

Letters From Malheur County Boys Who Served 'Over There'

ONE PIG IS A FORTUNE
IN FRANCE THESE DAYS
 In a letter to his father, H. A. Arneson, who has a ranch near the Malheur Butte, George Arneson tells of condition in France and Belgium that would gladden the heart of stockmen, if they could ship to that market with present prices there. He says: for example that a pig is worth \$600, apples are selling at \$50 per sack, and poor at that, and a half of beef would make a man rich. His letter is as follows:
 Commercy, Meuse, France,
 Dec. 17, 1918

Dear Pa:
 Just read in the American paper which is printed in Paris, that the Nevada, Lloyd's boat is on the way to New York and is to pass in review up the Hudson the day before Christmas, so no doubt Lloyd will eat his Christmas dinner, in or around New York City. He's lucky to be in the Navy. Am anxious to get back, but it looks as though it will be four months at least and it may be eight or ten. The French are supposed to take over the U. S. roads, engines, etc., but there don't seem to be any great rush about it. We are working the same as before and there is even extra work on this end, owing to the fact that we are busy accepting, inspecting, etc., a part of the 5,000 locomotives that Germany has to fork over in good condition, as well as 150,000 freight cars. How ever it is only a part of these that we are looking after. According to the terms of the draft, etc., every soldier is to be mustered out within four months after peace is signed and peace may not be signed before June, and then it is an easy matter for them to change so as to keep us here indefinitely. It is costing some of these fellows a lot of money to stay over here, especially such men as engineers, machinists, mechanics, etc., that get \$33 a month who would earn better than \$200 a month back in the states on the present scale of wages, but those fellows in Washington don't seem to look at that. I would cheerfully hand over every cent of army pay I have received, to be sent back any time within a month from now.

Believe I told you in my last letter just where I am stationed, etc., and that I had seen Verdun and some of the former scenes of the fighting. The Division is stationed here and every night for the past week have been putting on a vaudeville show here in an old French building and they have some good stuff. I sure enjoy these shows a great deal and then there is a YMCA located in an old French picture show and they put on little entertainments there. These places are always crowded to capacity and the best jokes they put over are about "shavetails" 2nd Lieutenants, which is the lowest commissioned officer in the army and the most hated by the men, and any joke on a shavetail, no matter how trifling is sure to bring a roar from the crowd. Then they will also spring some jokes on the Quartermaster Department, which is way back behind the lines and never sees any fighting. They call 'em the Jewish Infantry and then another one is "where did the M. P.'s go over the Top." These military police are in every town and cross road here and one can't get far from his billeting place without a pass and naturally the men hate the M. P.'s.

If you had your ranch over here and all the pigs, cattle, etc. you would only have to sell one pig and half a cow a year to make a fortune, basis of present prices and a sack of apples out there that go to waist would net at least \$50 one little scrubby apple the size of a hen's egg costs 10 cents. On poultry there is supposed to be a fixed price by the French government of \$1.00 a pound. A five pound chicken, \$5.00 and pork the same way. A 400 lb. pig selling for \$600 can you imagine that? Somebody told me once in the states that 10 cents would buy over here what a dollar would buy there, but he twisted it is other way 'round.

So far I have been a good soldier, never having been in the guard house or received any punishment, have not had the cooties and almost everyone gets them over here and have been on the sick list only once. However I'm anxious to get back home and out on the road again and have a little freedom.

Please write once in a while and let me know how you are getting along.
 GEORGE

**WHEN WAR ENDED HE WAS
EIGHT MILES FROM FRONT**
 When the armistice put an end to the fighting Gordon L. Shaffer was just eight miles from the front lines. That was as close as he got to the big war tho the two weeks previous he had spent marching toward the bat-

tle lines.
 In a letter to his brother W. J. Shaffer he tells of his experience in part as follows:

"We left New York of September 8 and landed at Brest on the 21, and marched four miles to camp. We remained in our tents there for a week and then traveled three days and three nights in box cars to Coudercourt, and thence to Mauvage where we remained until October 28th when we left for the front.

"We did not get to the fighting line but remained at Montsec to build a round house and some barracks for two weeks and were ready to move when the war came to an end, and we were only 8 miles from the front. We understand that we are to move again soon.

"There are not many French people in this section, the inhabitants being mostly American soldiers, so I have not seen many of the French girls.

"We were out marching and passed thru the French town of Montsec, and saw the ruins, practically every house was destroyed."

**BROTHERS DO NOT MEET
OVER IN FIGHTING ZONE**

William and Oliver Tharp, sons of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Tharp, who live on the Advancement tracts west of the city, have been at times in the same sections of France, or rather at different times, for they have never met over there, and have to write back to their home, 5,000 miles away to learn

of each other.
 In a letter written on November 28 William Tharp who fought with the 42nd division in the St. Mihiel offensive, was a Chateau Thiery and in the Argonne fighting writes:

"Since this is Thanksgiving Day, in America, I will write you a letter. We had a fine dinner today and I am feeling fine and strong, but I sure would like to have eaten with you folks. A year ago today I was in New York, now I am in Luxemburg. "I wish you could be here now to see these people. They are mighty, thankful to be out from under the German control.

"I will soon have been over here a year. I left Hoboken, New Jersey on January 11, 1918 and landed in England on January 15. We were there only four days and then crossed to France. On February 8th we were split up and some sent to the 42nd Division, I was one of these, and on Lincoln's birthday, February 12th went into the trenches on the Lorraine front.

"We were there 110 days and then transferred to the Champagne front. Enroute to the Champagne from my truck broke and I stopped at Toul. Was there on July 4th when I wrote last to you.

"We left the Champagne front on July 14th and went to Chateau Thiery and from there to the St. Mihiel front, and following that to the Argonne offensive.

"That's about all the places we have to, but that was enough. "Oliver was on the Lorraine front and in the Argonne forest, too, but at different times, from me."

LOTS OF RAIN IN FRANCE

From Brest Oliver Tharp writes on December 13:
 "What kind of weather are you

(Continued on Page 8)

Charter No. 5822 Reserve District No. 12

**REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
AT ONTARIO, IN THE STATE OF OREGON AT THE CLOSE OF
BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 31, 1918.**

RESOURCES			
1 a	Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c)	\$560,973.20	
	Deduct:		
d	Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	44,940.35	618,032.85
2	Overdrafts, unsecured	137.62	137.62
5	U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
a	U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	12,500.00	
d	U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits of bills payable	5,000.00	
e	U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness Owned and unpledged	5,000.00	22,500.00
6	Liberty Loan Bonds:		
a	Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged	7,200.00	
d	Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	5,000	12,200.00
7	Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
b	Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secured Postal Savings deposits	1,500.00	
c	Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	9,500.00	
e	Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	7,143.72	18,143.72
	Total bonds securities, etc., other than U. S.		18,143.72
9	Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		3,000.00
10a	Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered	32,350.00	22,350.00
	Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
11	Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		41,702.67
15	Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		69,063.77
17	Exchanges for clearing house		458.00
	Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	69,521.77	
19	Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		227.11
20	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		625.00
21	Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due	7,500.00	
22	War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		397.62
	TOTAL		723,838.36
LIABILITIES			
24	Capital Stock paid in		50,000.00
25	Surplus fund		50,000.00
26a	Undivided profits	1,432.41	1,432.41
27	Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	1,100.00	
30	Circulating notes outstanding		12,500.00
33	Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31 or 32)		1,960.84
34	Total of Items 22 and 23 to check	1,960.84	375,115.65
35	Individual deposits subject to check		83,101.51
36	Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		16.50
38	Certified checks		16.50
39	State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of asset of this bank		2,500.00
40	Dividends unpaid		5,000.00
	Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41	472,733.66	
42	Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed)		88,062.18
44	Postal savings deposits		668.54
45	Other time deposits		36,480.73
	Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44 and 45	125,211.45	
51	Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		10,000.00
	TOTAL		\$723,838.36
57a	Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d), Total contingent liabilities (57 a, b, and c)	44,940.35	44,940.35

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 21st day of Jan., 1919.
 W. W. WOOD, Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:
 A. L. COCKRUM
 T. TURNBULL
 ETTA COCKRUM
 Directors

MONTHLY AUCTION SALES Saturday, January 25 AT THE CARTER BARN, ONTARIO, OREGON

Cattle and Livestock Listings for this sale are unusually heavy, and of good quality. Come look them over. Get what you want.

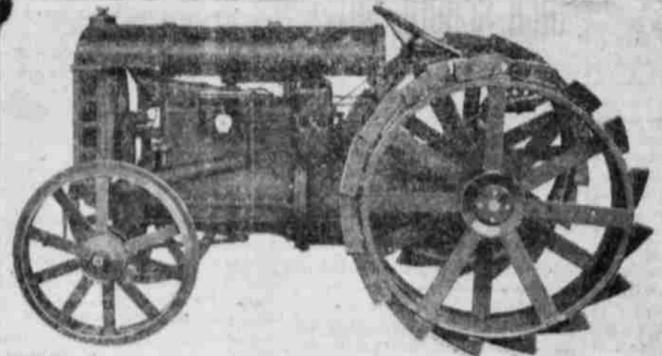
*If You Have Anything to Sell
Bring It In, We Will Dispose
of It for You.*

This sale is held every month, on the last Saturday of the month, and begins promptly at one o'clock.

ONTARIO MONTHLY SALES DICKENS & MILLER, Auctioneers H. H. TUNNY, Sales Manager

The FORDSON Tractor

The tractor that will revolutionize farming by doing the work of thousands of men loaned to Uncle Sam.



22 H. P.
on the Belt.
Manf'd by
Henry Ford & Son

THE "FORDSON" TRACTOR is the result of extensive trials and experiments conducted by Mr. Henry Ford, covering a period of many years. Before placing the tractor on the market, every detail has been thoroughly tried out under actual farming conditions in various parts of this country and abroad.

Experience has pointed to the small, light tractor as being the one machine which will fill all varying conditions satisfactorily.

In developing the "FORDSON" Tractor, the aim has been to produce a small tractor which will be low in first cost, reliable, and above all—efficient.

Being small, light and economical, the "FORDSON" Tractor is adapted for use on small farms, as well as on the largest. It will pull all farm implements and do the work generally done by horses on the farm. In addition, by its belt pulley the tractor will drive farm machinery such as a thresher, ensilage cutter, sawmill, etc., making the "FORDSON" a truly universal tractor.

In design and construction the "FORDSON" takes a long step in approaching the ideal tractor. The simplicity of its operation and construction will at once appeal to the farmer.

Special devices were perfected to keep out dust and dirt. All moving parts are enclosed and thoroughly lubricated. The number of lubricating points requiring attention are very few and easily gotten at.

The motor, transmission, and rear axle are assembled together, forming one rigid unit, which, combined with the three-point suspension, relieves these parts of all strain.

The absence of any frame gives accessibility to all parts for making adjustments or repairs, and allows the tractor to be taken apart in a few minutes.

The motor is of substantial design and is capable of delivering its full power continuously. It embodies features which have been used with success in other fields for many years.

TROXELL IMPLEMENT CO.,