

East Oregonian
 AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
 Published Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly,
 at Pendleton, Oregon, by the
 EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Daily, one year, by mail..... \$5.00
 Daily, six months, by mail..... 2.50
 Daily, three months, by mail..... 1.25
 Daily, one month, by mail..... .50
 Weekly, one year, by mail..... 1.50
 Weekly, six months, by mail..... .75
 Weekly, four months, by mail..... .50
 Semi-Weekly, one year, by mail..... 1.50
 Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail..... .75
 Semi-Weekly, four months, by mail..... .50
 Chicago Bureau, 909 Security building,
 Washington, D. C. Bureau, 501 Four-
 tenth street, N. W.
 Member Scripps News Association.
 Telephone..... Main 1.
 Entered at Pendleton Postoffice as second-
 class matter.

THE END.
 We toiled while daylight swept
 from east to west,
 We sowed in spring, nor
 stayed that we might
 reap;
 Our children garner, as for us,
 we rest,
 We toil no more, praise God,
 no more to weep.
 Pray for us gently, kinsfolk, as
 we go,
 Pity us not, nor judge us
 scornfully,
 We wrung from earth our sub-
 stance—do ye so,
 Dying, we left earth richer—
 so shall ye!
 —Robert Gilbert Welsh.

ALSO A CAUCASIAN PERIL.
 An interesting summary—not mere-
 ly interesting because it is a com-
 plication of perhaps unexpected in-
 formation, but because it affords material
 for much deep and perhaps dubious
 reflection—is that given below. It
 is from a recent number of the Chi-
 cago Record-Herald. It gives some
 bald facts concerning the relative pro-
 portions of the immigrants to the
 United States who are of the Cau-
 casian race.

All one needs to convince him of
 the utter undesirability of a very
 large proportion of these people as
 inhabitants of the United States is the
 evidence presented him by a trip
 through the mining and manufactur-
 ing districts of Pennsylvania, New
 York, West Virginia, New England or
 any other section of the country
 wherein great numbers of Poles,
 Huns, "Dagoes" per se (if the ex-
 pression may be allowed—and "there are
 Dagoes and Dagoes.") In some of
 those districts are grouped tens of
 thousands of ignorant and brutal peo-
 ple—the victims of centuries of op-
 pression, political and industrial—who
 cannot by any alchemy of free gov-
 ernment, free schools and real liber-
 ty be made citizens according to the
 ideal American standards inside of
 three or four generations. The res-
 pression of their racial characteris-
 tics and development of qualities
 which will make them really desir-
 able citizens, must be continued with
 painstaking thoroughness for the
 next three or four generations. In
 the meantime what is left of the first
 generation of comers, and the all
 too slowly decreasing proportion of
 the dangerous element in their de-
 scendants will be a menace to our
 form of government and schemes of
 progress.

The immigration of these people
 began in great numbers to the United
 States about 40 years ago, at the be-
 hest of the great manufacturing and
 mining corporations, who demanded
 cheap and ignorant labor—that could
 be herded practically according to the
 formula by which bond slaves are
 controlled for 364 days in the year,
 and voted with the same servility on
 the 255th day. Corporation influ-
 ence was responsible for the impor-
 tation of this element in the begin-
 ning, and it is responsible for the fact
 that nothing is done, or can be done,
 to restrict the immigration of these
 people at this day. They are too val-
 uable a voting asset now—those of
 them who can be controlled—while
 those who cannot be controlled are
 resentful and dangerous toward those
 who become identified with any at-
 tempt to restrict the further immigra-
 tion of their countrymen and clans-
 men.

The proportion of this element to
 that of really desirable European im-
 migrants is very large—much more
 than 50 per cent, though not so large
 as that of the coolie class compared
 with the educated and unobjection-
 able classes of Mongolian immigrants.
 Once here, however, from it are re-
 cruited the anarchists of the Czol-
 goz class.

American ideals and schemes of
 government are more in danger from
 the flood of ignorant, gross and un-
 controllable European emigrant
 voters along our eastern frontier than
 the non-voting "yellow peril" along
 the western frontier. Now what will

you do about it in either case?
 The Record-Herald summary is as
 follows:
 A very interesting map and table
 in the annual report of the commis-
 sioner of immigration give a clear
 idea of the racial elements included
 in the immigration for the fiscal year
 ending June 30, 1906. From them it
 appears that out of a total of 1,109,-
 735 immigrants 408,903, or more than
 one-third, are classed in the Slavic
 grand division. Next comes the Iber-
 ic, North and South Italian, Spanish
 and Portuguese, with 282,540; then
 the Teutonic, 212,340, and this is fol-
 lowed by the Celtic, 116,454, and
 others whose contributions are rela-
 tively speaking small.

These grand divisions, however, are
 broken up into many sub-divisions.
 Though the word Slav is more com-
 monly associated with the Russians
 than with any other people, the im-
 migrants classified as Russian num-
 bered only 884. But out of Russia
 there came 125,234 Jews, 46,204 Poles,
 12,261 Finns, 10,279 Germans, 13,697
 Lithuanians and 937 Scandinavians.
 The Jewish total is placed at 153,748
 the Polish at 95,835, and Austria-
 Hungary contributes to both and
 presents a most interesting variety as
 follows: Poles, 43,803; Bohemians,
 12,635; Croatians, 42,157; Slovak, 35,-
 550; Dalmatians, 4424; Roumanians,
 10,511; Bulgarians, 3224; Italians
 (north) 1914; Ruthenian, 15,698;
 Jews, 14,884; Magyars, 42,848; Ger-
 mans, 38,848. Of these people all but
 the Jews, Magyars, Germans and Ital-
 ians are classified as Slavs.

The German total, made up chiefly
 from Germany, 31,855, and Austria
 and Russia, is 86,513; the Scandina-
 vian is 58,143; English, including
 Scotch and English blood, 45,079.
 These with the Finns and Dutch make
 up the Teutonic element.

Under the Celtic color are includ-
 ed: Ireland, 35,953; the greater part
 of Scotland, 15,048; Wales, 2168;
 France, 6957; North Italy, 40,940, and
 part of Switzerland.

The largest single race contribution
 under the subdivisions is southern
 Italian, 231,921. Grouped with it as
 Iberic are the Spanish, 1707; Portu-
 guese, 1198; Greek, 19,396, and Syri-
 an, 4253. There are also some few Greeks
 from Turkey, and Jews, Roumanians,
 Bulgarians and Turke from the terri-
 tory along the lower Danube and be-
 tween the Adriatic and Black sea.

In a comparison with the preced-
 ing year the commissioner says:
 "There was an increase in the pro-
 portion of Iberic from 21 per cent
 in 1905, to 28 per cent in 1906, while
 the Teutonic and Celtic decreased
 from 22 and 12 per cent respective-
 ly in 1905, to 19 and 11 per cent in
 1906. The Slavic remained the
 same."

ON THE "DECLINE OF FAITH."

Some striking editorials on the
 question of the decline of the belief
 in a future life have been appearing
 in recent issues of the Wall Street
 Journal, of which Sereno S. Pratt is
 the editor. Mr. Pratt had best con-
 fine himself to a discussion of finan-
 ces and other phases of business life,
 for in the first place his assumption
 of "a decline of the belief in a future
 life" is a postulation pure and
 simple, with no more reliable pre-
 mises upon which to found regrets and
 arguments than to assume that the
 level of a tub of water will not be
 raised by putting a fish into the tub.

There is no decline of belief in a
 future life, unless possibly in Wall
 street and among the victims of "the
 system." And it is not easy to as-
 sume even this, since the victims
 certainly ought to believe in a future
 life, while the perpetrators and
 apologists of the "system" certainly
 will be excused for hoping that there
 is not.

The formulas of thinking are shift-
 ing continually—undergoing changes
 just as certainly as do the outward
 forms of public worship. But there
 never was a time when the people at
 large—represented by "the average
 man," had a more abiding, simple
 faith in a future life—than now. This
 assumption is based upon a knowl-
 edge of the average man—his habits
 of life and thought, his traditions and
 experiences: not to any great extent
 upon his church membership. It is
 a safe assumption that practically all
 those in the churches believe in a
 future life; it is presumption pure
 and simple to say that because a per-
 son does not belong to a church that
 therefore he does not believe in a
 future life. If the editor of the Wall
 Street Journal knew more about hu-
 man nature and had a practical
 knowledge of facts upon which to
 base his judgment, he would not enter
 upon such an academic discussion
 and arrive at such a foolish conclu-
 sion.

Commercial Association
 Entertainment
 Friday Evening, Feb. 8,
 Local Talent.

**How and Where Panama
Hats are Made**

It is interesting to know how and
 where the Panama hats worn in large
 numbers in Umatilla county, are
 made.

Consul P. P. Demers states, in a
 letter from Barranquilla, that one of
 the important industries of the repub-
 lic of Colombia is that of making
 palm hats, known as Panama hats,
 of which nearly \$400,000 in value are
 exported annually.

This industry follows in importance
 those of coffee, gold, hides, cattle, to-
 bacco and rubber, in the order named,
 and is carried on in the departments
 of Cundinamarca, Tolima, Antioquia
 and Santander, but mostly in the lat-
 ter, where it is the breadwinner to
 more than one-half its population.

There are no regular factories, but
 the hats are hand made by thousands
 of peasant women in almost as many
 households and sold or traded in the
 local stores in exchange for provi-
 sions or articles of clothing, the hat
 being in these regions a convenient
 medium of exchange; the house wife
 exchanging the product of her labor
 for so many pounds of flour, sugar,
 etc.

How Panama Hats Are Made.

Panama hats are made with the
 veins or fibers of a palm leaf, the
 tissues of which are scraped off or
 combed in much the same way as
 hemp. The palm (Carludovicia pal-
 mata), called locally "jipijapa," is
 very small in appearance and grows
 in great quantities on the low and
 swampy lands of the upper Magda-
 lena. It grows wild, but is also cul-
 tivated, although to a limited extent,
 in the largest hat districts, the palm
 producing in a little over a year.

The preparation of the fiber after
 the tissues have been combed off,
 consists of boiling same in water con-
 taining salt and lemon juice for the
 effect of whitening and rounding its
 surface; this operation takes a few
 hours. The straw is then exposed to
 night air for three consecutive nights,
 after which it is ready for use.

The material employed in the
 making of a hat is marketed at from
 15 to 40 cents (equivalent thereof)
 per hat, according to the fineness and
 whiteness of the straw, the youngest
 leaves generally giving the best qual-
 ity. It takes a woman four days to
 make an ordinary hat, eight days for
 a good one, and as much as 15 days
 for the finest hat made in Colombia.
 The salary of the peasant woman
 employed in the making of a "jipi-
 japa" hat is reckoned at 10 cents a
 day, including her food, which can
 be calculated at 10 cents additional.

The best hats exported from this
 country are those called "Suaza,"
 made in the city of that name in the
 department of Cundinamarca. The
 next in order are the Antioqueños,
 made in the department of Antioquia.
 Then follow the ones made in the de-
 partment of Santander, called, re-
 spectively, Zapatoca, Barichara, Bu-
 caramanga and Giron, from the vari-
 ous cities where made, and varying in
 quality and price in the order named.
 But the Zapatoca, although the most
 expensive from Santander, are sup-
 posed to be of less duration.

The best Suaza hat exported costs
 on the premises \$5 and the cheapest
 from that place \$1; the Antioqueños
 one degree cheaper, the cheapest of
 all being those from the department
 of Santander, which range from 50
 cents to \$2, according to the quality.
 Indeed, some Panama hats, made at
 the rate of one a day, sell for less
 than 50 cents, but these are made ex-
 clusively for home consumption and
 in no way exported.

CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

An old German professor of Ba-
 varia, in a practice of over 40 years,
 had never lost a patient with pneu-
 monia. His treatment gave immedi-
 ate and permanent relief, and was so
 simple as to be within the reach of
 all without calling a physician. It
 was as follows:

Make a ball of cotton about as
 large as a small marble, saturate it
 thoroughly with alcohol, then drop
 about six drops of chloroform on it,
 then cover it lightly with dry cotton,
 hold to the mouth between thumb and
 forefinger, and inhale the fumes, in-
 flate the lungs and it will open and
 expand every lung cell instantly.

THOUGHTS ON CHILDHOOD.

Little child, you are pure and true.
 Within you exists the possibilities for
 the most and best of life on earth.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure
 A Cream of Tartar Powder
 free from alum or phos-
 phatic acid
Makes Home Baking Easy

You are not stained with blemishes
 which you must hide, nor are you
 weakened by the loss of one element
 to strong and thrifty personal char-
 acter. The habits which limit others
 older than you are not formed. The
 ambitions which lead your elders in
 you have not developed.
 You exist, an untouched gem, and
 your setting is not determined. As
 you grow you will become scarred and
 stained by conflicts with others. The
 best for you is to be true in charac-
 ter and strong in purpose. If so you
 be and do your purity will never be
 lost and in the end you will shine with
 unquestioned lustre and never-fading
 power.—The Coast Magazine.

Baby Mine Every mother feels a
 great dread of the pain
 and danger attendant upon
 the most critical period
 of her life. Becoming
 a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and
 danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.
Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great
 pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's
 severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided
 by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or
 gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are
 overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the
 serious accidents so common to the critical
 hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend**. "It is worth its weight in gold,"
 says many who have used it. \$1.00 per
 bottle at drug stores. Book containing
 valuable information of interest to all women, will
 be sent to any address free upon application to
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"Love and a red nose can't be hid,"
 but most people who have bargains in
Real Estate, either "for rent" or "for
 sale," keep them hidden from the
 public, though not intentionally, by neg-
 lecting to give them proper publicity.
 * * * * *
East Oregonian
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 bring direct, certain results for the
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