I pledge my allegiance to the Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

LIFTERS AND LEANERS.

Everyone realizes that many men, who tho willing cannot answer the first call to the colors, others there are who should never answer to such a call; but there is no reason for any man to refuse to do his bit toward aiding in the success of patriotic movements especially those which have for their purpose the bettering of conditions for those who are willing to give their lives to their country.

Men who refuse to do their part and devote all of their time to their own private business are worse than unpatriotic. They are parasites taking advantage of those who are willing to work and give a part of their time to the cause of freedom and humanity.

In every community there are two classes of citizens. One class is that which may be designated as "lifters". The other, and it is generally the most numerous is composed of the "leaners".

The lifter is the man who makes possible every constructive effort looking to the betterment of conditions in his community. He is to be found among those who aid in every good cause in the state and nation. He is the man on whom people depend when they want something done. He is willing to work himself and willing to work with others to attain a desired end. He is an example of good citizenship. He is the man who while intent on making a success of his own affairs is willing to devote a portion of his time and energy to the betterment of slacker.

The leaner is a variegated specimen. Not only will he not give his time, his counsel or his money to the advancement of a public cause, but more often than not he will be found knocking every good work. Many times these leaners are those who profit most by the work which the lifter performs for by tending strictly by his little private affairs, he takes advantage of his big bearded competitor who recognizes his civic duties and advances the interests of the whole community.

The American people are face to face with a war. No man knows what will be demanded of the nation before the battle flags are flurled. This is no time or place for leaners. Every man and every woman, yes every boy and girl should join the ranks of the lifters. Petty differences should cease, personal feelings should be submerged. The united efforts of 100 million Americans should be registered in the cause of freedom for all man kind.

Unless all people unite the work will fall on the unselfish citizens who realize their duty. Do not wait to be asked to perform your duty. Do not wait to be asked to join the Red Cross society or any other organization working for the cause, volunteer. And after you join cheerfully perform the work that devolves upon you. Do not lean on the officers. Help them to lift the load. Be a lifter and not a leaner.

COMPARE THE CAUSE.

The war of the Revolution was fought for the principal of freedom from taxation without representation. When it started there were few who thot of severance of relations with the British crown. The war of 1812 was fought because a comparatively small number of men were taken from American ships and impressed into British service. The United States is entering the world war because her citizens, men, women and children have been murdered on the high seas without warning. Did ever a nation have a more just cause? As between the causes of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the present war with Germany, is there any comparison?

THE WATER SITUATION.

Every time a group of citizens gather in Ontario and engage in a discussion of civic affairs the conversation invariably turns to the water question. This is the one big, all inclusive problem which faces Ontario today. Its proper solution will enhance the health, happiness and prosperity of the city more than anything else. It is time that it is faced earnestly and seriously.

Ontario now has a half dozen companies selling water for general use and irrigation. None of these is strong enough to give entirely satisfactory service to its patrons. None of them are making a satisfactory profit to their stockholders, therefore no one is satisfied.

Why the situation is as it is probably is the fault of no one. These various companies each came into being to serve a definite purpose and was the best solution for the local problem at the time. The field is not one that is inviting to private capital but that should not deter the citizens from seeking its solution.

The city as either a municipal body, or as an irrigation district should immediately take steps to amalgamate all of the little systems and provide, not only for present needs but for a reasonable future growth, and this should be done at once. The city will never be able to entirely enforce sewerage regulation while the water situation remains as at present for there is not sufficient water, in portions of the city, to carry the sewage away, at least that was the statement made at the council meeting Monday evening. This is but another reason for tackling the water problem now.

CONCENTRATED EFFORTS NEEDED.

With the starting of so many different organizations having for their purpose aid of various kinds for soldiers and sailors, and the relief of their families, there is bound to be a great deal of duplication, and therefore waste of energy as well as money.

While this cannot be avoided entirely there should be a united effort on the part of all organizations to reduce this to a minimum. By so doing the time and ability of many patriotic and well meaning individuals can be directed toward productive activity. This applies to the efforts of all the various patriotic organizations.

A step has been taken looking toward this result in the formation of the conservation, committees throuout the state. Ontario's committee which was formed last Friday has representatives from practically every civic body. It is a clearing house for effort, for material, for labor, for information. To make this truly successful individuals and societies should keep the Chairman and vice Chairman informed of their needs and of their efforts. Regular reports should be made and when an assigned task is completed the officers should have immediate knowledge, so that no other society or organization will duplicate the work.

BE EFFICIENT.

Speaking of efficiency in the effort of various societies at work on war problems this sentiment found in the address of President Wilson at the dedication of the American Red Cross building in Washington Saturday seems most appropo. The President said:

"And I think it is not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and Philanthropy, and I think that it is not very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort, and I hope that most, if not all, of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised, if not through the Red Cross, then through some already constituted and experienced organization.

That man is disloyal to the United States who by his speech asserts that the government is impelled by any other motive than that of justice in entering the war. Not only is he disloyal but he is uttering a falsehood, such speech for the good of the nation should be curbed.

Before the war German sympathizers blamed the President for objecting to Germany's proscribed area, and submarine warfare. It seems never to occur to them to object to the Kaiser's defining such an area or starting the sea warfare.

A SOPRANO-TENOR

By NORMAN THORNDYKE

After a number of ventures in a musical-theatrical way I organized a comic opera company, which I took "on the road." My singers were not such as one expects to hear at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, but were good enough for the audiences they were intended for. When I was examining candidates for my first lady's part a young woman came to me who desired the position. I tried her voice, but could not quite place it. It was not exactly a soprano nor was it exactly an alto, being between the two. Sometimes it sounded a little like a man's tenor. I did not exactly fancy it, but no other woman presented herself for the position except one who wanted too large a salary, and I engaged the applicant. Miss Winifred Richie she gave as her real name and told me that I was at liberty to use it on the bills.

Miss Richie was a very good looking young woman. She was attractive in all respects excepting that in ordinary conversation her voice was pitched rather low for a woman and seemed a trifle harsh. But this did not prevent her turning the heads of several of the male singers. Maricelli, my tenor, whose real name was O'Grady, became desperately smitten with her, and his attentions being not to her liking I was in constant dread of losing one or both of them in the middle of the season and out on the road, where I could not repair the deficiency.

The trouble with O'Grady was that he was not a man of any refinement, and no rebuff could stand him off. One day my leading lady came to me and said that if I did not find a way to relieve her of his attentions she would take the matter into her own hands. "What course will you take?" I asked. "Will you stick a pin in him?"

"No; I'll stick nothing into him, but he'll get an eye that will keep him off the boards for a week." I smiled at the idea of a woman repelling a lover in such fashion. Then I asked her in what way O'Grady offended her. She replied that in love scenes on the stage which they were compelled to act together he was much more demonstrative than was necessary in a stage embrace.

I had a talk with O'Grady, in which I told him that Miss Richie would no longer accept his attentions, and unless he would let her alone I would send him off as soon as I could replace him. But my warning was not effective. In the very next performance he offended again. Nothing occurred until the curtain was lowered at the end of the act, when Miss Richie landed a blow on O'Grady's eye that turned it a sickly green.

I was much put out with Miss Richie for incapacitating my tenor and rated her soundly.

"Miss Turnlee, my understudy," she said, "is quite capable of taking my part, and I will take O'Grady's part."

"What?" "I'll take O'Grady's part. I can sing tenor."

After she had convinced me that she was serious I tried her voice and found that it was a far better tenor than soprano.

"What does this mean?" I asked her. "It means that I can sing in two different voices." The next performance was given as she had suggested. Miss Richie being dressed as a man, and she produced a far better impression than O'Grady. Indeed, as a man singer, she was of far more value to me than O'Grady or than she was in a soprano's part. His love for Miss Richie had not been enhanced by the blow he had received from her, and now that he had been discharged on account of it he was in a fury with her. He rushed into the wings and began to abuse her. When she had given him the black eye she had taken him unaware. Now he confronted her as an enemy. But she had the advantage of being untrammelled by skirts and stepped toward him with clinched fists. Naturally averse to such an altercation with a woman he had so recently loved, he retreated. But she followed him up and by a quick stroke landed her fist under his jaw, lifted him off his feet and sent him sprawling on the boards.

Hearing something drop, I ran to the scene of action and prevented any more fighting. I put O'Grady out and told him not to show himself to me or any of my company again.

The next day I made a new contract with Miss Richie, doubling her salary, to sing tenor parts and put her understudy permanently in her place. My tenor was soon recognized by a few persons who had seen him in a woman's part, and it began to be whispered that he was Miss Richie and not Signor Maraccherio, as he was advertised. The fact that I had a woman singing a man's parts drew the curious, and my attendance increased. In time they became so large that I gave my tenor another raise, and finally he was receiving as much in a month as before he had received in a year.

I brought my company back to my starting point when the warm weather came on and disbanded it. I asked Miss Richie if she would sign a contract for the next year, and she agreed to do so on condition that her true sex should be known. Then a secret came out.

Tom Thurston, a good tenor singer who could sing marvelously like a woman in falsetto, hearing that I wanted a soprano, had appeared to me in woman's garb and applied for the place as Miss Richie.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Ontario, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917

RESOURCES.		
1. a. Loans and discounts	402,442.29	
2. Overdrafts, unsecured	1.39	
3. U. S. bonds:		
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	22,500.00	
4. Bonds, securities, etc.:		
b. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	\$ 1,500.00	
c. Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	5,000.00	
d. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	29,594.11	
Total bonds, securities, etc.	36,194.11	
5. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	3,000.00	
6. Furniture and fixtures	7,415.43	
7. Real estate owned other than banking house	2,000.00	
8. a. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	5,800.53	
b. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	54,426.23	60,316.81
9. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20)	46,584.11	46,584.11
10. Exchanges for clearing house	504.96	
11. a. Outside checks and other cash items, b. Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3.71	151.76
12. Notes of other national banks		5,245.00
13. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		57,796.70
14. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		1,125.00
Total		\$645,253.27
LIABILITIES.		
15. Capital stock paid in		\$50,000.00
16. Surplus fund		\$50,000.00
17. a. Undivided profits	\$ 11,729.99	
b. Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	5,529.22	3,210.67
18. Circulating notes outstanding		22,500.00
19. Net amount due to banks and bankers (other than included in 29 or 30)		13,583.85
20. Demand deposits:		
21. Individual deposits subject to check		209,588.87
22. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		75,268.42
23. Certified checks		16.32
24. Cashiers Checks outstanding		2,509.00
25. Postal savings deposits		963.79
26. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		5,000.00
Total demand deposits, items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40 and 41		\$298,346.40
27. Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or more notice):		
28. Certificates of deposit		78,313.51
29. Other time deposits		34,298.84
Total of time deposits, items 28, 29, and 42		\$112,612.35
Total		\$645,253.27
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.		
H. B. COCKRUM, Cashier.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1917.		
W. W. WOOD, Notary Public.		
Correct—Attest:		
A. L. COCKRUM, L. B. COCKRUM, J. D. BILLINGSLEY, Directors.		

Miss Black—'I'm disgusted with my dressmaker. My new costume doesn't fit a little bit!
Miss White—Well, I heard you tell her you wanted it "awful bad."—St. Louis Republic.

15 STALLIONS 15

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

At Palace Stable, NAMPA, IDAHO

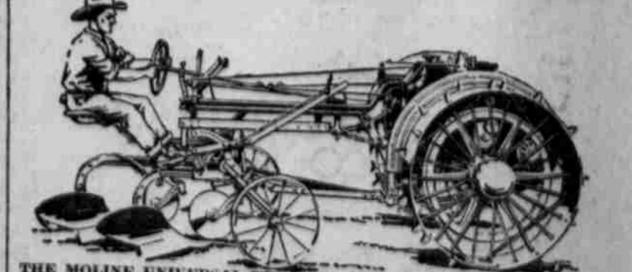
Saturday, May 26, 1917, at One O'Clock

Imported and American Bred Percheron, Belgians and Shires, from Two to Eight Years Old

REMEMBER

You will have an opportunity to buy Stallions at this sale with size and bone (also correct pedigree) that are equal in conformation to any you can find in the Northwest. Also a few Stallions that I have taken in exchange that I can recommend, that are broken to work. Three Imported German Coach Stallions, two well broken, two all harness, one an extra show Stallion; one trotting bred Stallion. One five year old Jack; Arrange to see horses before the sale. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. TERMS will be one-third cash, balance 6 months time, approved security. Two per cent discount for cash.

J. R. JUSTICE, Importer



THE MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR— for plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, haying, harvesting. All field work and 10 to 12 horse power on belt.—WHITE & QUICKERT. At Studebaker Co.