



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at Pendleton, Oregon, by the EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, one year by mail \$5.00; Daily, six months by mail \$3.00; Daily, three months by mail \$1.75; Daily, one month by mail \$1.00; Weekly, one year by mail \$4.50; Weekly, six months by mail \$2.75; Weekly, three months by mail \$1.60; Weekly, one month by mail \$1.00; Semi-Weekly, one year by mail \$2.00; Semi-Weekly, six months by mail \$1.25; Semi-Weekly, three months by mail \$0.75.

Member Scripps-McClure News Association. The East Oregonian is on sale at B. H. Rick's News Stands at Hotel, Portland and Hotel (vacina, Portland, Oregon.

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

Telephone, Main 11. Entered at Pendleton postoffice as second-class matter.



Love's hands are soft, yet can they smite like steel. Love's eyes are bright, yet they can make you feel. With one swift glance the agony when drove. Through shrinking souls the thunderbolts of Jove. Love is a goddess, giving endless peace. Love is a fickle vixen of caprice. Love breathes on one a warm, immortal breath. And smites the next one with the bitter death. —Lowell O. Reesse in San Francisco Bulletin.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A correspondent writing to the East Oregonian says:

"Pendleton, July 31. "Editor East Oregonian:—Since the beauties of public ownership are being widely advertised by a few crack-brained politicians, will you explain how it is that it cost but \$7.97 per capita to run the United States government, where government ownership is not in force, and yet the cost per capita of running the government of New Zealand was \$33.38 per annum? Yours,

"ANXIOUS READER"

The government of the United States cost the people \$7.97 per capita, in actual taxes, during the past year, and in the month of July a deficit of \$17,000,000 was piled up for future congresses to deal with. The government operated nothing but the postoffice, and raised the expenses of the different departments by an indirect tax on the consumers.

Every man, woman and child in the United States was taxed this entire sum of \$7.97, without the slightest remuneration from any of the great utilities owned by New Zealand. The millions in profits arising from the express companies, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, post roads and other public utilities went into private hands, while the people paid their extortion, in addition to paying the running expenses of the government.

In New Zealand, the actual expenses of running the government amounted to \$33.38 per capita, as stated, but this included the total expense of running the railroads, express, telephone, telegraph, post roads, parcels posts, and all these public utilities.

But here is the beauty of the system. The income of the government of New Zealand for the year was \$53.80 per capita, a per capita profit to the government of \$19.42, while the millions in America went to private corporations and the people paid out \$7.97 each, and then the government sustained a deficit of \$17,000,000 in July alone.

The only tax paid by the people of New Zealand was for school, county and municipal expenses, the income from the public utilities paying all the other expenses, and leaving a clear profit from the operation, of \$19.42 per capita.

In addition to paying \$7.97 each, the people of the United States pay double, and in some instances 10 times the cost of public accommodations in New Zealand, the corporations are reaping the profits and the government will increase taxation to make up the continuous deficit.

The surplus accumulated by the operation of public utilities in New Zealand is expended in internal and seaport improvements, the government making these improvements voluntarily, without endless pettiflons from the people.

IT IS UP TO PENDLETON.

The East Oregonian was influential in bringing the Rigby-Clove harvester factory and foundry to Pendleton, and has been proud of its

part in this achievement. The factory is a needed enterprise in this rich wheat belt, and the machines have proved a success.

Through financial difficulties outside of the management of the factory, the Rigby-Clove company is no longer able to operate the plant, and under a reorganization, about to take place, there is a grave possibility that the factory will remove to another point, where capital will finance the plant and continue to manufacture the combined harvesters.

There is a profit in the manufacture of these machines, and had it not been for the financial difficulties of Mr. Rigby, outside of the affairs of the factory, a reorganization would not have been unnecessary.

It is now up to Pendleton to keep this factory here. Not only are the farmers interested in the factory and foundry, but the contractors and builders who procure nearly all of their building castings here, are deeply interested.

If the plant is reorganized and permanently located here, it will mean the employment of at least 40 high-priced skilled workmen in the machine shops and foundry, the year around. The company will manufacture at least 40 machines the first year, as the demand for them is constantly increasing. There are now 15 standing orders for machines in Umatilla county as soon as they can be manufactured, and a like number will be used in Sherman county and the state of Washington.

While it is a plain, private business deal, and not interesting to Pendleton capital further than its profit-making features are concerned, it seems that an extra effort should be made to finance the concern and keep it where it belongs, in the wheat belt, to grow as the demand for its product increases and to become a permanent fixture in the manufacturing enterprises of Pendleton.

The citizens of Pendleton can keep it here, or they can see it moved to another point offering greater inducements and suffer the consequences of having it said that the commercial center of the Oregon wheat belt would not support a home manufactory of harvesters that are in demand.

Freight rates largely discriminate against Pendleton, in this matter as the freight on a Rigby-Clove harvester from Pendleton to Moro, a distance of 200 miles, is \$130, while the freight on a Best machine, from Stockton, Cal., to Moro, a distance of about 800 miles, is but \$127. The citizens can lend assistance by conferring with the railroads, in securing a more reasonable rate, to induce the factory to remain here, instead of going to Portland or The Dalles, where there is water competition.

THE SIXTH SENSE.

By this strange "sixth sense" you always know about where you are. It is to some degree a memory for back tracks and land marks, but to a greater extent an instinct for the lay of the country, for relative bearings by which you are able to make your way across lots back to your starting place. It is not an uncommon faculty, yet some lack it utterly. If you are one of the latter class do not venture, for you will get lost as sure as shooting, and being lost in the mountains is no joke.

Some men possess it, others do not. The distinction seems to be almost arbitrary. It can be largely developed, but only in those with whom original endowment of the faculty makes development possible. No matter how long a direction-blind man frequents the wilderness, he is never sure of himself. Nor is the lack any reflection on the intelligence. I once traveled in the Black Hills with a young fellow who himself frankly confessed that, after much experiment, he has come to the conclusion that he could not "find himself."

He asked me to keep near him and this I did as well as I could, but even then three times during the course of 10 days he lost himself completely in the tumultuous upheavals and canyons of that badly mixed region.

Another, an old grouse hunter, walked twice in a circle within the confines of a thick swamp about two miles square. On the other hand, many exhibit almost marvelous skill in striking a bee-line for their objective point and can always tell you, even after an engrossing and wandering hunt, exactly where camp lies.— Outlook.

THE BODY BEAUTIFUL.

A brilliant writer said to me the other day that the world seems to be reverting to the old Grecian love of physical prowess and admiration for the body beautiful. Of course, we are a long way from this yet. Fancy our hollow-chested, pigeon-toed women with their square hips and hourglass waists dressed as the Greeks used to dress. Fancy our average business man with his protuberant paunch and skinny arms, posing as a Greek hero. Sad as this thought is, there is room for encouragement. Our people, both men and women, are improving in size, figure and carriage, and will continue to improve. Whether the general intelligence and mental development will ever reach as high an average among us as it did among the Athenians is quite another question.—Dr. R. C. Newton in Medical Record.

Rich Soil of Irrigated Egypt

There is probably no extensive area on earth more fertile than lower Egypt. The valley and delta of the Nile is a wonderful garden spot and has raised agricultural products continuously for at least 5000 years. It is easy to conceive that Joseph would have little trouble filling the granaries of Egypt during the seven years of plenty in order to support the country during the seven years of famine. And the land of Goshen "the best of the land" on which he settled his father and brethren surely has no rival for fertility.

It never rains in Egypt. The Nile river overflows every year. This gives thorough irrigation for the time but before the next annual overflow it becomes very dry and pumping is resorted to.

The "pumping plants" are primitive affairs. An overhead sweep is attached by a wooden bevel gear to a bucket pump. These are earthen buckets or jars fastened on a belt that hangs in the open well or other reservoir and as they pass over the pulley at the top the water spills out and most of it is caught in a trough and conducted through small canals much as we do in the rice belt.

The motive power for these pumps is a horse, cow or ox. The animal is blindfolded so he may not know if the driver should leave him for a time. Should the driver on his return find the animal stopped he pounces on him and gives him a severe drubbing. The fear of this keeps the animal patiently plodding along without much attention. One of these "plants" gets out very little water. I think two acres of rice would be the limit of their capacity.

Another way of irrigating is drawing the water from the well in a bucket by hand, two men often drawing from the same well, using the old-fashioned well sweep, attaching the rope that is fastened to the bucket on the end of a long pole that is balanced over a high post or rather out of balance enough to aid the lifting of the water.

Two men at one well will raise as much water as the "ox well," although one would suppose the ox was cheaper power than the two men. Most of the cattle we saw in use were the water buffalo. They are black cattle, large and usually well built. Their horns pass back along the neck for a few inches and then curve outward and upward. They seem to enjoy wallowing in the mud and water as well as the average hog.

The Nile lands are very valuable. Within a reasonable distance from Cairo they are worth from \$600 to \$1,500 per acre. Rentals are sometimes as high as \$40 per acre. All the products of the soil are grown including grain and hay and are transported to the market on donkeys and camels. No wagons used for this purpose. The "threshing is done by treading of cattle drawing a rig that looks like the half a disc harrow.—Correspondence.

GROWTH OF AN EMPIRE.

It has been pointed out that the original cost of the territory included in what is known as the Louisiana purchase could be repaid each year by the contribution of 1 per cent of the agricultural production in the country named. This astonishing but truthful statement is dwelt upon in a recent circular from the department of commerce and labor, entitled "Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States."

It may be news to some that the land area of the Louisiana purchase was 875,025 square miles, or nearly 55,000 square miles greater than the area of the original 13 states. The population of the Louisiana purchase in 1900 was 14,708,616, and at the time of its purchase less than 100,000. The total area is nearly one-third that of the union, and the population about one-fifth thereof.

In the 14 states into which the Louisiana purchase has been subdivided the value of the farm animals alone, on January 1, 1903, was \$1,119,512,000. The mineral wealth output in 1902 shows 30,000,000 tons of coal, 15,859,000 tons of iron, \$27,837,576 in silver (at coining value), and \$39,841,508 in gold.

The capital stock of the banks in 1903 was more than \$103,000,000, their loans and discounts more than \$500,000,000, and their total resources nearly \$1,750,000,000, while the individual deposits in national banks in 1903 reached the gratifying total of \$471,220,000—an increase of over 50 per cent within a single decade. In newspapers and periodicals the number increased from 4789 in 1890, to 5,741 in 1903; the postoffices from 13,474 to 16,437, and the railway mileage from 51,823 to 62,403, the latter being nearly 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

What may we not expect from a country whose area is only about 2000 square miles less than the combined area of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland, when we remember that the present population of the Louisiana purchase is but 14,708,616, and that of the foreign countries named is 292,363,573?

Eight-Hour Law Sustained.

George Gies vs. J. C. Broad, sewer contractor, is an action that came up before Judge Belt today for the purpose of deciding the validity of the eight-hour ordinance. No. 1114, passed by the city council, says the Spokane Press. The ordinance requires that a man employed by the city must work eight hours per day at 25 cents per hour and overtime to be paid at the rate of one and one-half. Gies has been working nine hours a day for 37 days and the judge decided that he be allowed the extra time, thereby sustaining the decision of Supreme Court Justice Harlan and favoring the eight-hour ordinance.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

A moment, and the eyes so clear and true. Are dark with agony; a moment more, And like a flash through some close-curtained door, The soul is gone, dumb, supplicating you! The pangs of pain and loss all our race knew Before our time—and to the very core. Pam's vultures went, in vain his bonds he tore. The strong Prometheus, at his heart they flew.

The mystery of pain—of loss and pain— The mother dying and the little child. Bereft, alone—the springtime lad that died In smoke and flame for others—this the gain Of law fulfilled! O men protesting wild, Of what avail? for Christ was crucified! —Maurice Francis Egan.

A PATRIOTIC COVER.

In the publisher's department in Everybody's Magazine for August, mention is made of the fact that the chairman of the Boston police board stopped the sale of the magazine in Boston on account of the American flag being on the cover. This incident is noted by the printing in this department of a "pome" by W. J. Lampton, which is respectfully dedicated to Judge Emmons.

Oh say, The Eagle Bird is gay, And his scream is a dream, Likewise A surprise: Also A show To all the world That Old Glory unfurled Is a terror to tyrants, A joy to the free, And Liberty's only And sure guarantee, Hooray For the Nation's Natal Day

And— Gee whizz! What a magazine! Everybody's is! Ain't it?

A Costly Cup of Coffee.

When Dr. Richter, the greatest living conductor, finally adopted the baton, he burned all his compositions, making with them, he said, "the sweetest cup of coffee I ever tasted." —London Truth.

One of a young man's gravest errors is to mistake foolishness for courage.

THE CAMEL'S HEAD.

"Where the camel's head goes his body follows," says an Oriental proverb. It's the same way with disease. A small opening will give it an entrance and when disease once has a place in the body a large number of its may follow it.

The open door for disease is often found in a "weak" stomach. When the stomach is "weak" the body also becomes weakened by lack of nutrition, and disease attacks the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the stomach strong, it cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the body to resist or throw off other diseases.

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"For the past two years I have been a very sick woman," writes Mrs. Chesley, of 105 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. "I tried medicines from doctors and to no avail. At last I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I started I was all run-down and had a very unpleasant taste in my mouth. Was choked up, and at times it was very hard for me to breathe. I had severe headaches and cutting pains in my knee joint. Was so weak I could not attend to my work nor walk up or down stairs without the assistance of my brother or some friend. I am now taking the fourth bottle, and am happy to say I feel like myself again. I can go up and down stairs and perform my duties as well as any one. Everything seems to be brighter, and I can assure you that life is worth living."

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