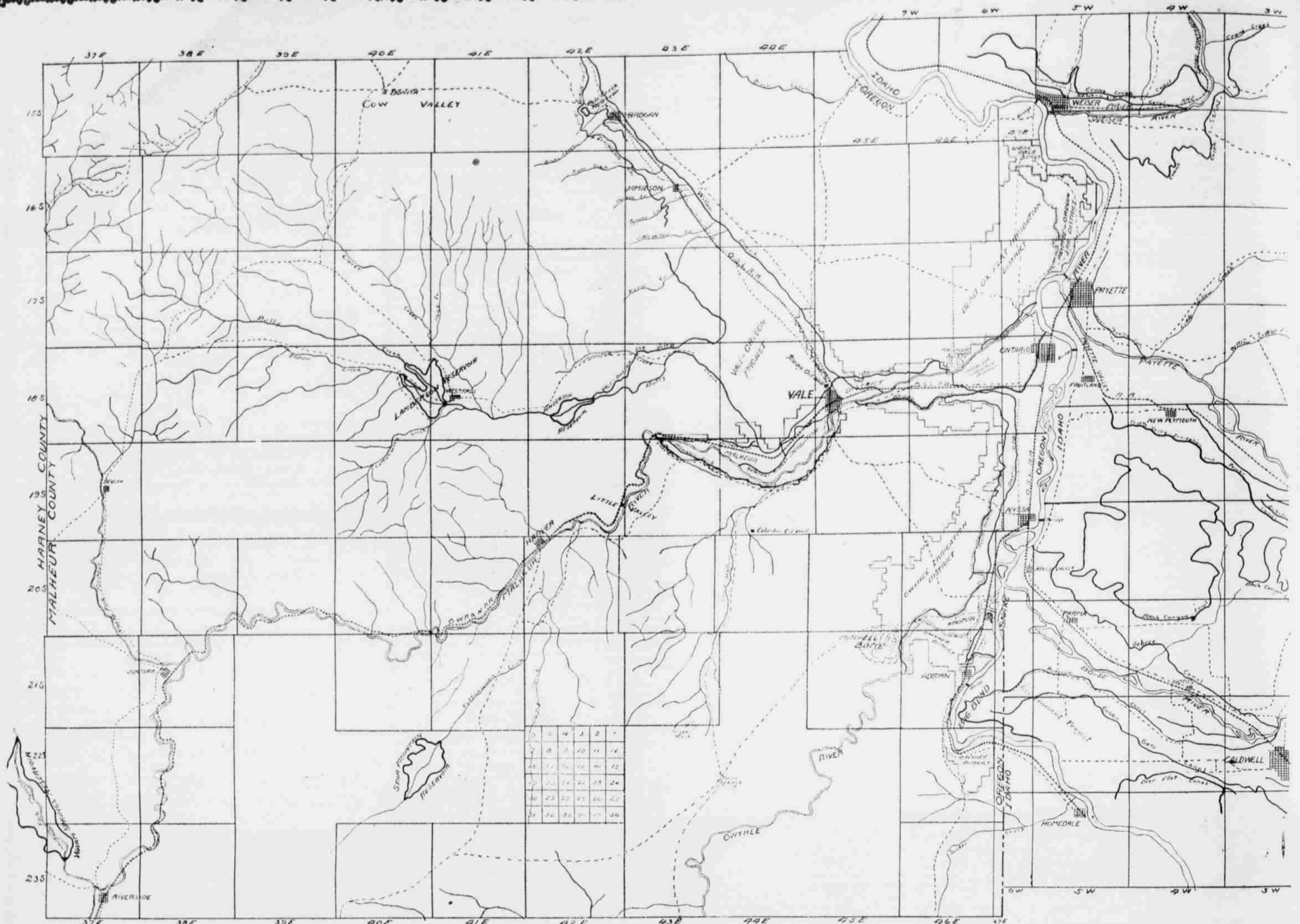


Vale and Malheur County---Land of Greatest Opportunity for Homeseekers



Illustrating irrigation resources, great railroad facilities, and acres of rich bench lands tributary to Vale

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Malheur County. THE ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY Limited, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPHINE HARRIS and WILLIAM E. HARRIS, her husband; ELLA WOODRUFF; and ELLA WOODRUFF as Administratrix of the Estate of Moses Woodruff, Deceased; and A. W. PARKS, Defendants. To Josephine Harris and William E. Harris, of the above named defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within six weeks from the 3rd day of July, 1915, the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: for the foreclosure of that certain mortgage executed by you upon lots 3 and 4 and the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 4, Township 19 South, Range 44 East Willamette Meridian, containing 120 acres more or less, with mortgage was dated June 6th, 1912, and was made to the Alliance Trust Company, Limited, to secure the payment of a loan of \$5,000, with 8 per cent interest thereon, as evidenced by certain interest notes; and also to secure the said interest notes with 10 per cent thereon, after maturity, and providing for attorney's fees in case of suit or action, and decreeing the said mortgage to be a prior lien to any right, title or interest you may have in said property, and for an order of sale of said property to pay such judgment as may be recovered herein, and forever barring and foreclosing you and all persons claiming by, through or under you, except the statutory right to redeem.

This summons is published in the Malheur Enterprise, a weekly newspaper published and circulated in Malheur County, Oregon, by order of the Honorable Dalton Biggs, Judge of the above entitled Court, which order was made and entered on the first day of July, 1915, and directing the publication thereof for six weeks, beginning with the issue of July 3rd, 1915, and ending with the issue of August 14th, 1915.

GEO. E. DAVIS, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication July 3, 1915. Last publication August 14, 1915.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Malheur County. Grace Newell Morris, Plaintiff, vs. Hugh O'Donnell and Mary O'Donnell, his wife, Defendants. To Hugh O'Donnell and Mary O'Donnell, his wife, Defendants. In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above

1915, said date being more than six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons. If you fail to appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint, namely, a decree foreclosing that certain real estate mortgage executed by you to this plaintiff on the 18th day of December, 1911, wherein you mortgaged to plaintiff the real premises described as follows: The Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 35 Tp. 15 South of Range 42 East of the Willamette Meridian in Malheur County, Oregon, and which said mortgage was recorded on December 29th, 1911, in Book "N" of the Records of Mortgages for Malheur County, Oregon, on page 197 thereof, and securing your certain promissory note for the sum of \$2000.00 of even date therewith.

You are further notified that this summons was ordered published by the Judge of said Malheur County, Oregon, by an order made and filed on the 1st day of June, 1915, wherein it is ordered that this summons be published in the Malheur Enterprise, a newspaper published weekly at Vale, Oregon, for a period of six successive weeks.

C. R. CHAPIN, Attorney for the Plaintiff. Newberg, Ore. July 3-Aug. 7.

IGNORE THE DEMAGOGUE AND APPEAL TO THE MAN

Every informed thinking man sees not alone the threatened dangers of but the propaganda of radicalism in this country. But so few are informed.

The threatened danger is that the uninformed, led by self-seeking, dishonest demagogues, will be swept off their feet by their specious argument and, thus, the country will be swept into social chaos. The present damage is that of what we call "social unrest"—strikes, destruction of property, loss of wages, a spirit of law defiance, and worst of all, class hatred.

And as thinking men, we admit that both the threatened danger and the present damage. But what are we doing about it?

This can be the only answer—thinking men must make it their business to teach the uninformed thinking man that along the way the demagogues are trying to lead him lies madness. The radical leaders are speaking to him every day with poisoned tongue and in lurid page; give him cool reasoning and self-convin-

ing facts as antidotes. It the threatened dangers become facts in this country, the blame will be upon the employers of labor for neglecting their duty to inform their workmen; if the present damage is suffered to continue, the blame will fall in the same place.

DRY ARGUMENT GONE

Now comes the psychopathic laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court, speaking through Chief Justice Harry Olson to the mayors of New York State at Troy, N. Y., and explodes the favorite "dry" argument that drinking alcoholic liquors excessively causes insanity. On the contrary the laboratory sharks claim, a man has to be crazy before he drinks to excess. "The laboratory has examined hundreds of chronic alcoholics," Judge Olson said, "and we have yet to find the first case where there was not at least a psychopathic constitution, epilepsy, dementia praecox, manic depressive insanity, or feeble mindedness as the basis, with the exception of a few cases where there was a physical basis, such as diabetes or tuberculosis, and the man was whipping up his flagging energy with alcoholic stimulants." Judge Olson claims the laboratory's investigations prove that the cause of excessive drinking will have to be removed before we can cure the drunkards. He said the state of Illinois spends 28.1 of its total expenditures for charitable institutions, of which the mental, nervous and insane group make up 28.1 per cent.

WORKMEN LEAVE THEIR GOVERNMENT JOBS

Scores of skilled workmen are leaving the employ of the government arsenal at Frankfort to accept jobs with private concerns that are supplying orders for munitions of war for the European belligerents. For the first time in years the arsenal is suffering from a shortage of employees. The officials fear that the situation may become serious. The men declare they have been given three-year contracts with private firms at higher wages than the government pays.

Arsenal officials say that federal statutes make it unlawful for private concerns to use promise of higher wages to induce arsenal employees to leave the governmental service.

A NATIONAL CREED

The Chicago Herald suggests the following as a national creed by which the men, women and children of America may affirm their Americanism:

"I believe in the United States, one and indivisible; in her mission as a champion of humanity—as the friend of the weak and distressed; in the singleness and inviolability of American citizenship; in the validity of our national traditions; in peace with honor; in friendship with all nations that respect our rights; in entangling alliances with none; in reasonable preparations for national defense by sea and land; in shirking no sacrifice that is needed to hand down to the future the priceless treasures bequeathed to us by the past; in the necessity of keeping the western hemisphere free from the intrusions of European institutions and ambitions; in the capacity of free men for self-government; in the love of the home and country; and in the unflinching resolution that government of the people for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

TIRED OF THE WAR

Col. House, the president's friend, lately returned from Europe, where he visited warring capitals of both sides in the controversy, and reports that the rulers of both sides are confident of ultimate victory. However, he didn't devote his entire sojourn abroad to mingling with the mighty; he found time to mix with the proletariat a bit, and his observations are among the plain people of all the countries and is that they are wearying of the war. That seems reasonable, and is easy to believe. Which ever nation started the trouble, a question on which people will never agree, it can never be said that the people of the guilty nation were responsible. Indeed, they were probably as much surprised and as greatly shocked as those of innocent Belgium. But, when it was started, who bore the burdens, and are still bearing them; who will bear them, indeed, when long after the diplomats have signed a peace treaty, and changed the map of Europe according to the standards of right. And it isn't strange that they should weary of it, particularly since it doesn't seem to be getting anywhere in particular. Most of the glory of war is in song and story and

history, and the real business of hostilities is disagreeable and mussy for those who carry it, and for those at home who furnish food for the soldiers, and bear their share of sorrow and suspense. People naturally tire of war quicker than the potatoes who bring it about and watch its operations from a safe distance. But we doubt that they can end it. Of course, if all men would refuse to fight, that would end the war, and might be a sensible course, but all men are not likely to agree on anything, and the military law is harder to overthrow than the civil kind, which has more or less influence on the lives of men. However, public sentiment is an influence, even in the autocratic realms, and there may be a hope of peace in fact that the people are tired of war.

The St. Louis Exposition, ten years ago, celebrated the anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States. And so on down the line of Expositions which are now written into your histories. Each was a celebration of a past glory.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition celebrates an event of now, the present, and an event that is the greatest engineering achievement in the history of the world, the severing of two continents by the cutting of a great ditch across the Isthmus of Panama. And the most glorious thing about it is that it was our own United States that did it, after DeLesseps, the Frenchman, had tried it and failed, and after the scientists of the world had said it was an impossibility. The scheme was greater than the promoters realized, and they did not have money enough to complete the work. But more important than the lack of money was the lack of knowledge of sanitation. That was not the fault of the French people. The world did not think seriously along those lines as it does now. The world decided on an exposition to celebrate the completion of the canal many other cities besides San Francisco asked to have the honor of holding the great world congress. But San Francisco men and women made a great effort to have the president and congress name the western port as the site of the great celebration. They sent long petitions to congress and pledged many millions of dollars as private contributions toward the expenditure necessary to have a successful exposition. The city's most prominent men and personally interviewed the men who were to vote upon the question. And perseverance and determination won at length, and when the news of the victory was flashed by tele-

graph to San Francisco the whole city took a holiday, and great whistles blew for many minutes from the tops of tall buildings, to announce that California was to be host to the world in 1915.

The San Francisco Exposition will be the world's greatest, since it is the latest. Nothing made more than ten years ago may be entered for competition.

It is the first exposition held to celebrate an event just at hand. All other expositions, and there have been a number, in the last century especially, have been held to celebrate the anniversary of an event that took place from ten to one hundred years before. The Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, for instance, was known as the "Centennial." Centennial, as you know, means 100 years, and that exposition celebrated the 100th birthday of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It appropriately was held in the city in which this great historical event happened.

O. & C. LAND IS TAXABLE

Washington.—The state of Oregon, in the opinion of officials of the department of justice, can collect from the Oregon & California railroad company back taxes on every acre of the unsold portions of its land grant and can continue to collect from this company until title is passed to other owners. As the department interprets the decision, the court holds the lands are still owned by the railroad company and therefore the state is entitled to collect taxes from the date of Judge Wolverson's decision, on which date the railroad company ceased to pay taxes. To this extent, said department officials, the state won before the supreme court.

The intimation is made that the department of justice, after digesting the decision, will institute suits against the railroad company for selling its lands in numerous instances in tracts of more than 160 acres and for more than \$2.50 an acre. The railroad has realized \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, the department contends, to which it was not legally entitled. The government may sue to compel the railroad company to pay back, either to purchasers or to the government itself, this bonus. At the same time it is admitted that purchasers who bought at more than \$2.50 an acre may use the supreme court decision as a basis for private suits against the railroad company to recover the difference between \$2.50 an acre and the price they paid.