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A LONG WAY TO BERLIN.

What a man does depends upon what he thinks. Ofttimes desire is father of the deed, and therefore has a lot to do with action. This is true of a nation, as a unit and for that reason it is mighty imperative at this time that every American think straight.

The greatest danger at this time, so far as the American people are concerned is that in their intense desire to see Germany crushed they get the notion into their heads that Germany is crushed now. Such belief does exist in many minds and is evident in daily conversations since the drive this week.

On every side one can hear such remarks as these:

"We've got them going." "They can't budge the allies line." "Hindenburg is making his last big effort."

We all hope that these statements reflect the facts, but they are poor material on which to base action.

If everyone believed them there would be a slackening of war work. Interest would begin to center on the peace terms and what disposition would be made of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. And all the while Germany would continue fighting.

Nothing counts now but winning the war and every effort should be directed toward that end. So far as America is concerned, "we have just begun to fight," and our boys over there have for the first time felt the force of a great German drive. This then, is no time to begin to count time on Germany. That time will come when the German people cry, "enough." When they are willing to forswear their Pan-German program of world domination. In the meantime every loyal American will continue to buy War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, and Thrift Stamps, and contribute to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus and every other agency that has for its purpose the successful prosecution of the war or the amelioration of conditions for the boys at the front and their allies.

BUY W.S.S.— FIXING PRICES.

Three sheep men were discussing hay prices on the streets of Ontario one day this week and all agreed on just what the price should be. They were emphatic in their assertions and this was one of the reasons they cited:

"The government has put a price on wool, and we have to wait for the money. We cannot winter our sheep for the price of wool, especially when we have to pay present wages and present feed bills. If the government is to put a price on our wool, why does it not put a price on the ranchers' hay?"

The next day the writer was present when two ranchers were discussing the price of hay. Their conversation was something like this:

"We have not sold our hay yet for we are waiting until the price is established."

"We do not feel that one rancher should get three or four dollars more per ton for his hay than another, nor do we believe that the sheep man or the cattleman should be held up for more than he can afford to pay. There ought to be some way of arriving at a fair figure."

Now these may have been exceptional farmers to take so advanced and fair minded a position, but nevertheless such ranchers do exist.

Likewise there are sheep and cattle men who are equally fair minded so that it should be possible for these two great industries in this section to come to a fair understanding. The sooner this is done the better for all concerned. Each industry will be in a position to make plans for the future. The hay rancher will know how much development he can undertake this fall and winter, and the sheep man can arrange his business with an accurate knowledge of what it is going to cost him to winter his flocks in this section.

BUY W.S.S.— THE GERMAN SLUSH FUND.

There was nothing subtle about the manner in which Germany endeavored to influence American opinion before the war. Likewise there was evidenced a most profound contempt

for American judgment.

Evidently Germany believed that all that was necessary to obtain the right kind of American opinion was to buy it. They must have believed that the American sense of honor and justice was dead. They reduced us as a people, to the German materialistic level and proceeded accordingly. The remarkable thing about it all is the fact that there were evidently enough Americans of German leanings to make their campaign possible.

The recent revelations of the department of justice showing how the New York Mail was purchased with German money by Dr. Edward A. Rumsely, and the more recent statement that a far western newspaper was similarly purchased, gave the lie to the statement often made prior to our entry into the war by pro-Germans, that Germany was not trying to influence public opinion by such methods.

While free speech and a free press are the corner stones of democracy, there should be some method devised to assure their freedom and protect the public from repetition of such tactics. In the long run, of course, controlled publications do their prestige and are powerless to do great harm. The public is not long in discovering whether or not a publication is honest in its opinions. The history of American newspapers is filled with illustrations of this fact. For years it was the popular belief that political parties, railroad corporations and other institutions could control public opinion by merely purchasing great newspapers, but that day is past. The influence of such publications soon faded after the public knew, or that it knew who owned them.

So has it proven in the case of the German controlled papers and magazines, for without a doubt the New York Mail was but one of many so purchased and controlled.

Yet these publications did not keep us out of the war. The very fact that the American people have learned that their opinions were so little that of and the Germans believed they they could be so easily duped, will react against the Kaiser and his crew.

BUY W.S.S.— STANDARDIZING SHOES.

It will be good news to many women to know that the government in its wisdom has taken over their shoe problem. No longer will they wear the high ones, and they will not have to puzzle long deciding what style to wear or what color to buy.

With women's shoes limited to eight inches in height and in only a few standard colors the government officials believe there will be great saving in shoe leather. That in itself is sufficient reason for the change. But the saving will not all be accomplished in the shoe tops. There will be a saving in the number of shoes necessary for many women, for they will not be buying shoes to match every dress their fancy dictates. And that is not all, by making all the straight topped there will be a saving in all kinds of metal made in the production of advertising shoe cuts, for one cut will do to illustrate shoes from year to year.

If Uncle Sam can regulate the women's shoes, why not their hats, and add, thus, some joy to the men who have been paying for those hats? The possibilities in this line open vistas of happiness, no doubt, for some men, and women, too. Let Uncle Sam go all the way.

BUY W.S.S.—

WANTED—Position by man and wife on ranch, wife as cook, man as ranch hand. Apply Draxel hotel, Vale. 29

BUY W.S.S.—

FOR SALE CHEAP—Go-Cart, in good condition. Mrs. John Rasmussen. 28

BUY W.S.S.—

Maid o' Clover ice cream is the cream of creams, made during war times in standard flavors only, in full accord with the regulations set down by the National Food Administration. We do business on a single policy, alike for everybody, quality and service. Mfg. by Mutual Creamery Co., Boise, Idaho. Ask your dealer for Maid o' Clover ice cream.

WARNE IS CROSSED IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Germans Begin Violent Attack on a Wide Front in the Champagne.

London—The Germans have crossed the Marne at several places in their offensive begun Monday morning, according to advices received here. The main attack, it is added, seems to be in the Champagne.

Advices state that the attack began on a front of 30 miles between Chateau Thierry and Bligny, southwest of Rheims. The Germans also attacked east of Rheims, between Prunay and Maison de Champagne, on a front of 25 miles.

Paris.—A new offensive by the Germans was begun in the region between Rheims and the Argonne.

The attack followed a violent artillery preparation. The French are sustaining their positions.

"The Germans attacked from Chateau-Thierry to Maine de Massiges after the most violent artillery preparation," the communique said. "The French are sustaining their positions energetically before the enemy assault on a front of about 80 kilometers (49.5 miles)."

Main de Massiges is in the Champagne region, 32 miles east of Rheims. The latter city is almost in the center of the new drive.

At least two distinct American forces are thus involved in the new drive—those in the region of Chateau-Thierry and those near Bette du Mesnil, four miles west of Main de Massiges.

GERMANS ATTACK AMERICANS AT VAUX

With the American Army on the Marne.—The Germans at daylight Monday launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux.

The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared, the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine gun bullets. The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

Heavy shells from German naval guns fell in regions far behind the actual battle area, many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing.

BRITISH TROOPS TO SIBERIA

Reinforcements Dispatched to Co-operate With Czech-Slovaks.

Washington.—British reinforcements have been dispatched to Siberia, according to official information received here, to assist the Russians and Czech-Slovaks guarding the allied stores from Bolshevik acting with German prisoners who are reported to be advancing upon Vladivostok.

Apparently whatever may come of plans for allied and American military intervention in Russia on a great scale, the hard-fighting Czech-Slovaks are to be given by the allies the aid necessary to prevent them from being crushed by Bolshevik forces operating with released German prisoners.

Just what British forces have been dispatched is not known, nor is it clear whether the movement is part of a general plan of action determined upon in the absence of American approval and co-operation in an intervention programme.

British, American and Japanese marines and bluejackets are already ashore at Vladivostok guarding war stores.

Hertling Declares Belgium to Be Free.

London.—Germany does not intend to keep Belgium in any form, Chancellor Hertling declared in the Reichstag, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting advices received from Berlin. "The occupation and possession of Belgium form the only means we have as a pawn in future negotiations," the German chancellor is quoted as saying. "We do not intend to keep Belgium in any form whatever. After the war we want Belgium restored as a self-independent state, subject to nobody. We want them to live with us in good friendly relations."

August Draft Will Call 300,000 Men.

Washington.—The August draft calls are expected to total 300,000 for the month.

HOW OLD IS LONDON TOWN?

Notwithstanding Antiquity of British Metropolis Many Great Buildings Are Modern.

It is surprising, when we think of the age of London, and think of the tower which William the Conqueror built; of the ancient abbey; of the Norman church; of St. Bartholomew's, how many of London's most prominent buildings are less than a hundred years old, and how many of them are quite recent structures, observes a writer in London Tit-Bits.

Of all the buildings which flank Whitehall only the Horse Guards, the Banquet hall and the Old Admiralty existed a hundred years ago. The government offices are all new.

Within living memory the house of parliament, the Thames embankment and all its flanking buildings, St. Thomas' hospital, the National gallery, South Kensington museum, the Tate gallery, the law courts, all the big hotels and even the present Mansion house have been built, whilst nearly all the banks and great piles of commercial offices in the city are new, although the thoroughfares in which they stand are very old.

A hundred years ago there was no High Holborn, no Shaftesbury avenue, no Charing Cross road, no Regent street—or, at most, it was just in the making—and no Trafalgar square. Kingsway and Aldwych are streets of yesterday.

Moreover, such great centers of population as Putney and Islington and Hampstead and Edmonton were little outlying villages quite disconnected with London, whilst West Ham and Willesden had no existence except as names, and places like Shepherd's Bush and Wormwood Scrubs might have been in the backwoods of Australia or Canada for all the importance they represented. A century ago, too, the railroad stations which number about 2,000 had no existence whatever.

HOW MANY ARE TRULY HAPPY

Eminent New York Physician Places the Number at About One in Hundred.

The other night we chanced to ask an eminent physician of New York city his opinion as to the number of people who were truly happy. His rather dogmatic reply was: "About one in a hundred."

And this was not the opinion of a pessimist, but of a most radical optimist.

We wonder if this opinion is shared by others. It does not mean, of course, that ninety-nine people out of a hundred are deeply unhappy. That would be absurd. But there is no doubt that a great many people are quite unhappy a good deal of the time, perhaps not half the time, but enough rather to cloud their lives.

We should like to know the opinion of physicians generally. More and more people go to the doctors to tell them their troubles. The physician of today takes the place of the confessional of yesterday.

Then, too, there is the new application of psychology to the field of medicine—the so-called psycho-analysis, which is so rapidly taking its place as an important part, literally, of the medical pharmacopoeia. This new science has given a wonderful insight into our sub-conscious selves and reveals how far that sub-conscious self really dominates our lives and determines the amount of happiness which we really get out of this confused welter of existence.

A Napoleon Telegraph.

Few holograph letters in the hand of the great Napoleon are outside the French national archives. In the famous Morrison collection, the second portion of which is being offered at Sotheby's, London, appeared that intimate which the first consul wrote to the prince who afterwards became Louis XVIII. In this he sternly advises him to remain in sweet and tranquil exile, for a return to France would mean a trudge over 100,000 corpses ("il vous faudrait marcher sur 100,000 cadavres"). For this vehement warning Mr. F. Sobin paid £435, and at a convenient and authorized interval the letter will go to New York. A descendant of Joseph Bonaparte, at present incognito in London, inspected the letter and was represented in the earlier stages of the bidding. Another letter by Napoleon addressed to Josephine, saying that the sun itself may grow cold before he forgets her, reached £150.—London Mail.

On Crying in the Theater.

So, avers Nora Bayes, in the American Magazine, in her own words: "It is a commonplace of the theater that the public want, above all things, to be entertained. But that is very far from saying that they want to be amused. Humor is by no means the easiest way to reach the human heart. There are those who will tell you that the public would far rather laugh than cry. And when they do you can just tell them to tell it to Sweeney. The American public would rather cry than laugh any day. Wherein it is not a bit different from the public in Australia, India, Russia or France. The secret of this is very simple: If you can make anybody cry, you make them forget themselves. The minute you make them forget themselves they are being entertained. If you can set them to thinking about your blues instead of their own, they are taken completely out of themselves."

The Choice of Those Who Know

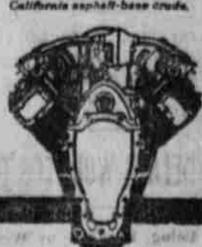
Manufacturers and leading motor car distributors recommend ZEROLENE. The majority of motorists use ZEROLENE. ZEROLENE reduces wear and gives more power because it keeps its lubricating body at cylinder heat. Gives less carbon build-up, being refined from selected California asphalt-base crude, it burns clean and goes out with exhaust.

ZEROLENE is the surest oil for all types of automobile engines. It is the correct oil for your automobile. Get our lubrication chart showing the correct consistency for your car.

At dealers everywhere and Standard Oil Service Stations.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

ZEROLENE
The Standard Oil for Motor Cars



Correct Lubrication for the "V"-Type Engine

This, the "V"-Type of automobile engine, like all internal combustion engines, requires an oil that holds its lubricating qualities at cylinder heat, burns clean in the combustion chamber and goes out with exhaust. Zerolene fills these requirements perfectly, because it is correctly refined from selected California asphalt-base crude.

O. H. TEST, SPECIAL AGENT

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 5,000,000 Bell telephones in this country, over which go 28,000,000 talks daily.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

Malheur Home Telephone Co.

The 3rd Payment On Liberty Loan Bonds

Due July 18

Amount 35 per cent

First National Bank
ONTARIO, OREGON.

The First Duty of Man

A beautiful advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, by a large automobile company, illustrating the four greatest events in the life of man:

GETTING MARRIED
BUYING YOUR HOME
YOUR FIRST BABY
BUYING YOUR AUTOMOBILE

DO YOU CATCH THAT SPLENDID POINT, MR MAN?

This big automobile firm spent \$10,000.00 for a single page in a single magazine to advertise to millions of people in every city in the land that the FIRST DUTY OF A MARRIED MAN IS TO OWN A HOME.

THAT A HOME SHOULD COMEBEFORE THE AUTOMOBILE.

We Plan your home free.
We build it with Western Soft Pine.

Boise-Payette Lumber Co.
IDAHO

Manufacturers of WESTERN SOFT PINE

AL CHANCE
LOCAL MANAGER,
ONTARIO, OREGON.

6-28 to 30