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**UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK**  
VALE, OREGON

# CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS

SALEM, Ore., July 15.—To the people of Oregon: During the year 1914 the people of Oregon spent \$145,000.00 for 333,600 text-books for grade schools.

In California for the fiscal year July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, 476,241 books were produced by the State Printing Office of that state at a cost, including royalties, of \$106,037.00.

Reduced to single units, this means that text-books of all kinds cost the people of Oregon an average of 43 cents plus, while Californians paid an average of only 22 cents plus.

In addition, and this for the special consideration of the "Made in Oregon" boosters, all the Oregon money except the small percentage allowed local dealers, went to eastern people. In California all the manufacturing cost remained at home.

By the use of devices and methods of printing that have come into vogue since the California plant was installed, it is believed that Oregon can produce as fine or a finer grade of books at even less cost than California.

To further this idea, Capital Typographical Union No. 210 has appointed a committee to "start the ball rolling."

This committee asks the cooperation of individuals and organizations in launching a campaign to this end.

All persons and societies interested are urged to communicate with the committee, giving suggestions as to the form of organization for the campaign, and the plan to be pursued in accomplishing the desired results.

Address L. E. Gotshall, Secretary Text-Book Committee, Capital Hotel, Salem, Oregon.

(Extract from Oregonian of June 11.)

Salem, Or., June 10.—(Special.)—Offering arguments that if put into operation it would save to the parents of school children at least \$50,000.00 annually, would keep in the state a similar amount which is expended elsewhere, would be a factor in increasing the demand for labor in the state, and numerous others, a committee appointed by Capital Typographical Union No. 210, of this city, has started active work to interest granges, civic organizations and commercial bodies in its plan to have the state publish the text-books used in Oregon.

The proposal has the indorsement of a number of prominent educators. It is the intention to distribute the books through the same channels, with the same commissions, or larger ones, as now employed here in the distribution of text-books published in other states. Mill managers of Oregon City will be asked to supply the paper and as eight or ten carloads will be required annually, it is believed that at least one of them will be willing to supply the necessary machinery for the manufacture of a fine grade of book paper.

Another feature of the plan is that it is expected to stimulate the writing of text-books by Oregon educators, and royalties that are now paid to authors elsewhere would remain in Oregon, says the committee. However, it probably would be necessary at the start a contract for the use of "copy" already prepared.

Campaign is State-Wide.

The committee intends to carry the campaign to all parts of the state, and at the start we want it thoroughly understood that while the adoption of the plan would give employment to probably 25 or 30 more persons in the state printing department, it is too big a thing for any one to accuse us of a selfish motive. Besides the em-

ployment of these persons, the labor now being done in other states would benefit Oregon in that it would keep the money here. The work would be done here, the paper would be made here, the books probably eventually would be written here, and inasmuch as it is the intention to have the same source of distribution as now not a single Oregon industry could be harmed. There is no intention to have a free text-book system, but it is the intention to sell the books to the parents of the children at cost. That, we estimate, would save them \$50,000.00 annually and would keep that much money in the state that now goes to eastern publishers. It is estimated that California saved the parents of children \$250,000.00 annually by printing its own text-books, which cut the expense to half. In that state flat presses are used, whereas here we would have a magazine rotary press, which would make the cost even less.

"Of course, the present quarters of the state printing department would not be adequate for all the work and a new building would be necessary. The union suggests the erection of a factory building on one of the railroads, to save drayage costs. The initial cost of building and equipment probably would be \$100,000.00, which would be made up in profit to the state and the people in two years or less.

Organizations Asked to Assist.

"The Salem union does not care for any credit for the inception of the idea, but it does want the grange, commercial and other civic organizations of the state to take hold and aid in its consummation, and, if so desired, they shall have the credit.

"One important feature in connection with our tentative plans is the opportunity that would be afforded for the exploitation of Oregon among Oregon children. Oregon subjects could be employed in the books. For instance, the readers might contain selections from the best Oregon literature, a sprinkling of Oregon words could be used in the spelling books, and Oregon distances employed in mathematical illustrations."

The following table showing the comparative cost of text-books in Oregon with those published by the state of California has been prepared by the committee for general distribution:

	Oregon	Cal.
Primer	.....	.....
First reader	.....	.....
Second reader	.....	.....
Third reader	.....	.....
Fourth reader	.....	.....
Fifth reader	.....	.....
Arithmetic	.....	.....
Grammar	.....	.....
Geography	.....	.....
History	.....	.....
History	.....	.....
Civics	.....	.....
Speller	.....	.....
Writing (8 lessons)	.....	.....
Writing (5 lessons)	.....	.....

### Motorbikes Not To Be Used on Mail Routes

Washington.—Use of bicycles or motorcycles in the rural delivery service is prohibited by an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson effective January 1, 1916.

In announcing his order Mr. Burleson holds that vehicles of these types do not have the carrying capacity needed for the parcel post service and do not afford necessary protection for the mails in bad weather.

## AMERICAN NOTE IS FIRM

Washington.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin, reveals that the imperial government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the sea, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

"Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself."

Pointing out that a belligerent should give up its measures of retaliation if unable to conduct them "without injuring the lives of neutrals," the note declares that persistence in such measures, under the circumstances, would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nations affected.

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

## GERMANS NEAR WARSAW

London.—German official report of the fighting in Russia says that the army under General von Bulow has defeated the Russian fifth army near Shavl. The Russians are declared to have been "dispersed," and a great quantity of war material is said to have been taken. The report also describes operations north of Warsaw, saying:

"On the Narw river the army of General von Gallwitz stormed irresistibly the fortresses of Rozan and Pulusk and forced a crossing of the Narw between these places. Strong forces are on the south bank of the river. Further north and to the south our troops are advancing toward the river."

In addition to having moved heavy forces over the Narw the Teutonic allies have made an advance in the direction of the Bug, with a Warsaw-Petrograd railway as their objective. Some progress is also reported to the south, with the capture of two villages which were taken by storm, lying about 10 miles south of Warsaw.

## TO PREPARE FOR DEFENSE

Washington.—Announcement from the White House that President Wilson had directed Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to report to him a program of national defense caused widespread comment. It became known that several weeks ago the president discussed the question at length with his cabinet, with the immediate result that both the war and navy departments began secret preparation of plans to meet any emergency and also to establish a permanent policy to be presented to congress for adequate national defense.

It was indicated clearly, however, in official quarters, that the determination to expedite such plans as were being made resulted from a consideration of the many possibilities of the present international situation.

## TO SETTLE STRIFE IN MEXICO

Washington.—A definite step toward settling the Mexican problem will be taken by the United States government in the near future. Authoritative announcement to this effect was made at the state department, although the nature of the contemplated action was not disclosed.

The president's most probable course, it was reported, would be to urge General Carranza for the last time to confer with other faction leaders in an effort to bring about peace. Should Carranza again refuse this plan, it is said efforts will be made to assemble other Mexican leaders who will represent a majority of the Mexican people.

Such a conference, it was suggested, might be held in northern Mexico, if it is possible to free it from military interference. If not, it might be held across the border in the United States.

The conference would arrange for a constitutional convention which would plan for an election and establishment of a government which the United States would recognize and help maintain.

Portland.—The Oregon branch of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association has accepted the invitation of the Washington branch to hold its July meeting jointly with the latter at Everett, Wash., July 30.

## ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA

Washington.—Formal inquiry will be made at the Berlin foreign office by American Ambassador Gerard for the German official version of the recent attack by a submarine on the Orduna, as she was bound for New York with a score of Americans among her passengers.

A report on an investigation conducted by Collector of Customs Malone at New York was presented to the state department. It submits affidavits of officers, seamen and passengers, including Americans, declaring that the ship was attacked without warning.

## NEWS BRIEFS OF THE WAR

The western front was comparatively quiet during the past week. There has been little fighting except with the heavy guns.

A short official account of the recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula indicates that the engagements have been of a rather minor nature, but have favored the allies.

A dispatch from the Austrian headquarters says the offensive of the Austro-German armies in south Poland is proceeding with machine-like regularity and that, although the Russians are clinging desperately to their positions they are being driven back and are now upon their last main line of defense south of the Cholm-Lublin-Ivangorod railroad.

In the drive toward the Polish capital the Russians have been pressed back on the Blonie-Nadarzyn front, which they strongly occupy, together with the outlying defenses of Ivangorod. Berlin declares that the army of General von Woyrasch has driven the Russians into the fortress of Ivangorod, to the southeast of the capital, and is now closely investing the stronghold with 12 forts, nine on the right bank of the Vistula and three on the left bank of that river.

## DOES NOT PLEASE KAISER

Berlin, via London.—The comment of the principal provincial newspapers together with that of the Berlin press is that the American note is entirely unsatisfactory and leaves Germany no alternative except to continue her submarine warfare against hostile commerce, regardless of consequences, unless "Great Britain, as a result of the forthcoming note from Washington, sees fit to change her illegal blockade policy."

Hood River and Salem, Oregon, will have free municipal swimming pools.

## TRAGEDY WAS A MYSTERY

Chicago.—Captain Harry Pedersen, 57 years old, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was in command of the steamer Eastland, said:

"I was on the bridge and was about ready to pull out when I noticed the boat began to list. I shouted orders to open the inside doors nearest the dock and give the people a chance to get out. The boat continued to roll, and shortly afterward the hawsers broke and the steamer turned over on its side and was drifting toward the middle of the river.

"When she went over, I jumped and held on to the upper side. It all happened in two minutes. The cause is a mystery to me. I have sailed the lakes 25 years and previous to that sailed on salt water 12 years and this is the first serious accident I ever had. I do not know how it happened."

## DOUGLAS COUNTY WINS SUIT

Roseburg.—In a decision handed down here Judge Hamilton held that a contract executed between the state insurance commissioner and accountants employed by the state to expert the books of county officers is not binding upon the counties affected.

The decision was rendered on a demurrer filed to the complaint of McKenzie & Sons, of Portland, who sought to collect \$550 for auditing the books of Douglas county. Payment of the bill was refused by the county court here and suit was instituted.

## SYNOD ENDORSES GOVERNOR

Eugene.—The Oregon Presbyterian Synod closed its annual convention here after a three-day session. The keynote was a demand for closer relations between churches. Dr. John K. Ballew, representing the Southern Oregon Presbytery, in an address, advocated church union, not through the loss of the denominational identity, but through co-operative effort and the abolition of the petty sectarian differences.

A resolution was passed indorsing a report on Sabbath observance, and agreeing to co-operate in an active fight for preserving the Sabbath. The report in part read: "There are great forces at work trying to break down our legal rest day."

The synod went on record as indorsing Governor Withycombe in his announced intention to enforce the liquor laws of the state.

A state-wide revival service, to begin at midnight, December 31, celebrating the passing of the saloon in Oregon, was authorized by the synod in a resolution similar to one passed by the state organization of Christian Endeavor in Eugene last February.

## PARAGRAPHS OF LATE NEWS

President Wilson is at Cornish, N. H., to spend another week or two of the vacation interrupted by his return to Washington to direct the preparation of the note to Germany.

Suits are about to be brought by the government against American citizens who, though apparently able to do so, refuse to repay money expended for their relief when they were stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the war. James M. Sullivan has resigned as United States minister to Santo Domingo. The resignation followed the recent investigation of allegations that he had been guilty of misconduct and was unfit for the office.

The interstate commerce commission decided that the revenues of the principal express companies of the United States are inadequate and modified its former orders to provide additional income.

William I. Ivins, a well-known lawyer and for many years prominent in politics, died at his home in New York. He was 64 years old. Mr. Ivins was recently taken ill after his labors in behalf of William Barnes in his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt.

## RECEIVER WANTS TO RESIGN

Salem.—Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells has notified Circuit Judge Galloway that he finds it impossible to continue as receiver of the Horticultural Fire Relief company of Oregon, Oregon Merchants' Mutual Fire association and the Pacific Home Mutual Fire Insurance company, for the reason that he cannot do justice to the work and the insurance department and give proper attention to the receivership. Wells asks that he be relieved of the receivership August 1, at which time he will make a report.

## MARKET REPORTS

Portland.	
Wheat—Club, 85c; bluestem, 92c; red Russian, 80c; forty-fold, 85c; red five, 85c.	
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$13.50.	
Butter—Creamery, 28c.	
Eggs—Ranch, 24c.	
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 28c; valley, 30c.	
Mohair—31c.	
Seattle.	
Wheat—Bluestem, 95c; club 90c; red Russian, 89c; forty-fold, 90c; five, 89c.	
Barley—\$22 per ton.	
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.	
Butter—Creamery, 27c.	
Eggs—24c.	

According to reports, trains will be running to Coos Bay by the first of January.

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