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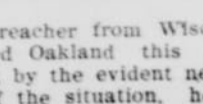
Member Scripps-McLae News Association.

The East Oregonian is on sale at R. B. Rich's News Stand at Hotel Portland and Hotel Perkins, Portland, Oregon.

San Francisco Bureau, 408 Fourth St. Chicago Bureau, 200 Security Building, Washington, D. C. Bureau, 301 14th St. N. W.

Telephone, Main 11.

Entered at Pendleton postoffice as second class matter.



••••• A preacher from Wisconsin reached Oakland this week. Struck by the recent necessity of the situation, he attempted to immediately hold a street meeting for the benefit of the inhabitants. In the course, he was arrested, and when asked to produce his permit to preach the gospel in Oakland's streets, he replied that he "had secured the special permit of Jesus Christ."

UMATILLA AND SICILY.

Now will we quit talking rotation of crops, deterioration of soil, and the weakening effect of wheat growing? Will we accuse Umatilla county of being a shallow soil, of yielding her strength to the one crop system? Will we say anything further about the need of rest, of fertilization, of recuperation for a soil that is proved to be as everlasting as the everlasting hills themselves?

A chemical test of a quantity of Umatilla county soil taken from the wheat belt near Weston, recently made by the late Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., reveals the fact that this soil is of the same identical composition as that of Sicily, or a pure, unqualified volcanic ash, incapable of destruction, incapable of being sapped of its strength, incapable of loss of soil force or energy, incapable of being weakened by the growth of strong crops, or by any continuous process of single crop production.

Sicily has produced wheat for 2000 years and she never produced a heavier crop than that of 1903. Her soil is a self-recuperating volcanic ash that supplies its own force, that yields nothing. It is simply pulverized and vitalized lava, and while it is not rich and deep and black as the washed alluvial of the river bottoms of Europe, it is indestructible, and has an endless strength and vitality.

Sicily has grown 2000 crops of wheat, barring a few seasons in which the eruptions of Aetna prohibited farming and the soil vitality seems as great today as in the beginning. The discovery that Umatilla county's soil is of the same composition and potency, means a jump of many dollars per acre in Umatilla county real estate.

It means that fears for the deterioration of her soil may now be allayed. You can't go back of a chemical analysis. You can't deny nature's proved and unchangeable laws.

The East Oregonian told of a man digging 60 feet in the earth near Helix, last week and finding the same soil all the way down. On top of the ground at that spot nearly 50 bushels of wheat to the acre was standing. This soil contains its own fertilization, and is its own inexhaustible storehouse of energy. It is sufficient to know that it will last for 2000 years.

LABOR FOR PANAMA.

Quite as important as the engineering problems and admitting of no solution by trite mathematical formula is the question that must soon confront the Panama Canal Commission—whence a continuous supply of labor?

If 10 years is the limit set, in the popular mind, at least, for the completion of the great ditch, 20,000 laborers will have to be in constant employ according to estimates of the experts. Where is this army to be marshaled, and how is its number to be steadily recruited?

Dr. C. A. Stephens, long familiar with the climatic conditions of Panama, and formerly a close student of the medical problems presented to the French canal company, declares in a recent pamphlet that "no sensible person can spend a day, even an hour in the heat of the Culebra cut without coming to the conclusion that this is not a white man's job. No white laborer from the United States can or would endure it."

Dr. Stephens goes on to cite the experiences of the French excavators. According to the estimates the French lost about 50,000 laborers during their period of construction. Not only did the common diggers succumb, but the sudden deaths of men in higher places were continually causing enforced delays on the part of gangs of diggers.

Many are the expedients that have been advanced to relieve the difficulties of the labor problem in Panama. Some have advocated the wholesale importation into the canal zone of

negroes from the Southern States, others have declared that upon the working classes of Jamaica and other Carib islands, negroes and half-breeds all of them, rest the only hopes of the commission.

But to the first of these propositions it has been strongly objected by the South that taking away a great army of negroes for work on the canal would so alter the field of labor in the cotton belt that the cotton industry would suffer seriously.

Against the Jamaica suggestion it is maintained that there are not enough reliable laborers in any of the adjacent islands to fill the steady demand.

There remain, then, the Japanese or the coolies. On the Hawaiian sugar plantations, where climatic conditions are very nearly approximate those of Panama, the bulk of the heavy labor is done by Japanese. Hardy, insured to excessive heat in conjunction with constant humidity, ever willing to work according to the word of the overseers, these little brown fellows would seem especially fitted to endure the grilling tasks in the great ditch.

The close of the war will see thousands of them free to take employment. As to the coolie, well, he is at least a last resort. Profoundly we may have to put aside if it be that we can find no one else to wield the shovel in Panama.

Pictures are more potent than words. The cartoon has almost supplanted the editorial, on the great metropolitan dailies, where art is accessible and within reach of the newspaper. Ten thousand editorial essays have been written on the benefits of the portage road, and the dramatic features of the situation in Eastern Oregon, in which an empire lies locked behind the closed gates of the Columbia river, but not one of these thrilling essays or editorials has ever portrayed a lot of the meaning contained in a cartoon on the first page of the Oregon Sunday Journal of yesterday. The picture represents a strong stone wall, high and forbidding, with an iron studded gate, locked and barred, and surmounted with trowning pillars. Over the gate is written "Inland Empire," and from behind it streams the golden sunbeams of prosperity and progress, representing the spirit that seeks to rush out to the world, through the barred gate. Behind that closed gate is crowding the traffic and commerce of an empire, seeking egress to the world, but it is securely locked. In front of the gate stands Oregon, holding as a beautiful woman, robed in her hand a monster key marked "Portage Road," and which fits the frowning lock, on that gate. Hesitatingly, timidly, beseechingly, she is looking at the sunbeams pouring over the wall, and stands with the key almost entering the lock, asking herself, apparently, whether she shall open the empire and give freedom to the worlds of commerce behind the stone wall. It is a picture worthy of a place in every home and over every door in the Inland Empire. It is a sermon, by Gregg, the cartoonist, that could not be preached in words.

Here is a sample of Russian civilization, contained in an editorial from the Moscow Gazette. After reading this advice from one of the most "enlightened" Russian papers, it will not be difficult to understand the world's unanimous hatred of Russia: "Our great General Suvaroff," says the Gazette, "when he fought against the civilized French, often gave the order to give no quarter to his troops. This, which is not cruelty or barbarism, was a necessity, and there is necessity in this war, with a half savage, barbarous nation to adhere to Suvaroff's rule. In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it, and then leave it to hide in the bush. It must be destroyed, and we must do this in the present instance without considering whether England and a cosmopolitan plutocracy object. We cannot burden ourselves with thousands of Japanese prisoners, who will spread dysentery, typhus and cholera among the Russian people. Perhaps, according to humanitarian principles, it would be very unwise to give no quarter, but, nevertheless, 'no quarter and no prisoners' should be our motto."

Whisky and its right hand imp, criminal recklessness, has caused the death of another estimable, innocent man in the killing of Arthur Hainey at Lehman Springs. The men who are responsible for the accidental death of the young man, doubtless thought it was smart to "jag up" and make an exhibit of ignorance and brutality in a civilized community. In addition to becoming offensive to the community by their intoxication, they become actual menaces to every man coming in contact with them, through the unwise custom which permits every man, responsible or irresponsible, to carry weapons. The whisky or the gun alone, was either a dangerous foe to the peaceful settlement at Lehman Springs. The combination of the two bad elements could not fail to cause suffering and loss in the community.

United States Consul Dietrich, at Bremen, Germany, has been making a close study of German universities as compared with those of the United States. Mr. Dietrich, who was long a college professor in this country, declares most emphatically that in his judgment "the United States offer today facilities for collegiate, academic and post-graduate studies equal in quantity and quality to those offered by any country in the old world." American attendance at German universities is growing smaller continually. There is less potency today than there used to be in the expression, "He was educated abroad." American students have learned to appreciate the advantages offered by American educational institutions.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another revolutionary uprising threatens the government of Honduras. It is rumored from San Francisco, that W. A. Jones, Indian commissioner, intends to resign at once.

The Japanese are now removing the Russian mines from the mouth of the Liao river, and the Russian government is rumored to have ordered the Krupp gun works are working overtime to turn out immense war orders for the Russian government.

Rear Admiral Ph. H. Cooper, commander of the Asiatic squadron, will be retired by age on August 4. The arid land reclamation fund set aside under the national irrigation law, now amounts to about \$25,000,000.

The second \$50,000 payment of the \$4,000,000 loan made by the government to the St. Louis fair, has been paid. A bricklayers' strike in the government barracks at Washington, D. C., is now in progress, and all work is suspended.

Mrs. Maybrick and her mother complain of the constant annoyance of the press for details of their future movements. Experiments recently conducted in Maine, prove that a full grown salmon can swim at the speed of 28 miles an hour.

The last report on the William C. Whitney estate, which was filed in New York, Thursday, shows the total value to be \$21,334,101. A clambourer at Truxton, N. M., washed out Santa Fe tracks, bridges and grades for a distance of nearly 12 miles, Saturday morning.

The Sultan of Morocco has taken the field in person against the pretender, and is now camped outside of the city of Fez, among his soldiers. Hon. Richard Morgan, member of the last Colorado legislature, was compelled to kill a Mexican whom he was attempting to arrest at Boulder, Col., Sunday.

Religious factions are now raging in the Finnish settlement on Malcolm Island, north of Vancouver Island, and the entire settlement is threatened with civil war. Russia experiences great difficulty in getting news from the seat of war over the 6000 miles of telegraph, owing to the constant breaks and the many repeating offices.

A blacklist of retail butchers in Chicago, handling packing house beef has been prepared by the strikers and the boycott threatens to spread to every union in the city. He had the land plowed deeply from 8 to 10 inches and then harrowed. The alfalfa on the plowed land is a deep rich green and has made the best crop in the county. The plowed ground has made less vigorous growth and is of a lighter shade of green.

That experiment conclusively proves to Mr. Halley, that deep plowing pays. The moisture penetrates deeper and is retained better than in the shallow plowed or disced land. The best depth of the ground to a depth of 10 inches gives the rootlets of the alfalfa a chance to penetrate more easily, and consequently make stronger and more roots.

This field was planted last April. In the spring I double-diced it to kill the weeds and in June I cut the first crop, while that see it is knee high in places. I sow 10 pounds of alfalfa to the acre by drilling it in, instead of broadcasting it. I use an acre and a half of alfalfa with a grass seedling attachment. It deposits the seed about an inch deep and in rows seven inches apart. I disch the rows, and sow the alfalfa and grass together. The alfalfa has ever been on this field.

It proves that what they call dry-land alfalfa is a success. I have demonstrated that alfalfa sown in the hill land in alfalfa since I have done that. It makes such a good stand. "Here is another field that I sowed the latter part of April. In June I cut it back and left the hay to form a mulch. I will cut it about the first of August for hay. In spite of the fact that it has had no water you see it is strong and thrifty. Here I will pull up one of the plants, and you can see how its looks."

Rapid Growth of Alfalfa. He handed it to me. Its root was 22 inches long, while the growth above the ground was over 20 inches. From the main root were suspended

STORY OF A MODEL FARM WHERE DIVERSIFIED FARMING PAYS

A little more than a year ago T. G. Halley bought the Earhart and Barnhart farms, consisting of 300 acres on Wild Horse creek, just west of Havana and about six miles from Pendleton. It extends for two miles along Wild Horse creek and back to the crest of the hill on each side taking considerable of the table land on the hill tops.

On each side of the creek are rich bottom lands, ideal fields for alfalfa growing. Of the 300 acres about 200 acres are particularly well adapted to the growth of alfalfa. The hill side land is thickly covered with bunchgrass, barley on the table land wheat and white are being raised.

The soil of the bottom along the creek ranges in depth from 12 to 15 feet and of a rich sandy loam underlaid by a volcanic rock. Unlike the soils underlaid by some gravel where the water escapes and the vegetation is burnt up unless irrigated, this land retains the moisture to a surprising extent.

When Mr. Halley bought the place he put a force of men at work to improve it. Much of the brush along the creek was grubbed up, the land plowed and graded for alfalfa. An irrigation ditch was put in and a good headgate built, the old fences were torn down and new fences put across the fields. The alfalfa being tarped, three m-oes of hog-tight wire fence has been put up and more is being stretched.

It is an excellent evidence of the richness of the made land along the creek that the wild sweet clover meets above one's head as he drives through in a buggy. Mr. Halley will soon put in a dam in the eastern line of his land. This will give full enough to bring every acre of his alfalfa lands under the ditch and will enable him to regulate the flow of water throughout the summer.

Mr. Halley is doing very useful missionary work in carrying on experiments in the culture of alfalfa. In one field he disced 10 acres and drilled in alfalfa and beside it he plowed and harrowed the alfalfa. He had the land plowed deeply from 8 to 10 inches and then harrowed. The alfalfa on the plowed land is a deep rich green and has made the best crop in the county. The plowed ground has made less vigorous growth and is of a lighter shade of green.

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Two small sponge-like nodules or nitrogen gatherers. Where the original stalk had been cut back, 11 branches had come out and five new branches had started from the crown. Though it had received no irrigation, three inches beneath the surface the soil was moist.

A Daring Experiment. "I have done something that all of my neighbors told me would kill my alfalfa. Where the weeds come up and make your alfalfa foul, and where it seems that the blue grass and horse round would choke out the alfalfa I put on a double disc and after discing my field I dragged-harrowed it. Nothing but mustard. I sowed it under the crown of the alfalfa so that it grew thicker than ever.

"Across the road there is a good illustration of what I mean. You see half of that field is apparently a solid mass of yellow with mustard, the other half is a solid green. I mowed that this spring and cut it back, then I disced it. You see that half of the field I mowed and disced is clean and free of mustard, while the part I did not get around to is apparently nothing but mustard.

"We will go now to one of the finest fields of alfalfa in the county. It is a little field of sandy loam bottom land in the middle of the creek, that had received full benefit of the underflow from the creek and from surface irrigation. I put this in a year ago last spring on wheat broadcasting it in the wheat and harrowing it in. I pastured 100 head of hogs on it. I have got two cuttings from it already and as you see it is more than knee high. It is as good as an stand and commencing to bloom.

"I will cut it again and have fine pasture as well. As the wind played over it I could understand Mr. Halley's enthusiasm. It bowed before the breeze and looked, with its changing shades of green, like some vast piece of changeable silk or like a mole-skin with its changing tints of gray and silver. This field will yield seven tons to the acre. It is bringing a revenue of nearly \$50 a year.

Ideal Hog Ranch. "I have an ideal place for hog raising here," said Mr. Halley. "As I told you a while ago, I have three miles of hog wire fence already up and have running water for them. I let them pasture on the wheat and barley stubble and then put them on the alfalfa. Come over to the corner place and I will show you my hogs." We went there and found 200 or more hogs, about 60 of which are young stock, all in fine condition. I am a believer in registered blood and many of my hogs are eligible to register while a good many are already registered. Here is the head of my herd, "Chock," a registered Poland China. Its weight about 400 pounds when it was a few fresh Teumseh. It is younger but is equally promising. They both come from Indiana and are from the celebrated Teumseh strain of Poland China. I can readily raise 500 hogs here.

"As an example of what can be done by the sowing system of feeding hogs this strip of 120 by 300 feet has entirely kept my hogs since June 1st. Prior to that time I had them running on alfalfa and since then I have had the alfalfa cut and carried to them. Before it is entirely cut it is high enough to cut again where we first started cutting. "When you speak of keeping 500 hogs on two or three acres of alfalfa a person would laugh at you, yet by the sowing system and feeding I have proved it feasible. "Another advantage is where hogs pasture in alfalfa it always makes the field weedy. Sowing them will obviate that difficulty. "When I get my 200 acres of alfalfa land in alfalfa and get a yearly output of 500 hogs, besides my poultry, fine cows and calves, I will have a revenue producer here that is as good as a bank. "In place of a summer fallowing my wheat land, I will practice rotation of crops, putting in potatoes next year. Mr. Halley has proven conclusively that, hence, a man is a good lawyer if it is no good reason, why he will not make a good farmer. The same intelligence, industry and thoroughness that stands for success in law will produce equally good results when applied to the problems arising on a farm.—Fred Lockley.

THE MISSOURI WAY.

"Rube" Oglesby of Warrensburg, Mo., was a kid railway freight brakeman 15 years ago. The train ran away down grade, at 75 miles an hour. "Rube" lost his leg while bravely setting brakes. After years of litigation he was awarded \$15,000 for his leg, but the Missouri supreme court threw the case out on technicalities.

A Warrensburg newspaper criticizes the court severely. The editor was arrested and fined for \$500 contempt. The fine was paid by the townspeople by telegraph.

Yesterday "Rube" was nominated by the democratic state convention at Jefferson City for state railway and warehouse commissioner. A galaxy of Warrensburg's pretties women went to the convention in his behalf. This phalanx of loveliness melted all opposition.

For the master in Missouri, the legless brakeman the railway commissioner—verily, it was a great day, with the St. Louis "Indians" very busy and the Missouri farmers winking both hands in their hip pockets and exclaiming: "Who said 'Injuns'!"—Denver Post.

DECIDE WHAT YOU WILL DO. An engineer who starts to build a bridge and then keeps finding better places to put his piers, and wonders whether he has selected the best location or not, will never get the bridge across the river. He must decide, then go ahead and build the bridge, no matter what obstacle he may strike. So it is with the builder of character, he must decide finally what he will do, and then make for his goal, refusing to look back or be moved from his course.

Tens of thousands of young people with good health, good education and good ability, are standing on the end of a bridge, at life's crossing. They hope they are on the right way, they think they are doing the right thing, and yet they do not dare to burn the bridge they have just crossed. They want a chance for retreat in case they have made a mistake. They can not bear the thought of cutting off all possibility of turning back. They lack the power to decide conclusively what course they will take.—O. S. Marden, in the August Success.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S JOB.

There's a craze among us mortals that is cruel hard to name. Whosoever you find a human you will find the case the same; You may seek among the best, And you'll find that every person is precisely like the rest. Each believes that his real calling is along some other line. That the one at which he's working—take, for instance, yours and mine; From the meanest 'met-' creature to the leader of the mob, There's a universal craving for the "other fellow's job."

There are millions of positions in the busy world today. Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't, play. Every farmer's broken hearted that in youth he missed his call. While that same unhappy farmer is Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot. Than the one especial something which you happen to have got. There's but one sure way to smother Envy's heart-beat, and her sob: Keep too busy, at your own, to want "the other fellow's job."

IN CASE OF A TIE. Those who think the presidential election will be closely contested will be interested in the fact that the republicans might secure only one-half of the vote of the electoral college, and still their candidates would be chosen president and vice-president respectively.

They are 476 votes in the electoral college, of which the democrats must have 239—a majority of one—to elect. The republicans can get along with 238, as in the case of a tie the contest would be thrown into the house of representatives.

Under the constitutional amendment that the voting is done by states, each having one vote. The vote of each state would be determined by the partisan majority in the state delegation. In case of a tie in the state delegation one-half of the vote would be given to each party.

In the present house 29 states have a republican majority in their delegations, against 15 for the democrats. Rhode Island has one republican and one democratic representative, and each would represent one-half vote. Under the constitutional amend-

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REAL ESTATE

\$2,250 will buy one of the most convenient 9-room houses in the city. Sewer, bath, etc.; good cellar and barn. 2 lots, corner, a bargain. \$4,000—Elegant new 9-room house, just completed; sewer, bath, toilet, 2 lots, eastern exposure, corner. \$2,500—Nice residence and six lots, eastern exposure.

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Special prices on all our shoes, Oxfords and slippers and now is your chance to get BARGAINS. You will need some new shoes next week. Why not buy them today and save money? DINDINGER, WILSON & CO. GOOD SHOES CHEAP. Phone Main 1131.

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