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THE INVISIBLE GODDESS.

When hand in hand we roam, dear heart, The path beside the stream, With us she walks, with us she strolls, A spirit and a dream! When lips of love in music sigh And hearts their answer make, She leans across the lily-leaves To sing for love's sweet sake!

O goddess of the phantom grace That round us weaves its spell, She dwells, dear heart, with unseen face, With smile invisible;

For love is aye a form unseen, A filament, a gleam, That dwells two trembling hearts between— A glowworm and a dream! —Selected.

THE HELIX CITIZEN WHO SIGNS HIMSELF WHEATGROWER, AND CRITICIZES THE PLAN OF TAKING BOOTLEGGING CASES INTO THE PROSECUTIONS.

The Helix citizen who signs himself wheatgrower, and criticizes the plan of taking bootlegging cases into the prosecutions, circuit court is not informed as to the facts or he would make no criticism. There is no attempt on the part of Pendleton to "shuffle onto the county" the local bootlegging cases. The cases are being taken into the circuit court, not to exempt the city in any way from trouble or expense, but to give the bootlegger the highly beneficial consequences of the penalty allotted under the state law. As a matter of fact all the bootleggers are first brought before our city court and are dealt with summarily by Judge Fitz Gerald, the maximum sentence being imposed each time. However, the maximum penalty under the city charter is a fine of \$100. That is not sufficient penalty for a bootlegger and hence the officials have been prosecuting them first in the city court, then under the state law and under federal law when possible to do so.

CURRENT THINKING

THE DARDANELLES

Keen political interest has centered around the Dardanelles since the time when Persian strength was tested upon the soldiers of free Greece. Xerxes came this way with his vast army for the invasion of Europe, and crossed the Dardanelles, then known as the Hellespont, over a pontoon bridge constructed near Abydos, on the Asiatic side, where the waterway is about 6500 feet wide. It was on this occasion that the capricious currents of the strait called forth the most historic spanking ever given. They carried away the pontoons, whereupon Xerxes ordered the Hellespont soundly flogged.

When the eastern invasion had spent itself after Marathon and Salamis, the Dardanelles became a point of departure for the hardy conqueror who turned the tables. Alexander, in 334 B. C., 146 years after Xerxes, crossed the path of the Persian, and began his successful subjugation of the outworn east. The tide shifted once more, and throughout the long struggle of Byzantium against the east, the Dardanelles were ever and again frontier waters. At last, in 1256, the Turks forced themselves over the much-contested boundary, spread over its European banks, and settled down to stay.

No longer a frontier of eastern-western struggle, the Dardanelles nevertheless preserved their political importance, an importance derived, first from Turkish control of Mediterranean-Black sea commerce, and later, from the complex diplomatic game in which the great powers of Europe contended for the balance themselves on the one hand, and each to make that balance contribute to its own advantage. Mighty Russia's only ports upon warm water were in her Black sea territory. Conventions of the powers, however, have held her up fast within the inland sea. For a century these conventions have stood between Russia and her ambition to have an outlet on the Mediterranean.

By a five power treaty in 1841 it was arranged that no ship of war of any nation other than the Ottoman Empire should pass the Dardanelles without express permission of the Porte. The closing of the strait was reaffirmed at London in 1871 and at Berlin in 1878. Even merchant vessels must have passes, which they are required to show to the authorities at the narrow. Boats may pass through only during the daytime, yet they are required to pay a small lighthouse fee.

The strait is a narrow, irregular channel, connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora. It cuts Europe from Asia on a course from southwest to northeast. It is only about forty five miles long, while it varies in width from one to five miles. Its average depth is 180 feet. Upon the European side the shores are steep and barren, and their inhospitable line of battery-crowned rocks makes the Dardanelles a center of unusually strong defense. The shores on the Asiatic side are long

particularly by name the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject.

Thus it will be seen the American requirement absolutely bars double citizenship. Therefore any German taking out citizenship papers here would not be treated in any manner as a subject of Emperor William though, if he had complied with the proper requirements such a man could return to Germany and still claim the rights of citizenship there.

Inasmuch as the Germans who come to America almost invariably do so with the intention of remaining and being citizens in fact as well as name and in reality are very loyal and reliable citizens the German law of 1913 is of little practical importance.

"He leaves for the frontier, the thick of the fight where evil is firmly entrenched," said the

The Wild bishop of Ohio in a sermon at the consecration of Dean Sumner of Chicago as bishop of Oregon.

The gentleman evidently believes Oregon is a very tough state, devoted chiefly to Indian fighting, cattle stealing and the game of poker. He does not know there are fewer illiterates in Oregon than in any other state of the union. He does not know Oregon was the first state to enact a minimum wage law for women, that we pay widow's pensions, invented the initiative and referendum, blazed the direct primary trail and that the people in November voted against the saloons by some 30,000 majority.

Before he delivers any further sermons about the "frontier" and the "thick of the fight" the bishop of Ohio should buckle on a six shooter, take a chew of tobacco and come take a look at this land of evil.

The showing to the effect the poor farm is being conducted at a 50 per cent reduction in the cost to the county should be highly pleasing to our taxpayers association.

President Wilson has been working not talking, during the last two years and his promised speaking trip will be awaited with genuine interest.

Oregon and Washington should see to it that the power at Celilo Falls is developed; millions of dollars go to waste there each year.

FROM THE PEOPLE

THE BOOTLEGGERS.

HELIX, Ore., Jan. 9, 1915.—Editor East Oregonian.—In reference to an item that appeared in the East Oregonian, I want to file a protest against Pendleton's right to shuffle off to the county, the expense of prosecuting her bootleggers.

Pendleton is a home-rule town, she gets the revenue she voted to regulate her own liquor traffic, she claims that bootleggers flourish only in dry towns, she fought for the city unit, and against precinct and county unit, and she should not be allowed to fill up the county jail with her victims. Pendleton's liquor business is now quite an expense to the county, through her justice court. The county court should oppose this change in dealing with the bootlegger until after the new law goes into effect.

WHEAT GROWER.

Boy Acts Oliver Twist.

ATTLEBORO, Jan. 9.—A story which parallels in real life some of the incidents of "Oliver Twist" was related to Chief of Police Wilbur recently by 13-year-old Robert Stafford in his confession that his father had forced him to climb through a small window in the store of William Angell and steal a large quantity of goods.

The boy's admissions followed an investigation made as a result of the arrest of his father, Uliah Stafford, 45, of 2 Eddy street, on a charge of breaking and entering. Much of the stolen property was found concealed in the Stafford tenement.

Small, ill-nourished and backward mentally, the lad told in a matter-of-fact tone that at 1 o'clock in the morning his father woke him, made

slopped and very fertile; for the most part being clothed with beautiful forests.

The Dardanelles guard the approach to Constantinople from the Mediterranean, as the Bosphorus guards the approach from the Black Sea. They were first fortified by two castles, one on either shore, in the path of Xerxes and Alexander, built by Mohammed II in 1462. These have been often remodeled. During the last century, with Turkish power on the wane, and the Turk himself apparently recedent, the remodeling and extending of the old fortifications was brought about by French, English and German prodding, as temporary.

Most of old Poland which survives, in race and in political consciousness, in typical culture and in folk-character, survives in the Austrian crownland of Galicia. Under the more sternly repressive rule of Russian and German overlordship, the Poles in Russia and Germany have been driven little by little from their stronghold of national feeling. They are becoming half-hearted Russians and Germans, for Russia and Germany have done all in their power to assimilate the well-nigh unassimilable Pole. In Galicia, however, with a constitution of their own, under a perplexed and lenient central government, a consciousness of old Poland remains, and has grown in intensity in recent times.

Hemmed in by Russia on the north and east by the suspicious border patrol, naturally cut off from Hungary on the south and southwest by the Carpathians, barely touching its southern Austria, on the west, the Galician Pole has been left to himself, to the single-handed solution of his own difficulties, political, economic and administrative. With little to put him into violent industrial exertion, he has continued the past into the present, with its quaint customs, its devotion to agriculture, and its poverty-stricken idealism.

Galicia slopes away from the Carpathians to meet the boundless Russian plain on the north. Its southern uplands are devoted largely to grazing grounds for horses, cattle and sheep. In the middle lands, cereals and sugar beets are grown. The crown land is sparsely populated and in many parts its lands are very fertile, so that more than enough bread-stuffs, meat and other products are raised for home consumption, permitting the exportation of cereals and meat products in considerable amounts, mainly to Germany.

Galicia is, in fact, ancient Poland, and, like the fatherland of old its classes are very rich. One-third of its tillable lands are held by great owners in estates of more than 1,100 acres, and one-half are held in blocks of fourteen or less. Galicia's agricultural life has little mineral wealth and less industry. Much of its 3,622 square miles are morass, sand or forest land, and all else is given over to farming. True, in the Carpathians are found the richest oil fields in Europe, and good zinc mines and rock salt carries are worked. Still, its mineral wealth has small significance. The forests, which are estimated to cover one-quarter of the whole surface of Galicia, contribute to a large lumber trade with Germany.

Most of its manufactured articles are the products of home industry, though there is a declining of a textile industry and 77 per cent of its imports. About 75 per cent of its people depend directly upon the soil. They are mostly illiterate, small farmers and day laborers, who must the severe winters at home and regularly leave their wives to work the farm in summer while they eke out bare livelihoods by taking seedtime and harvest service upon the German farms across their western border.

Galicia is partially self-governing. The Vienna government, interfering little in Polish affairs. Some 154 representatives are sent by the people to the Galician Diet at Lemberg, while the crownland is represented in the Austrian Lower House by seventy-eight delegates, a delegation that generally holds solidly together for the interests of the Polish people. In normal times the population of Galicia is more than 7,000,000.



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TAKEN TO WALLA WALLA.

(Continued from page one.)

Information from the immigration office at Portland makes his identification positive and shows that the man carried his shackles on his arms for 13 months before they were removed at St. Anthony's hospital. The records in the immigration office correspond with the story told by the man to the effect that he escaped from the officer who arrested him while the latter was in another room telephoning. The officer was Inspector Greenblatt of Sumas, Wn., who had arrested and handcuffed the man upon the suspicion that he was an alien trying to come into the country by evading the immigration laws.

The officers think that, in his ignorance, Battiste thought he was arrested for some serious crime and became so frightened that he seized the first opportunity to escape. They cannot understand, however, why he could not find some means of removing the manacles.

It was a very happy Italian who was taken to Walla Walla by the immigration officials. He is overjoyed that the surgeons did not cut off his hands. Dr. Hayden believes the man will recover use of his hands but does not think the swelling will ever entirely go down.

Mr. Wells declared yesterday that if Battiste had committed no crime, he would not be inclined to deport him because of what he has endured. "I can think of no crime," he said, "which would warrant the punishment which he inflicted upon himself." He stated he would interest wealthy Italians in Walla Walla in the case and try to secure the man some employment as soon as he is in condition to work.

Sheriff Taylor is keeping the handcuffs as a relic of the extraordinary case.

Prizefighter Killed.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—Al Anderson, of Everett, died at a hospital here without regaining consciousness, 12 hours after he was sent to the floor with a left hook in the third of a scheduled four round bout with Ike Cohen, a San Francisco heavyweight. Cohen knocked Anderson to the floor, then struck him again as he was rising. Cohen was declared the winner of the bout. Anderson, partly conscious, went to his dressing room. While lac-

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PENDLETON, OREGON.



A good illustration of the firing line in war racked Belgium. Here are shown the bomb proof shelters under which the Belgians lie for days on end. Note the little dog mascot, a favorite with the troopers.