

The Ontario Argus

County Official Paper

An Independent Newspaper

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G. K. Aiken, Managing Editor

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THERE IS A REAL DIFFERENCE

"There is a big difference between getting 10 per cent interest and paying ten per cent interest," said a banker to the writer, one day a few years ago. Everyone will agree that the banker was right.

But while we are agreeing with the banker on his statement of the principle, what do we do toward adopting as a guide for action in public affairs?

At the present time one of the greatest burdens the taxpayers have to carry is the burden of public debt in the shape of interest charges. It is the one form of governmental expense that can not be cut. The bond holder has an advantage over everyone else, his earnings are fixed, he does not reduce his price just because there is a public demand.

This same bond holder, and the banker, both of whom are receivers of interests usually are the ones who oppose public bond issues. This may seem strange, but is almost uniformly true. Perhaps the reason for it is that having so long been on the receiving end of the investment game they do not like to play the other side by having to pay taxes with which to pay interest to some outside bond holder.

Surely the banker and the money lender in this case is one whose opinion is entitled to consideration. It would pay the public to consider this view, for it is largely through their ability to avoid paying interest that they have accumulated funds so that they could loan rather than borrow. There will be no disputing the fact that it pays better to loan than to borrow and pay interest.

Municipal corporations are not different from individuals, in that they have to pay what they borrow, and therefore ought never to borrow for running expenses. The only time a municipality ought to borrow is when some capital improvement such as a school house, a water system or similar enterprise is undertaken. For the ordinary public accommodations it is better for a city or state to pay as they go along.

To constantly pile up bond issues is absolutely wrong when viewed in the interest of posterity. We living today have no right to pass the payment of our bills to the next generation, unless that for which the bonds are issued will likewise be here to be of benefit to them. How few of the public improvements are of this character.

Years ago James J. Hill, characterized the public fashion of bond issues for everything as immoral in that it was stealing the birth-right of the coming generations. And Jim was right.

While it can not be done this year, perhaps, but certainly it can soon be started, the people of Oregon and of all its subdivisions should with the return to normal conditions start a general movement to pay off the bonded indebtedness of the various units. Then to follow that up, provisions should be made so that it would be mandatory upon any taxing body that when a debt is created that simultaneously there be created a sinking fund through which the debt would be liquidated. Good business and good public morals demand it.

THE ONUS IN BONUS

"Who is going to take the onus out of bonus" queries a wit in one of the funny columns. That is the question alright, one which a great many men have been striving to answer.

To the soldier it seems that if the government through its adjustment commissions can pay to the war contractors the difference between what they actually delivered prior to the armistice and the amount of orders contracted for, and thus save the contractor from any loss whatever due to the sudden ending of the war, then there is no reason why the soldier should not get an adjustment in the wage that he might have received had he not entered the service and what he got while wearing the uniform. The soldier also declares that while the shipyard worker and the spruce gang were drawing down fat salaries for short days he was drawing short pay for long hours of labor in the trenches, facing death and all that goes with it.

From the soldier's viewpoint there is no mistake of logic, and in seeking adjustment he is getting nothing

but what is due him.

On the other hand, will the result be what the soldier anticipates? That is another question, an economic question on which there is a wide diversity of opinion.

Those who oppose the cash bonus plan declare that it is putting patriotic service on a monetary basis, that it is degrading the soldier to place a money value on his service. That if compelled to pay this vast sum that it will require the floating capital of the nation in such a way that no additional capital will be able to enter industry and that the nation's industries must grow normally or there is a scarcity of jobs for the men of the nation, hundreds of ex-soldiers will be thrown out of work. This they declare will more than set off any benefit that the men as a whole might receive from the bonus. As we said before this is a moot question and time alone will find its answer.

On the other hand it is proposed that a home settlement plan be worked out so that the soldier may be able to establish himself in a home or on a farm through the combined agency of the aid the government would give him and his own labor. It was thus that the nation has rewarded its soldiers in past wars.

But the nation no longer has the wide open public domain it had following the war of Independence and the Civil war. If it could thus solve its problem it must add in preparation in the homes in the arid lands of the west or the swamp lands in the south, or possibly in the cut-over lands of the north and south and west.

Such development would so aid business, would so assist in the solution of the unemployment problem, so assist in bringing about a diffusion of population and so aid in providing additional markets for the products of the manufacturing sections that it would to a marked degree take the onus out of the bonus problem.

It is such a plan as that favored by the President, but which does not appear to have the approval of the congressmen who have to be re-elected this fall and who fear the "soldier vote" that there is little likelihood of it being enacted into law at this session.

WHAT ARE WE LIVING FOR?

After a man has reached middle life and has experienced his share of the pleasures and the adversities of life, what does he live for? Is it not for his children that he continues the struggle and in whose progress he secures his greatest pleasure? For the average man, we believe this is so.

For ages there has been a conflict between two schools of thought. One class of people always preached that conditions as they were when they were young were the best, and that the present and future generations should not seek changes. On the other hand there are those who are constantly seeking change, who are happy only when some new innovation is being tried before them.

Both these may be wrong. Just because conditions suited a past generation is no criterion that they will fit the present; neither can it be said that everything that is new is perfect.

This age-old conflict is the essence of the conflict that is waging over the course applicable to the school children of today. Fundamentally this is the problem; one side would have the schools return to the old classical and mathematical course and eschew the vocational courses now in vogue.

To answer the question and determine which course is the best to pursue, we must first determine how much the people of this generation care for the advancement of their boys and girls. We must find out whether or not they are willing to forego some of the pleasures they are enjoying for the benefit of the generation that is coming forward.

We need not be in bondage to the ideas of the past, nor yet slaves to the desire for change. In this it would seem advisable to follow the advice of Pope who said:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried
Nor yet the last to cast the old aside."

MALHEUR COUNTY REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS RECORD—APRIL 1 TO APRIL 8

Fred Castro et ux to Jordan Valley Merc. Co., Metes & Bounds in Sec. 11-30-46. 1/2/22. \$750.

F. O. Carman et ux to Arthur E. Kimball et ux, N 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 30-19-47. 3/11/22. \$10.

Chas. O. Howard et ux to Benjamin Jones, W 1/4 Sec. 8-16-40. 1/22/22. \$1.00.

Stanley Van Buren et ux to A. E. Nichols, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 28-15-17. 4/3/22. \$4000.

O. E. Carman et ux to A. B. Phelps, 22 acres in SE 1/4 Sec. 22-13-

45. 8/4/21. \$10.

Peter C. Christensen to W. T. Ashcraft, lots 6, 7 and 8 in block 6, Adrian. 2/4/22. \$40.

Reuben McCreary et ux to Lowell T. Ashcraft, lot 10, block 8, Adrian. 12/12/21. \$1.00.

Wm. H. Monroe et al to James Edson Rose, E 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 17-17-47. 4/30/20. \$1.00.

James M. Burler et ux to E. B. Conklin, E 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 17-17-47. 4/10/20. \$250.

Chas. W. Wolf to Jacob Harshman, SE 1/4 Sec. 18-16-47. 11/9/20. \$1200.

D. A. Easterday et ux to A. Lindsay Craig et ux, N 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 12-19-44. 4/4/22. \$1.00.

J. N. Sawyers et ux to Nettie E. Hatchford, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 14, 20, 44. 3/28/21. \$4,000.00.

Vest Bland et ux to O. M. Lucas, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 5-18-47. 4/1/22 \$10.00.

U. S. A. to Henry J. Cape, Lots 3 and 4, 8 1/4 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 2-16-37. 3/23/21.

U. S. A. to Henry J. Cape, Lots 1 and 2, 8 1/4 NW 1/4, and SE 1/4 Sec. 2-16-37. 3/23/21.

Irvin M. Rockefeller et al to Payette Oregon Slope Irrig. Dist., E 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 3-17-47. 3/2/22. \$25.00.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Harry H. Muir and Ida Becker. 4/6/22.

Complaints Filed in Court

Geo. R. Relhson et al vs. H. H. Tunny. 4/4/22 Damages, \$1,800.

Wm. E. Lees vs. T. H. Moore, et al 4/4/22. Foreclosure to Tax Lien.

Wm. E. Lees vs. T. H. Moore. 4/4/22. Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

Wm. E. Lees vs. T. H. Moore et al. 4/4/22 Foreclosure of Mortgage. \$3,113.75.

City of Ontario vs. J. W. C. Johnson. 4/5/22. Condemnation.

City of Ontario vs. W. E. Lees et al. 4/5/22. Condemnation.

Davidson Grocery Co. H. H. Tunny et al. 4/6/22. Recovery on acct. \$5,075.16.

Herman Knolke vs. A. A. McDonald et als. 4/7/22. Foreclosure of Lien. \$379.10.

First National Bank of Ontario vs. Herbert H. Tunny et als. 4/8/22. Foreclosure of Chattel Mortgage. \$6,859.08.

L. D. King vs. Geo. Tureman et als. 4/8/22. Foreclosure of Mortgage. \$5,997.00.

J. B. Messick vs. Minnie J. Glascock. 4/8/22. Recovery of money. \$80.00.

Payette National Bank vs. James S. Stark et als. 4/8/22. Foreclosure of Mortgage. \$6,100.00.

DEALERS SELLING STOCK AS CERTIFIED SEED

The Bureau of Markets thru its market news service is authority for a warning issued to farmers regarding the purchase of table stock grade potatoes, under representation that certificates issued when potatoes have been inspected and passed as U. S. No. 1 or U. S. No. 2 as the case may be, are certified for seed purposes. A paragraph from a notice recently sent out by the Bureau of Markets is as follows:

"Food products inspection service does not certify seed potatoes. There are no U. S. SEED GRADES. Anyone offering for sale seed stock which is claimed to have been U. S. Certified is misrepresenting what he offers. Such stock may have been inspected and passed as U. S. No. 1 grade, but this is only a table stock grade. Potatoes may be good U. S. No. 1 grade but be absolutely worthless for seed. No one can judge the quality of seed stock by examination of the tubers and so the inspection service certificates grade only for table use."

Mrs. Blake's Favorite Recipe

Scalloped Potatoes

This economical way of preparing potatoes removes them from the "side dish" class and makes of them a dish of distinction:

1 tbsp. salt, 4 medium sized potatoes, 1 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup Carnation Milk, 1/2 tbsp. butter.

Wash, pare and cut potatoes in thin slices. Put a layer in buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and dredge with a small amount of flour. Add milk and butter and bake until potatoes are soft. This recipe serves six people.

If you haven't our illustrated booklet of 100 tested recipes, write for copy to Carnation Milk Products Co., 810 South 9th St., Boise, Idaho.

Carnation Milk



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These Men and Firms will serve your very needs promptly. Call upon or write to any of those who are listed below when in need of anything in their respective lines. They are reliable:

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ONTARIO NATIONAL BANK The Oldest Bank in Malheur County "Service that Serves" Capital and Surplus \$100,000.	HOTEL WILSON The "Homey" Hotel of Malheur County. Good Meals 40c	THE INDEPENDENT MARKET Phones 4 and 135 If Its Good To Eat—We Have It If Its Farm Produce—We Buy It
DRUGS AND SUNDRIES	OPTOMETRIST	ONTARIO MEAT & GROCERY CO
ONTARIO PHARMACY O. M. Castleman, Prop. Prescription Specialist—Victor Phonographs—Rexall Remedies Eastman Kodaks	DR. J. A. MC FALL Eyeglass Specialist Eye Glasses and Spectacles	The Home of Good Eats at Low Prices Phones 3 and 131
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ELECTRIC SUPPLIES	OSBORN MILLINERY Nell O. Bedford, Prop. The Only Exclusive Millinery Store This Side of Salt Lake	THE HUB One of 49 Stores Will Save You Real Money
ONTARIO ELECTRIC CO. Electrical Appliances and Wiring	BAKING	H. A. FRASER Hardware and Groceries
HARDWARE	PURITY BAKERY Ernest Barcus, Prop. All Kinds of Breads, Cakes and Pastry	JEWELRY
J. C. MCORRIGT HARDWARE Satisfaction Guaranteed	NOTIONS	BLACKBAY JEWELRY STORE Home of "Gifts that Last"
TAGGART HARDWARE CO. Malheur County's Largest Hardware Store	VARIETY STORE More than a thousand Articles for the home	W. L. HANNAKOW Watchmaker, Jeweler All Work Guaranteed
H. R. UDICK Plumbing and Heating Domestic Water Systems	ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO. Farm Lands—City Property Insurance & Rental	BYRON TURNER Signs
	TROXELL IMPLEMENT CO. Farm Operating Equipment McCormick, Deering and P. & O.	