

The Ontario Argus

Geo K. Alken, Editor and Publisher.

Published Thursdays at Ontario, Oregon, and entered at the Ontario post office for distribution as 2nd class matter.

One year \$1.50. Six months \$1.00. Three months 60c. Single copy 5c.

THE PLEDGE.

I pledge my allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible with Liberty and Justice to all.

MEMORIAL DAY

This Memorial Day will be celebrated with a significance that from this time on will have a greater meaning. The honor which has been paid by a loving people for those who fought to make this nation possible and for those who saved it, will be accorded too, to those who fought and died that its life should not be stamped out under the iron heel of Prussian barbarism.

Honoring the dead, a custom long established among civilized nations, finds its noblest followers and highest expression among those who realize the heritage left them by the men and women who have gone before. It is almost a sacred custom, and in the proper observance of it makes this a holy day.

While it is natural at such a time to recall the deeds of valor of the heroes of past wars, it seems that on this Memorial Day of 1918 the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg are most appropriate and are attuned to the hearts strings of the American people who are bidding their sons good bye as they go to France.

While honoring the Memory of those who have already died in the struggle let us follow Lincoln's admonition:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

GET BEHIND THE WARM SPRINGS.

Will Ontario business men show their faith in Malheur County? Or will they, thru conservatism, allow an opportunity to aid its development pass without their support?

Briefly, that is the situation which presents itself for consideration regarding the financing of the Warm Springs Irrigation district. No more urgent or important problem has been presented to the people who should be interested for many years. It is of paramount importance.

Without a doubt every citizen who has knowledge of this section and its problems and possibilities knows what the storage of the Malheur waters at Warm Springs means for the Malheur Valley and the communities which are dependent upon it for their existence and continued prosperity. There is no argument on that score.

On every hand there is substantial evidence of what irrigation means in this arid country. The Warm Springs project has above and beyond any similar project in the West the endorsement of the most eminent engineers. It is the most feasible project yet undeveloped. But in spite of this, thru many years it has been the victim of fate. First one thing and then another has caused it to fail of fulfillment. And all the years have passed with the flood waters pouring on to the sea while thirty lands might have been transformed therewith into fertile acres.

The waste of the waters in the past has been a shame; but the continuation of that waste will be an everlasting disgrace to the men of this community. No more damning indictment could be charged against them than their failure to grasp the situation and seek its solution.

Not much is asked of Ontario in this matter. The project to finance it has been launched auspiciously at Vale. Men whose names are ones with which to conjure have evidenced their faith and backed their judgment with a signified willingness to put up their cash. Will Ontario men who should be equally interested meet them with an equal faith, and an equal manifestation thereof? This is a serious problem. It has

many angles and careful study should be given it. There should be no mistakes made. No premature judgment should be used, nor should there be evidence of timidity. The problem should be grasped. The men who have progressed thus far are well known. Their ability and their integrity recommend their proposal in no uncertain manner.

What they are and what they have done can be matched here in Ontario and a grave injustice will be done the community unless an earnest effort is made to further the project at this time.

AMERICAN SPORTS.

It used to be popular in many quarters to condemn most of the sporting games in which virile young Americans love to partake. No limit was set on the criticism for the ban was cast on everything from football, and prize fighting to auto racing.

Oponents of the game based their arguments principally on the ground that they were brutal in themselves and brutalizing in their effect both on the participants and spectators. They argued that instead of developing the players physically, the opposite was the result and much was said of the dangers of the athletic heart, the tendency toward enlarged arteries, the danger of developing muscles that when not used in later life became useless tissue, and objections of a similar nature.

They could see no validity in the reasons advanced by the champions of competitive games who declared with the authority of experience that football, baseball, boxing and similar games created or enhanced man's self reliance and self control. That the training for contest made strong men of boys often but partially developed, taught the unfettered individual the benefit of teamwork and by the rigorous discipline of the field fitted the young man for citizenship by teaching him that he could best succeed by co-operation with his fellows rather than by individual effort.

It is an axiom among those who have followed sport either amateur or professional, in this country that only so long as its devotees are clean and strong in body and mind, and that means in their daily life, can they hope for success. The highway of sporting life is strewn with fallen idols who have succumbed to the wiles of John Barley Corn and the evils of the bright lights.

Now in these war days come further vindication of the athlete. Among the names of American heroes whose feats of skill are winning honors for themselves and their nation in seething whirlwind of fighting in France there are many already familiar thruout the land for ability on gridiron or race track.

Among the many, one that has been frequently mentioned is that of Eddie Rickenbacher, the famous auto race driver, winner of many cups in bursts of speed against the world's best riders.

There is the one disputing the fact that the arve which today is guiding a fighting plane 20,000 feet above the earth, looping the loop to get the advantage of place in the fighting was steered and trained to a large degree in countless struggles for the pole in three-arrhilling races in years past.

As Wellington declared that Waterloo was won on the football fields kuby and Eaton, history may record and at least will give high place to the Judgment General Peeshing has already pronounced on the athletes who are fighting for Democracy in Europe today.

RED CROSS NOTES

The time for the allotment of dish towels will soon be up so this will probably be the last call for them. If you have any that you don't need or that you could very well get along without, please bring them to the Red Cross rooms where they will be sent to the cantonments.

The Ontario Red Cross congratulates Nyasa on the great success they made with their auction, as more than \$1500 was cleared from the sale.

Ms. C. A. Johnson of Valley View was in for some Red Cross supplies for the branch there Wednesday.

Mrs. Herbert Livingston reports the completion of the eighth layette by the seventh and sixth grades. The quality of the work done by the pupils has produced many commitments and in the report from headquarters the work is described as being "most satisfactory."

Mrs. Frank Hall was down from Nyasa for supplies Wednesday

TO CUT WHEAT USE ONE-HALF

Military Necessity Demands That Each American Eat Only 1 1/2 Pounds Wheat Products Weekly.

CORN AND OATS SUBSTITUTES.

Allies Must Have Wheat Enough to Maintain Their War Bread Till Next Harvest.

If we are to furnish the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1 1/2 pounds of wheat products weekly per person, the Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Household to use not to exceed a total of 1 1/2 pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1 1/2 pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trade.

PATRIOTISM

Thrift and Economy

THERE IS no distinction between the three words—they go hand in hand. To be Thrifty and Economical is Patriotic, and to be Patriotic is to be Thrifty and Economical.

Thrift, from an economical standpoint, means frugality, prevention of waste and judgment in buying. This definition, we believe, is sensible Economy. Therefore, sensible economy consists of spending money wisely—buying reliable and best qualities at the lowest possible price.

Buying at this store is a sure step in the road to true, patriotic, sensible economy. And right here let us direct your attention to the fact that our regular every-day-the-year-round prices are low, and in many instances lower than present market conditions would justify us in making.

PORCH AND House Dresses

Are featured in a generous assortment of Plaid Gingham in Pink, Lavender and Blue effects, in attractive styles with large collar and cuffs. These Garments are cut generously full and the quality of the material that goes into their making makes them unusually good values.

\$2.25 TO \$6.00

HOUSE DRESSES

HARMON Electric BRAND

"Famed-For-Fit"

Special Features

The Adjustable Hem
Extra Width over Hips
Comfortable and Roomy Arm-holes
Eye even Straps with Strong Thread
Center Back Seam of Skirt Lined
Double Stitched Waist Shoulder Seams
Well Made, Smooth Finished Button
holes
Doublewear Undersewn Shields
Sixteen Stitches to hold each Button
Made in a Clean and Sanitary Factory
Not made by Child Labor

Voile Dresses

—In pretty styles of combination Challie designs, with plain colors of White, Pink and Lavendar. Not many left, so if you are looking for a made Voile Dress, come in at Once.

Priced at—
\$6.50 to \$12.50

White Wash Shirts

—Made of good quality, Gabardine, Pique and Beachcloth.

Size 24 to 36 in waist.
\$1.95 to \$5.50

Sleeveless Coatees....

—In pretty shades of Rose, Chartruse, Gray and White, with large roll collar, and some are in reversible styles.

In Coats, Suits and Dresses

We still have a good assortment and of the very newest styles and materials.

SUNSHADE HATS

Made for Work, Recreation, and Service and of the very best Mexican straw. There are many new styles to choose from.

Work Hats 25c to 65c
Recreation Hats . 75c to \$2.00
Service Hats . . . 25c to 75c

See the new
PLAID SILK
GINGHAMS
and new
FOULARDS

RADER'S

ONTARIO, OREGON

New
NEMO Corset
New
WARNER'S
Corset