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A MARVELOUS SETTING FOR SCULPTURE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1915.

THE dominating architectural feature of the exposition, the superb Tower of Jewels, which will command the south entrance of the Court of Sun and Stars at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. This tower, 430 feet in height, will have a base one acre in extent. The tower will rise upward in terraces, giving way at last to a group of figures supporting a globe, typifying the world. The repeated figures of armored horsemen and of explorers of the ocean will be used on the tower, which, with its statuary, mural paintings and mosaics, will be indescribably beautiful. Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, architects in chief of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, are the architects.

UNCLE SAM AIDS THE ROADMAKERS

Gives Advice on How to Build Right Kind of Roads.

LABORATORY TESTS MADE.

Model Highway Built in Sections Made of Different Materials Helps Determine Exact Value of Each Under Certain Traffic Conditions—Millions of Dollars Wasted in the Past.

So far has the government advanced in the problems connected with road construction that efforts are being made to teach the country that the expenditure of large sums of money on certain types of roads may result almost in a total waste. A road built of materials which would be ideal in one locality may not serve the purpose at all elsewhere, and the money expended may bring scarcely any result in reducing the cost of hauling.

In order to aid farmers who want to build their own roads and to assist various committees that desire to improve their roads near by, the office of public roads of the department of agriculture at Washington has employed experts to test all materials and study their usefulness on roads subjected to certain traffic conditions.

In Advisory Capacity.
The office of public roads is acting in an advisory capacity to many states and counties, giving a most practical form of national aid. On roads where there is a very hard traffic it has been found that certain kinds of materials are better than others, and that, while one kind of blunder may not serve the purpose at all, another kind is ideal and preserves the road indefinitely.

Millions of dollars doubtless have been wasted in the past because of the absence of scientific knowledge which is now being obtained. There is no longer any excuse for any community building the wrong kind of road, it is declared, as the office of public roads stands ready to furnish any information that may be desired as to the course that should be pursued.

In discussing the new scientific movement in road improvement Director Logan Waller Page of the office of public roads says:

"There are two ways in which the engineer may avail himself of the information necessary to a proper selection of road material. The first and only certain one is to make an actual service test on the material under observation and under the same conditions of traffic and climate to which the proposed road will be subjected.

Method Usually Impractical.
"This method, however, is impractical except in certain rare instances, due to the lapse of time which must elapse before definite results can be

obtained. The second method is by means of short time laboratory tests to approximate as nearly as possible the destructive agencies to which the material will be subjected on a road, supplementing the knowledge thus gained by a study of the results already obtained in practice on material of a similar nature."

The office of public roads constantly uses both methods. At Chevy Chase, near Washington, a model road has been built in sections made of different materials, while in the laboratory of the office tests are constantly being made with scientific accuracy to determine the exact value of certain materials under certain traffic conditions.

WOODEN SHOES COMING IN.

Will Cost 60 to 75 Cents a Pair and Last Two Years.

Wooden shoes may yet become the vogue in the United States, for the United States forest service has ascertained that the industry of manufacturing such footwear has "reached considerable proportions." The shoes cost from 60 to 75 cents a pair and are good for two years.

They are worn by those who have to work in cold or wet places, such as tanneries, breweries and livery stables, and by workmen in steel mills and glass factories, who must walk on hot grates or floors. Farmers, too, are classed among the users. Beechwood is used in the manufacture of shoes.

FARM LEGISLATION NEXT.

Senator Gore Predicts Early Consideration of Rural Credits.

Assurance that legislation intended to better the condition of the American farmer would be considered by congress immediately after the currency bill is disposed of was given by Senator Gore of Oklahoma in an address before the International dry farming congress at Tulsa, Okla.

The senator declared that as a result of the recent investigation of rural credits in Europe a plan would be devised whereby money with which to finance cropping operations would be loaned to the farmer at 4 per cent interest.

Reeves Invited to Go With Oregon.

Pendleton—W. T. Reeves, pioneer of Stanfield, who conceived the idea of the battleship Oregon leading the first fleet through the Panama canal and who prepared the petitions signed by 65,000 school children, has been given official recognition as the father of the idea in the form of an invitation to be a guest of honor aboard the Oregon in its passage through the big ditch. The invitation came from Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels, who asked that Mr. Reeves be present as a representative of the school children of the state.

Given Sentence For Robbing Till.
Bonners Ferry.—George L. Endicott, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the till of the City Meat Market, was fined \$300 and given a sentence of six months in the county jail.

TALKING APES ARE DEAD.

Knew Their Alphabet—Were Valued at \$50,000.

Philadelphia.—Bettina and Borneo, the orang outangs which had been educated by Dr. William Henry Furness of Wallingford so that they would pronounce simple words, are dead.

By constant teaching Dr. Furness had hoped to demonstrate through education that the orang outangs really were the "missing link," capable of sustaining thought and doing almost everything of which a human being is capable. Borneo was eight years old, and Bettina was four, and both were as highly educated as children of the same age.

Each knew the alphabet perfectly and could pick it out on lettered blocks. Borneo also could pronounce such words as "cup" and "papa," and Dr. Furness declares that his orang outangs were proving gradually that they were capable of human reasoning.

He valued the orang outangs at \$50,000.

THREE CAWS FOR JIMCROW!

He's Not So Black as Painted, Agriculture Experts Find.

That the crow is not as black as he is painted is the conclusion reached by experts of the department of agriculture who have examined several thousand crows of the despised bird. An error was made ten years ago, the investigators declare, in spreading broadcast a warning against "old jimcrow."

A report announces that the crow does more good than harm; he eats more pests than crops. His one besetting sin is devouring the eggs and young of other birds, but the contents of his crop prove that about nine-tenths of his food consists of insects and other crop destroying creatures.

"Don't be too hard on the crow that squawks about your farm," is the advice given by the department of agriculture to the farmer.

TO EUROPE WITHOUT A CENT.

Harvard Man Sails to Make a Living There on Ten Dollar Wager.

Cambridge, Mass.—Charles E. Morris of Brooklyn, a Harvard junior, is bound to Europe with an empty pocketbook on a wager of \$10, according to college friends, who say that he sailed on the steamer Laconia and expects to stay several months abroad, depending on his own efforts for a livelihood.

"For 2 cents I'd work my way across to Europe," Morris is said to have told classmates a few days ago. One of them offered to bet \$10 that Morris would not go, and the wager was accepted.

IMPROVEMENTS BIG PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Advocates of Independence Meet Difficulty.

Washington.—The continuation of the policy adopted by the present government in the Philippine Islands of building extensive public improvements throughout the islands, schoolhouses, roads, bridges, municipal markets, water systems, ferries and lighting plants, is one of the problems which the advocates of immediate independence are finding difficulty in solving.

The present government, through the bureau of public works, has established public improvements throughout the islands contributing to a marked extent to the prosperity which they now enjoy. These vary in cost from \$250 to \$250,000, and 80 per cent of them are constructed by the administration itself, private contractors refusing to submit bids on the hazardous undertakings.

"The smallest number of active projects in any one of the regularly organized provinces inhabited by the Christianized Filipinos on April 1, 1913," says a statement of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, "was three and the largest thirty-two."

"Nearly one-half the total number was connected with road and bridge improvements. The list included ninety-six new schoolhouses and thirty-four municipal markets, public buildings, water systems, parks, ferries, an electric light plant and two telephone systems.

"It has been said that, although current expenses have been cut to provide money for public works, it will take twenty-five years at the present rate to bring about the highway improvements needed today. These roads, the best of them being fully equal to any park roads in the United States, have been one of the great factors in the very marked increase of prosperity during the last few years. Hundreds of communities are in urgent need of schoolhouses, for which no funds are available, and it will necessarily be several years at the present rate of construction before the schools are at all generally housed in permanent buildings.

Locomotive an Assault Weapon.

Chicago.—William Newell, an engineer, was arrested charged with assaulting Cornelius Reagan, fourteen, with a switch engine. The boy was struck by the pilot and seriously hurt. It is the first charge of the kind ever entered in Chicago police records. The locomotive is termed a "deadly weapon."

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Of 1,113 Harvard college graduates since 1893 only 238 are married.

Simplified spelling has been adopted by the University of Missouri.

The London health department has passed a ruling forbidding children to be rocked to sleep.

Pennsylvania sheriff delayed an execution three hours to let the condemned man enjoy a chicken dinner.

German doctors have gone on strike against attending patients under the new national insurance scheme in that country.

Carmelite nun in St. Louis, ninety-two years old, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her entrance into the order.

A twelve-year-old boy who lives near Albany, N. Y., has received a prize from the state fair board for the largest yield from one seed potato. The boy's crop was 686 pounds of twelve bushels of perfect quality and size.

PROHIBITION IN ARKANSAS SEEMS ASSURED ON JAN. 1.

Supreme Court Decision Knocking Out Referendum Ends Long Fight.

Whether the liquor interests of Arkansas can or will deem it profitable to go further than they have in resisting the operation of Arkansas' stringent anti-liquor law, which will become effective Jan. 1, remains to be determined by their attorneys and leaders, according to advices from Little Rock, Ark. The recent decision of the supreme court of the state has proved a severe blow to the liquor men, and it now looks as though about all the saloons in the remaining "wet" counties of the state must go out of business at midnight Dec. 31.

The last legislature enacted a bill which makes it necessary for a person to present to the county court a petition signed by a majority of the white voters in his county asking that he be issued a liquor license. Even should the negroes have been made eligible by the legislature to have signed the petitions the effect would have been virtually prohibition; but, the negro vote eliminated, the liquor people realized that they could not meet the requirements.

The liquor interests at once, after the import of the bill was realized, following its passage on Feb. 17 last, began to circulate petitions under the Arkansas constitutional amendment No. 10, providing for the initiative and referendum, and secured 12,755 names, 4,000 in excess of the legal requirements, to have the law voted on by the people. Since the legislature, anticipating such a move, had attached the "emergency clause" to the act, which under the amendment precludes the referendum in cases where the legislature may deem an emergency exists, Secretary of State Earl Hodges refused to call an election when the referendum petition was presented to him.

It was the mandamus proceedings brought to attempt to force him to call such an election that the supreme court passed on, sustaining the views of the lower court, the legislature, the attorney general and the secretary of state at the same time.

"RUSTLING" DYING OUT.

New Form of Cattle Stealing Developed in the Northwest.

Alleged stock rustlers to the number of thirty-two were arrested in Montana during the quarter ended Sept. 30, according to reports of stock inspectors made to D. W. Raymond, secretary of the state board of stock commissioners. During the quarter ten stock rustlers were convicted, and at the end of the quarter there were seventeen cases pending.

"There has been less stealing this year than in any previous year since I have been connected with the office," said Mr. Raymond. "There is practically no tampering with brands any more. This method of rustling belonged to the days of the open range. Now we have to contend with the slaughter of cattle for beef. There is more of this going on than was the case ten years ago, but the aggregate thefts are considerably reduced.

"With the coming of the dry farmers to Montana and the bigger demand in the state for beef there has been a great deal more killing of cattle on the ranges. Oftentimes the hides are burned and the meat taken to town and sold. The owner of the slaughtered animal simply knows his animal has disappeared, and sometimes he finds the dead ashes of a fire on the range where that animal grazed. But this is not evidence."

School Ban on Chestnuts.

Children in the schools of Great Barrington, Mass., have been warned against eating chestnuts, as the nuts appear to have been poisoned this year by chestnut blight. Several children have been made ill lately, and every case has been traced to eating chestnuts.

SAVING TIME by TELEPHONE



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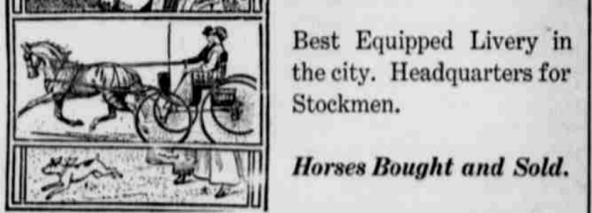
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