

The Ontario Argus

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AN INTERESTING CAMPAIGN.

War time conditions of course are abnormal, so too are those which follow soon afterward, before the passions and prejudices take on a more normal character. If for no other reason then it is to be expected that the political campaign this fall will be memorable, as were those that followed the Civil war.

At the present time each of the great political parties is casting about for a nominee. Each has one or two outstanding figures whom it appears fortune favors today—but there are still six months to intervene before the nominating conventions to be held in June.

Just how sweet is the harmony in party circles is hard to decide at this distance. That there are rifts in the lute of each is not to be denied. The League of Nations question has not been settled and leaders of each party may be found on both sides of this question, which should not in reality be a party issue, tho it may become one unless disposed of within the next few weeks.

One of the great surprises to many political observers was the announcement of William G. McAdoo that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This following his declination to attend the Jackson day dinner at Washington, is interpreted as an indication that President Wilson has determined to carry the League of Nations question to the people as the Democratic candidate. This of course is mere speculation on the part of the observers who have considered the President's son-in-law in the light of political heir-apparent to party leadership.

To further complicate the Democratic situation William Jennings Bryan, many times a candidate, and erstwhile secretary of state, has, thru friends, thrown his hat into the ring. While this is viewed as a test of leadership, rather than an avowal of the Nebraskan's candidacy, it has not added to the harmonious symphony of party politics.

Besides these leading spirits there are incipient booms for Cox of Ohio, James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, Champ Clark of Missouri and other favorite sons. Taken altogether the Democratic convention, with its two-thirds majority rule, will be an interesting gathering. Of that there is no doubt.

In the Republican ranks even a longer list of aspirants is presented, and with them less defined leadership among party heads. There are no two men in the Republican party who can be credited with having in their hands the power which either President Wilson or Mr. Bryan have among their respective followers. Whether this bodes good or ill for the ultimate party choice remains to be seen.

There are no less than a dozen potential Republican candidates, with more arising every day. Whether these candidates are boosting themselves or are being boosted for trading purposes on the floor of the convention may be conjectured.

In the lead for the nomination at this time stand Major General Leonard Wood and Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, odds in favor of the former. Then there is General Pershing, who is being offered by the Pershing club of Nebraska, General Clarence Edwards of Massachusetts, Governor Calvin Coolidge of the Bay State, Senator Johnson of California, Senator Poindexter of Washington, Senator Frank Kellogg of Minnesota and a few others of more or less political prominence.

Before all these can be eliminated there will be some lively times to try the leadership of Chairman Will Hayes and his associates.

Of course most of these candidates will not get far—may not even be placed in nomination on the convention floor—for the presidential primary law is in force in many states and the instructions which these states give will undoubtedly serve to eliminate most of the candidates in each party and make the fights in the convention, for fights there will be undoubtedly, center around two candidates in each party.

The fight that will follow the conventions will, too, be largely personal, that is around the record of the respective candidates, for Americanism will be the issue, and each party can be counted upon to nominate a man concerning whom no question of his Americanism can be raised—but the issue will be: "Which of these can best serve the nation at this time of reconstruction?" Moreover there will be the

question of "which will best represent to the nations of the world America's idea of her relationship to the other powers?"

On these two questions the campaign is likely to be waged, and an interesting campaign it will be, for, despite strenuous efforts on the part of leaders on both sides it is evident that there is a lot of independent thinking being done by the people, and that straight party politics will have hard sledding.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The legislature has been called into special session. An emergency, in the opinion of Governor Olcott, exists that requires the presence of the legislators at Salem, and they are to assemble to unite their judgment with that of the Governor to meet the problems presented—and any others that they deem worthy of attention.

The call has resulted in many objections from various parts of the state, and expressions of fear that the legislature will proceed to act upon other problems than those specified in the call. The objections raised are in fact an indictment of representative government.

Why should not the legislators when lawfully assembled proceed to do their duty as they see it for the interests of their constituents? Can they not be trusted? If they can not why were they elected? Who elected them, if not the people of the State, and who then is to blame if the men selected are not competent to judge their duty and to protect the interests of the people who chose them? The people are to blame themselves, are they not? Therefore those who are objecting are taking exceptions to their own acts.

But there is no need for fear that the legislature will go too far. Most of the men want to be re-elected and the primary is close to hand, and

they may be counted upon to be careful.

In fact that legislator who has a measure of real merit for the benefit of the state and his district would be derelict in his duty if he did not present it for action, for he is as much a servant of the people as is the Governor or any other elected official.

Of course no one expects the legislators to open their transoms and receive a bunch of freak measures or measures of minor importance that might well wait for the regular session. The legislators are expected to use judgment just as are other officials.

EXIT THE RADICAL.

Emma Goldman is gone. So, too, has Alexander Berkman and some two hundred more of their followers. Thank God. And praise be, it appears that at last the people of America have arisen to a realization that there has existed here a well defined revolutionary movement.

That was all that was necessary to be done to put an end to the work of such miscreants as Goldman and her followers. The American people are not ready to declare that their government is a failure, and never have been—we do not believe they ever will be, so long as human nature manifests its present tendencies.

Does it not seem strange indeed that these would-be destroyers of our government and laws are the first to appeal for the protection of the very instruments which they declare so useless?

It is too bad that the government has not acted in the past, for Emma Goldman and her followers have been preaching sedition for twenty years or more. However the start has been made and the public approves. Now it is shown that there is needed laws to deal with the native American who would overthrow this government. This law should be

provided at once and with it funds sufficient for adequate enforcement. The government that will not or can not protect itself from its enemies within, is no better off than one that is unable to protect its shores from the enemies without. The government of the United States is not that kind of a government—that was determined from 1861 to '65, and need never be settled again—especially not at the instance of Lenin and Trotsky, Bill Haywood, Victor Berger or any other malcontent.

They are calling the special session, the fish and game session, well, what of it—if the fishing is good and the legislature is game to fight it out?

HORSES, ANCIENT AND MODERN

An interesting addition has recently been made to the biological museum of Whitman college. It consists of models of the heads of ancient horses and brings to practical completeness the museum exhibit which traces the development of the horse. People of American, and especially of Oregon, will be interested in such exhibit, because the remains of ancient horses have been found in large numbers in the western part of the United States, especially in the John Day region.

The first horse, the little Echipus, was a fox in size and had four toes, and from it the modern horse has developed up to the draft horse of modern times, with a head larger than the entire body of its early ancestor and with only a single toe on each foot. After the four-toed horse came the three-toed horse, which had a slightly larger head. The three toes were not of the same size, the middle toe being larger with a small toe on each side. Later the small toes were lifted from the ground, and resembled the present small toes on the back of a cow's foot. The

head of this three-toed horse is larger, the teeth longer, and the whole animal more like the modern horse, which shows small splint bones on the legs, remnants of the once useful extra toes and bones to which they were attached.

When the horse has become an extinct animal, as it threatens to become, driven out by the automobile and the tractor, it will be possible, for the scholar of the future to study its entire historical development. The college museum, in addition to its exhibit of models, possesses a series of lantern slides which show entire

skeletons of horses, both ancient and modern, and their near relatives.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday services:

10 A. M., Sunday school.

11 A. M., Preaching, "Unstable Christians."

6:45 P. M., Epworth League.

7:30 P. M., Illustrated Lecture, "North Africa, the Country and Its People."

This is a wonderful lot of pictures that will well repay you to see.

CLEARANCE SALE OF TRIMMED HATS

This is a wonderful opportunity to get a hat to finish out the season. We have placed most all of our trimmed hats in three lots to be closed out.

Lot No. 1 consists of trimmed hats valued up to \$15.00, all marked to sell for \$5.95.

Lot No. 2 consists of trimmed hats valued up to \$9.00, marked to sell at \$3.85.

Lot No. 3 consists of hats valued up to \$6.00 marked to sell at \$1.98.

We carry a select line of Waists.

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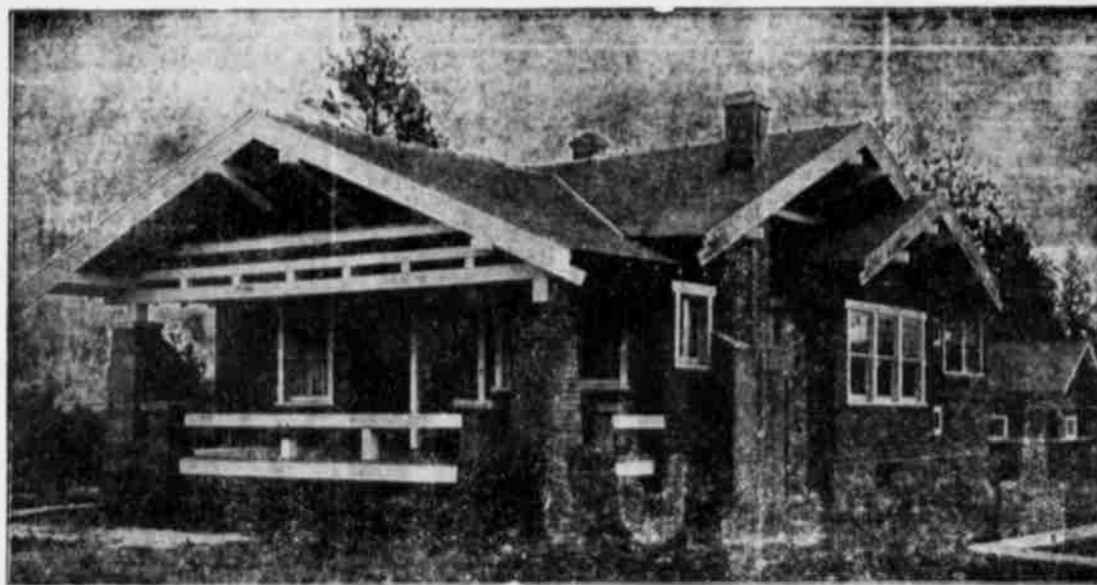
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Oldest Bank in Grant, Harney & Malheur Counties.

If you spend wisely

YOU'LL buy home products, because they are the finest made.

And because keeping Oregon dollars at home, means prosperity for the manufacturer, the workman and the producer.

Boost your home industries. Increase Oregon payrolls. Encourage the producer.



Buy at Home

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