

**The Ontario Argus**

G. K. AIKEN, Editor and Publisher

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**"PEP AND CO-OPERATION NEEDED"**

"What Ontario needs more than anything else right now is an exhibition of 'Pep and Co-operation' on the part of its citizens," said President A. L. Cockrum of the First National Bank at a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Club last Tuesday evening. And everyone present agreed with him.

That Mr. Cockrum has accurately diagnosed the ills of Ontario goes without saying. Ontario certainly does need a powerful exhibition of both:

The Argus believes that 'pep' is here, tho it is not exhibited. The Argus believes that among Ontario's business men there is a larger measure of ability than can be found in most towns of Ontario's class. But that there is lacking an apparent willingness to co-operate with each other in the promotion of the general welfare of the community is also evident.

All the ability of Ontario men will accomplish little unless it is united. While by playing a lone hand each may attain a measure of individual success, it must be admitted that by pooling this same ability and by getting together the community will go farther and individual success will be more easily attained.

Why cannot Ontario business men get together? Take all the men in town, and they are, in the language of the street, "pretty good fellows." There are mighty few who sit up nights to hate their neighbors. There are mighty few of them who would refuse to help a neighbor in time of trouble. As a whole they all have a fine spirit of patriotism and have given ample demonstration of their willingness in every patriotic drive.

And yet, when you stop to think about it, how many real friendships exist among these same business men?

How often have you seen our business man in Ontario pulling for another man in this community, even tho they are not competitors?

Is Ontario lacking in a genius for friendships? Is Ontario's business circle chilled by cold business philosophy?

We believe not, tho so far as united public effort is concerned for the advancement of the community it would appear so to the superficial observer.

We believe that all this would change if there existed in Ontario a common meeting place of the business men. If they would just give a little time to getting acquainted with each other, to helping each other and to working together for the advancement of their home town and the surrounding country.

A start should be made for such an effort. Some of the greatest organizations in the world have grown from small beginnings, but the union of just a few men imbued with an ideal of service have drawn others to their cause and have achieved great results. What has been done elsewhere can be done in Ontario. There is no town without its unfortunate problems, with its knockers and its pessimists, but their opposition should prove but an incentive to make others work for the advancement of Ontario.

**PAVING NECESSARY TO ONTARIO**

There comes a time in every community when it must, relatively speaking, either go forward or backward. Like an individual it cannot stand perfectly still, for its neighbors are not doing so.

That is Ontario's position today. Compared with Caldwell, and Nampa on the South and Weiser on the North the Ontario of today is not progressing as they are. Aside from the addition of its water works and its sewer system for the health and protection of the city Ontario has stood still for three years or more.

There has been less building here than in either of the towns named. There has been no paving here while in each of these cities, not only are the business streets paved, but some of the residence streets as well. And in Nampa and Caldwell at least comprehensive paving programs covering large areas of residential streets are to be undertaken this year.

In the lives of communities, as in the lives of individuals, there are times to go forward, as well as times for retrenchment, and of inaction Ontario has maintained the retrench-

ment policy about as long as it can without losing out entirely.

Right now there is upon us a wave of expansion. All over the West there is a movement of progress for better conditions. Soldiers and sailors returned from service are seeking homes in the West. Where are they going to go? Not to towns that are standing still. Not by any means. They are going to towns that are showing activity and progress. They are going to the good looking towns, towns whose streets are paved and whose business houses are prosperous and whose homes give evidence that those who live there take a pride in their property and care for it.

It is unfortunate that Ontario can not expand its paving program to the degree that some desire. There is a legal limit beyond which the city can not pass, but anyone who sincerely desires that Ontario pass from the country town class with dirt streets into the class of progressive little cities with clean paved streets will not raise that objection.

An example of how some of our neighbors are moving forward on the rising tide of reconstruction effort was shown on Tuesday when the people of Caldwell voted 520 to 130 in favor of paving 38 blocks of residential streets, not business thoroughfares. If Caldwell folks by a four to one vote believe paving an asset to their city, certainly it is equally essential for Ontario's welfare.

**GET THE TAX DODGER**

There is one class of citizen that must be curbed. He is the tax dodger. There are so many ways of dodging taxes that any effort to eliminate one of the means should be taken, for that reason every honest Ontarian who does his duty will vote yes on the proposed amendment to the city charter on June 3.

Ontario is unfortunate in that its population is scattered over an area large enough to adequately care for twice the number of people residing here. It is also unfortunate in that a large section of its property is owned by non-residents who purchased the land during boom days for speculative purposes. That the city has not grown as they anticipated is unfortunate for them, but they bought the land knowing conditions and took their chances accordingly.

In the mean time the city has grown steadily and those who live here, and who by their presence and their activity have continued the life of the city are entitled to those improvements which make life worth living in any community. The time has passed when people can congregate in towns and not provide for means of sanitation, and of locomotion. Every town needs sidewalks and sewers, and must have them.

The history of Ontario shows that the people who reside here and who own property here uniformly paid their share of these improvements, while the non-resident property owners have almost uniformly refused to do so, knowing that under the present law they could not be compelled to do so.

As the result the general property of the city has been taxed to make up each year the deficiency between what the owners of property have paid and the amounts due on the several local improvement districts. This has been a heavy burden. It is one of the reasons for the high tax rate in Ontario today. The city each year must levy several thousand dollars for this purpose and thus not only increase the levy but constantly keeps the city near to its limitation of indebtedness preventing many needed improvements being made.

The only way to change this condition the City Council has found is to provide means whereby the city can adequately enforce its lien upon the property thus improved. That is what the proposed amendment will do. By its provisions it will have the same recourse to the lien laws of the State that the County and State possesses. That is all.

There is no more reason why the City should not thus collect funds due it from these tax dodgers than there is that the County and State should let delinquent taxes go uncollected.

There is no reason why the general property within the city should constantly have to bear the burden of caring for improvement of individual property to permit some non-resident to continue his gamble on the growth of the city which he is doing nothing to further.

In other words common honesty, and common sense, and plain justice dictate that this amendment to the charter be passed. There is no argument that in honesty can be made against the change. Voters should remember this when they go to the polls to vote on June 3.

**Make Your Lawn Beautiful**

**You'll Enjoy Home More**

Beautiful lawns and gardens make any home more attractive, and give pleasure to those who occupy them. To have these, some tools are needed. Let us show you our lines of

- GARDEN HOSE
  - SPADES
  - SPRINKLERS
  - SHOVELS
  - LAWN MOWERS
  - HOES
  - RAKES, ETC.
  - WEEDERS
- We handle only good, standard, well made tools of all kinds, priced fairly. Come see for yourself. For the summer kitchen we have an excellent line of oil stoves, refrigerators, etc.

**McNulty & Co.,**  
ONTARIO, OREGON

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 MAY 12th, 1919.

RESOURCES			
1 a	Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c)	\$537,970.56	
	Deduct:		
d	Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	61,741.03	476,229.53
2	Overdrafts, unsecured		821.88
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	
b	U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10,000.00	
d	U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	30,000.00	
f	U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	5,000.00	57,500.00
6	Liberty Loan Bonds:		
a	Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged	9,700.00	
d	Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	5,000.00	14,700.00
7	Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
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	9,500.00	
e	Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	10,640.01	
	Total bonds, securities, etc. other than U. S. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		21,640.01
9	Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		3,000.00
10a	Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered	32,350.00	32,350.00
11	Furniture and fixtures		7,213.50
13	Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		36,412.49
15	Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		98,486.75
17	Exchanges for clearing house		1,475.32
	Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	99,962.07	
19	Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		481.25
20	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		625.00
21	Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due	10,000.00	
22	War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		132.48
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>751,068.21</b>
LIABILITIES			
24	Capital Stock paid in		50,000.00
25	Surplus fund		50,000.00
26a	Undivided profits	14,405.37	
b	Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	11,358.24	5,047.13
27	Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	1,000.00	
28	Amount reserved for taxes accrued		447.55
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)		5,834.84
34	Certified checks outstanding		7.55
	Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35	3,842.39	
	Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
36	Individual deposits subject to check		369,713.61
37	Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		67,072.29
38	State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		9,500.00
	Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41	446,285.90	
	Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
42	Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed)		106,977.64
44	Postal savings deposits		875.38
45	Other time deposits		34,244.17
	Total of time deposits subject to Reserve Items, 42, 43, 44, and 45	142,097.21	
46	United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
a	War loan deposits account	5,850.00	5,850.00
51	Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		35,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>751,068.21</b>
57a	Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)	61,741.03	
	Total contingent liabilities (57 a, b, and c)	61,741.03	

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1919.  
W. W. WOOD, Notary Public

**Indorsements**

- The State Federation of Labor.
- The Central Labor Council of Portland.
- The City Commissioners of Portland thru its Commissioners.
- The Portland Kiwanis Club.
- The Portland Ad. Club.
- The Portland Rotary Club.
- The State Chamber of Commerce.
- The Portland Chamber of Commerce.
- The Men's Club of the First Congregational Church.
- The Hotel Men's Association.
- The Oregon Motor Dealers Association.
- Portland Papers.
- Seventy-six papers in the State.
- Fifteen Granges throughout the State of Oregon.
- Also 1000 letters from prominent men of all walks of life throughout the State of Oregon.

**Vote 310 X Yes**

Special State Election June 3rd.

**Roosevelt Military Coast Highway**  
"Oregon's Road to Prosperity"



**Demobilized**

During the war, when their manufacturing facilities were "in the service", the UNITED STATES Separator engineers and workmen were told to produce an all-American separator that would be the pride of the men who used it as well as the men who made it.

No fundamental change was necessary because the UNITED STATES already held the world's record for close skimming. But these separator specialists succeeded in producing a fine mechanism that set a new standard for ease and convenience of operation, long life and mechanical perfection.

Seven exclusive patents on important refinements, suggest a superiority that the separator itself demonstrates.

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**Troxell Implement Co.**  
ONTARIO, OREGON



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STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

**The Gasoline of Quality**

O. H. TEST Special Agent Standard Oil Co., Ontario