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WILSON'S VIEWS GIVEN TO NATION

Inaugural Address of the New President.

DEFINES PEOPLE'S DUTY.

First Obligation of Law is to Keep Society Sound by Sanitary and Pure Food Statutes and Measures Determining Conditions of Labor—Task Not Merely One of Politics.

Washington, March 4.—The Inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson is as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Our Model Government.

We see that in many things life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scoring to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long, delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty of Americans Outlined.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our

common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been, "Let every man look out for himself; let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

Things to Be Accomplished.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water-courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests unattended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals.

Society's Duty to Itself.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do and not leave the others undone, the old fashioned, never to be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: To lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearth fire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whether they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Task Not Merely One of Politics.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred—stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and

through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will but counsel and sustain me.

WOODMEN OF WORLD HOLD PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT

Ontario Camp, W. O. W. held a public entertainment at the Moore hall March 3rd. Shell Ingle was master of ceremonies and presented a program of unusual merit.

A splendid orchestra made the evening pass along pleasantly. Leon J. Chapman and Byron Turner proved themselves real artists in entertaining the audience.

E. J. Jeffries assistant district manager acted as chairman and presented the speaker of the evening, W. O. Manion, of Denver, Colorado, who spoke on the Order.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who will be first lady of the land and preside over the White House four years.

W. F. HOMAN RETURNS FROM STATE CAPITOL

Many Laws Passed Which Will be of Great Benefit To This Section

Representative Homan returned from Salem a few days ago and did not deem it necessary to go back to the extra meeting. He stated he thought the session of the legislature was a good one and that much constructive and beneficial legislation was enacted.

There were many measures passed of direct benefit to this section. One enables counties to levy a tax to finance county fairs and there was also a bill passed for state aid.

The collection of taxes on transient merchandise and stock was simplified so that sheep and other foreign stuff can be taxed.

The state was taken into the irrigation business and the irrigated part of the state will be given more attention in the future. One bill was passed enabling water users to double up on the use of water, also governing irrigation districts, regulating their elections and levies to be collected by the county tax collector, levy to be made by the directors.

In the matter of an experimental station for this county, it was covered by a general bill which provides for state aid in experimental and demonstration work, the state giving \$2,000 for each \$1,000 appropriated by the county and this work may be carried on in different places in the county.

There were also many state measures, such as the Workmen's Compensation act and the Widow's pension, the latter to enable a mother to care for her children and not be compelled to place them in one of the state institutions, it being deemed cheaper for the state and better for the children. There were several hundred more bills passed, but most of them were of local nature.



WOODROW WILSON.

The President Who Will Rule the Nation for the Next Four Years.

NEW PRESIDENT IS INAUGURATED

The Usual Ceremonies Attend Induction Into Office of Woodrow Wilson

Washington.—No president-elect has ever found the capital of the nation whose destinies he is to guide more brilliantly arrayed or more abundant with enthusiasm than Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Wilson and his family arrived at 3:45 o'clock Monday afternoon. With them in special trains came students from Princeton University, who formed a lane from the train shed to the president's room in the station, where the inaugural reception committee of senators, representatives and congressmen awaited the Wilson family.

One of Mr. Wilson's last acts as a private citizen was to call, with Mrs. Wilson upon the president and Mrs. Taft. The president-elect and Mrs. Wilson were escorted to the White House soon after their arrival. President and Mrs. Taft received them in the Blue room. All the military and naval aides to the president, in regalia to their office, were present, but none of the cabinet.

The program arranged for the pageant and ceremony was virtually the same as that of other inaugurations of recent years. The two big features of the day were the induction of the president and vice president into office at the capitol and the parade that followed these ceremonies.

Tuesday morning Senators Crane, Overman and Bacon and Representatives McKinley, Rucker and Garrett, comprising the joint congressional committee on the inauguration, called at the hotel for the president-elect and vice-president-elect. They were escorted to the White House by the Essex troop and the Blackstone troop of the Culver Military academy, through lines of students from Princeton University and the University of Virginia.

Shortly before noon President Taft awaited them and the whole party proceeded to the senate chamber at the capitol, where the ceremonies began at noon with the inauguration of the vice-president and swearing in of senators-elect. Then followed the presidential inauguration, the return to the White House, where the retiring president took leave of his successor, who reviewed the pageant from the Court of Honor.

Many military and other marching organizations participated in the parade. The Tammany braves from New York, for the first time in 20 years, participated. About 30,000 persons were in the parade.

THOS. MURRAY PLANNING BIG CHICKEN RANCH HERE

Thos. Murray, a recent arrival from Rock Springs, Wyoming, has purchased a place on the bench and is erecting buildings for an extensive chicken ranch. He will also have a few cows and some hogs. That is a combination sure to win.

Some Tillamook cows are earning over \$100 a year for their owners and some Malheur cows are earning over \$175 a year. Still some hesitate about going into the dairy business.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWER HAS TROUBLE WITH PASSENGER

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Passengers on the steamship Ventura, which came into port from Honolulu and Australia last night, witnessed the beginning of a battle between two of their number as the gang plank was being put down. W. W. Concanon, a wealthy contractor of San Francisco, and William U. Sanderson, a fruit grower of Ontario, Oregon, were the principals.

The passengers were crowding together near the gangway, grips and bundles in hand, when Concanon jostled his valise against Mrs. Sanderson. Sanderson began to expostulate, but as he did so the crush from behind forced Concanon forward and one of his grips hit Mrs. Sanderson again. When Sanderson protested against this, Concanon struck the fruit grower on the chin. It was a hard blow, but Sanderson came back with a harder one. He bruised his knuckles on Concanon's teeth and it began to look like a real white hope battle, but other passengers stopped the fight.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL



Thomas R. Marshall, the new Vice-President, who will preside over the United States Senate for four years.

CITY COUNCIL HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETING

New Sidewalks Ordered and Much Routine Business Is Transacted

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held Monday evening.

Mr. Fraser, of the library commission, reported that the Carnegie corporation required that the site for proposed library be free from debt and that there was still \$750 due on the lots selected. On motion \$750 was transferred to the library commission. The library ordinance was changed so that a flat sum of \$750 will be appropriated yearly for the maintenance of the Carnegie library, when erected.

Reports of treasurer, recorder and fire chief read and placed on file.

The liquor licenses were granted for the month. Application was also made from Henry Beier for a liquor license for the Ontario hotel and the city attorney was ordered to draft an ordinance to permit the issuance of said license.

An ordinance was drafted regulating skating rinks.

The returns of the special election held February 7, was canvassed and the amendments declared carried. A sidewalk was ordered built on the east side of block 205 and costs assessed against property liable.

Announcement

The Kroessin Harness company wish to announce to the public of Ontario and vicinity that we have purchased the harness and saddlery store and good will of F. J. Freeman and are prepared to improve his already highly efficient establishment by selling only the best in our line and by using the best materials and workmanship. Guaranteeing everybody a square deal we therefore solicit your patronage. Kroessin Harness Co.

PLANS MADE FOR MUCH IMPROVEMENT

Commercial Club to Begin Advertising Campaign

BUILDING FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Spring weather has been with us this week and it naturally caused the people to formulate plans for the season. It is generally looked on as quiet, from a business standpoint, throughout the country, but our people feel that it is only temporary and that conditions will soon force a resumption of activities as of yore.

The Commercial club is planning on a good year of advertising and progress. Their plans include the inauguration of a sales day for the benefit of the farmers. But the main interest is centered in getting the people started in diversified farming so that when the price of one commodity is low, they will have others to depend on. In case they had cattle now they would be strictly in it and it is always the same, some of the farm products are always in demand at good prices. The people are showing interest and are opening of the creamery here in a few days will add to this and stimulate the movement until many will be getting the benefit.

Another matter of vital interest to the club is the building of a home for their meetings and this will be accomplished in the city hall which is planned to give them space.

The passing of the ordinance calling for an election to vote bonds for the city hall brings this matter up to the people to decide whether they wish the city, Commercial club, firemen and others to have a home that will make them feel that they have something to work for, or be compelled to go along renting and giving the world to understand that it is not well for municipalities to own anything and naturally this will be accepted by individuals as equally good policy for them.

The building of a home for the public library has come to a point where it is safe to announce that work will be started at once and before fall Ontario will be able to boast of the best library and building in this section. The ground has been purchased and the Carnegie people have agreed to furnish the money for the construction. Plans are being submitted.

There are at least two new business blocks under consideration, but the men do not care to be quoted at this time as their plans are not definite.

The drainage of the water from the low lands east of the railroad was provided for at the council meeting Wednesday evening and it will be attended to at once. There is a natural drain and this will be improved and deepened to accommodate all the surface water.

For the west of the city large improvements are being planned. First comes the outlet for the drainage, bonds for which will be voted soon.

The city will then be in shape to take up the drainage and sewerage system for the west of the city and the necessary work for the organization of the district is being accomplished so that the unsightly ponds will soon disappear.

Petitions were also presented to the city council from the residents of the adjoining additions, asking to be taken into the city, and citing many of their grievances. It appears that they have no way of regulating cattle, horses and chickens running at large and their grounds and crops are frequently invaded and ruined. They have no city water, drainage, lighting, police protection, fire protection, sidewalks, or the many other benefits of the city, still their taxes are as high as though they had. The county court assesses them four mills for road purposes and takes the money and expends it on roads away from them leaving them without sidewalks and street improvements. The city tax of five mills will give them all the city benefits and then their road tax would be expended on their streets and sidewalks so that they have everything to gain by joining the city and at little additional expense.

In the matter of contracts for the city hall and other public improvements the local people will be given

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