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Lost—One brown suit case, on cemetery road to Cairo, Sunday morning. Notify J. P. Hill, Nyssa, Or.—25-2t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
Two saddle horses. One sorrel, 8 year old gelding, stands 15 hands, branded a lazy on right shoulder. One pinto, red and white horse, glass eye, black mane and tail, branded on left stifle. Finder receives \$25 reward.—A. McWilliams, Ontario, Or.; phone 150. 25

FOR RENT.
Five-room house close in; nice lawn and shrubs, lot of shade. Apply J. W. Schloss, Phone 97-m. 25

BUY W.S.S.
FOR SALE—A fine driving or saddle horse and good buggy. \$70 takes both.—R. J. Dickson, Ontario, Oregon. 26-1t

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MALHEUR COUNTY.

Lester E. Purcell, plaintiff, vs. Edith M. Purcell, defendant.

To Edith M. Purcell, defendant: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in the above entitled court and cause, on or before the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication to-wit: on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, namely for a decree of absolute divorce forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for the care and custody of Clara I. Purcell and Samuel C. Purcell, minor children of plaintiff and defendant. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for six consecutive weeks in the Ontario Argus, a weekly newspaper published in and of general circulation in Malheur County, Oregon, under and by virtue of an order of the Hon. Dalton Biggs, Circuit Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Oregon. Dated at chambers at Ontario, Oregon, the 11th day of March, 1918.

Date of first publication, June 27, 1918.

Date of last publication, August 8, 1918.

C. Mc GONAGILL, Attorney for plaintiff, Residing at Ontario, Oregon.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

The Lane county war board has recommended that the county court purchase side arms for 75 deputy sheriffs. Destruction of the Johnson sawmill at Coquille by fire threw 40 men out of employment and caused a loss of \$40,000.

Four serious fires which were burning near the Klamath national forest have been extinguished and two others are under control.

Sales of white flour may be resumed by Oregon dealers beginning Friday, July 5, under permission granted by the food administration.

C. E. Rickards was shot and instantly killed by his divorced wife on the Rickards ranch, east of The Dalles. Mrs. Rickards used a rifle.

Oregon ranks fourth among the states in the percentage of physicians furnished to the medical reserve corps of the United States army and navy.

A census of North Bend completed recently by a directory concern shows an increase in the population of more than 1500 during the last two years.

Designated spruce camps under government supervision are to work 10 hours a day during July to meet an emergency need for airplane materials.

The Astoria school board received a letter from the capital issues committee of Washington declining to authorize the proposed \$125,000 issue of school district bonds for new school buildings.

The cranberry marshes in the vicinity of Astoria are now in full bloom. Oldtime cranberry growers admit that they have never seen anything like the bloom on the marshes that is seen this year.

The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon Chiropractic association will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4, 5 and 6, at Portland, with delegates present from all sections of the state.

All men in attendance at the summer school of the University of Oregon will be required to take part in a track meet to be held on Kincaid field on the afternoon of July 4. The contest will be between companies.

The little village of Harbor which nestled on the south side of the Chetco river in Curry county, is reported to have been practically wiped out by a fire which started in the C. & O. logging camp in the neighborhood.

Approximately 200, or 10 per cent of the 2000 selected men sent to Camp Lewis from Oregon under the last call are being turned back by the examiners as "rejects." The percentage has risen so high that draft leaders are in dismay.

State Fuel Administrator Fred J. Holmes has announced that the government will not curtail supplies of fuel oil to steamers and railroads of the northwest. About one-half of the oil consumed in Oregon is said to go to these two classes of users.

The first completed initiative petition providing for repeal of laws of the last legislature fixing compensation for publication of legal notices and requiring advertisement of delinquent taxes in newspapers were filed with the secretary of state.

The Lebanon Canning company has just completed a \$2000 addition to the plant in Lebanon and have added about \$5000 in new machinery and equipment which will about double the capacity of the plant for handling fruit and vegetables for canning purposes.

A return to the manufacture and use of victory bread, with 25 per cent substitute and 75 per cent wheat flour, on the part of bakers and hotel and restaurant men of the state for the summer is authorized in notifications sent from the state food administration.

The state highway commission has received notice from the government that it has approved the project for grading six miles of the highway between Union and Telocast, on the old Oregon Trail. This is a post road project. The estimated cost is \$30,000.

Prohibitionists of Oregon, assembled in convention at Portland Saturday, with J. P. Newell as chairman and Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh as secretary, endorsed the candidacy of Oswald West for United States senator and George M. Brown for attorney general.

Representative Sinnott has introduced a bill authorizing citizens of Malheur county to go over into Idaho to cut timber for fencing and firewood. Under the present law a settler living in one state cannot cut timber for domestic use on public lands of another state.

To provide for the welfare of the men employed in the production of spruce for airplanes in the logging camps and sawmills of western Oregon and Washington, the war camp community service section of the Post-Office commission is planning an energetic campaign in co-operation with the staff of Colonel Eric P. Blaque, commanding the Portland headquarters of the United States signal corps.

Further reduction in stocks of West Coast lumber mills by 12,516,104 feet is reported in the bulletin of the West Coast association. The excess of shipments over production during the past five weeks aggregates 53,573,327 feet and has served to make a big hole in surplus stocks.

Further increase of street railway fares in Portland, to 7 or 8 cents, may be forecast by an agreement reached by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and its employees, to submit the issue of increased wage, demanded by the carmen, to the national war labor board.

R. Stannard, of Curry county, was given the democratic nomination for representative from Coos and Curry, and R. J. Moore, of Newberg, the democratic nomination for representative from Tillamook and Yamhill counties, in a drawing held by Secretary Olcott to break ties between the men.

The Oregon public service commission wired Senator McNary asking him to urge that a representative of the state commission be placed on the local freight traffic commission. A shipper, it was asserted, would only represent one locality while a commissioner would represent an entire state.

The Lane county court will at once place, on the principal highways of the county, signs warning tourists and others that they will be prosecuted if they exceed the speed limit of 25 miles an hour with automobile. It is determined by the court to prevent wear of the roads through excessive speeding if it is possible to curb the speed fiends.

Out of a total of 646 accidents reported to the state industrial accident commission for the week ending June 27, seven were fatal, as follows: A. Weisenfeld, Astoria, shipbuilding; T. J. Baty, Portland, shipbuilding; John F. Casey, Taklma, mining; H. W. Res, Portland, shipbuilding; Oscar Cornelius, Brighton, lumbering; Yancy Cooper, Horing, lumbering.

Captain H. E. Williams, Lieutenant J. W. Knecker and 42 members of the Oregon state military police are in Pendleton. The entire company will remain for about two weeks, undergoing a course of intensive training to prepare them for duty when the need comes. They will be assigned to posts as patrols in the wheat country during the harvest and hauling season.

The sale of 100,000,000 feet of timber on the Klamath reservation of the Pelican Bay Lumber company has just been approved by the government. The price paid was \$3.35 per 1000 feet. This timber lies in the northern Mount Scott unit, and is directly adjacent to the 200,000,000 feet of timber in the Crater lake and Paulina national forests, bought two years ago by this same company.

J. P. Logan, who has operated the Kings Valley Flouring mill on Lucklomite river in Benton county for 50 years, and who more than half a century ago built dams to furnish water power for the mill, has instituted injunction proceedings against the Charles K. Spaulding Logging company, of Salem, and the public service commission, which will test the constitutionality of the boom franchise law passed by the last legislature.

A price of \$2.20 a bushel at Portland for wheat of the 1918 crop, as against \$2.05 for the crop of 1917, has been fixed by the food administration. Allowing for the 25 per cent increase in the freight rate on wheat from the interior to Portland, the farmers will still receive about 12 1/2 cents a bushel more for their wheat than they did in the past season. The new crop will be at least 10,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1917, and the added wealth that will go to the grain producers will be about \$25,000,000 over what they received last year.

Grades on wheat and rules covering corn grading are amended in a few particulars in a new order issued by the public service commission covering the grain inspection department. The new order will become effective July 15. The principal change relative to wheat grades covers hard red spring wheat, which under the present rules is subdivided into four classes, but under the new rules will be divided into but three classes, these being dark northern spring, northern spring and red spring, the red spring humpback grade now in use being eliminated.

There accrued to the state of Oregon on Monday \$236,062.11 from the United States good roads fund, making a total of \$472,124.42 to the credit of the state from that fund. None of it has yet been used, but projects have been approved calling for an estimated total of \$436,983.80. These projects will not be affected by the recent announcement of the United States highways council discouraging new highway under takings, as the projects approved are deemed to be "vitally important toward the winning of the war or for the movement of essential commodities." The federal aid road act provided a fund of \$78,657.37 for the state of Oregon in 1916, double that amount for 1917 and treble the amount for 1918. Seven projects have been approved in Oregon. In five of these federal participation is to be 50 per cent, while in the other two federal participation is for a stated amount something less than 50 per cent. The projects cover a total of 111 miles.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Prove Voluntary System Was No Mistake—Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of his first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible in handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary effort.

The Three Systems.

"The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable re-action. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. On the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require \$4,800,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about \$45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country.

"Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because of the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great desire of loyal Americans to serve their country.

Results Enormous.

"The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 20,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 250,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about 50,000,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 200,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting from 1,000,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 20,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 150,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed.

"The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our Army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of the food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England.

"The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. This mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation, as well as other mat-

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