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One dared to die. In a swift moment's space,
Fell in war's forefront, laughter on his face.
Bronze tells his fame in many a market place.
Another dared to live. The long years through,
Felt his slow heart's blood ooze, like crimson dew,
For Duty's sake, and smiled, and no one knew.
—Hilton R. Geer.

THE PARTY SENTIMENT.

There are those who honestly and sincerely believe that political parties are necessary to good government. They believe that divisions among the people on imaginary lines are absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity of the government and to keep the wheels moving.

The East Oregonian just as honestly believes that the party spirit, the spirit of rivalry which necessarily leads to the spirit of revenge, is absolutely wrong in government and that better government can be enjoyed without strong party alignment.

The essence of the party spirit is centered in the personal ambitions of party leaders. Men formulate party platforms in the hope that it will bring them and their co-workers a following which will carry them into office. Bitterness is engendered in the party conflicts, corruption follows party victory, no matter which party wins, and the wheels of government are absolutely blocked while the party is dividing the spoils and paying party debts.

If the people were encouraged to think for themselves regardless of party leaders and party platforms, if they were encouraged to study the problems of government and make legislation a matter of personal interest instead of delegating all the power and thought to leaders, government could be conducted upon higher lines than it is where partisan bitterness enters into every law enacted and where each party victory means an undoing of everything done by the other party.

Oregon is doing much to eliminate partisan bitterness and conflict. She is going ahead on broad lines in which the individual voter is an active unit in the government. Better laws will follow this plan; industries will be developed; the state will enjoy a freedom from the thralldom of partisan prejudice and a model government founded upon justice and wisdom and state pride will surely follow this progressive tendency.

PENDLETON'S RECORD.

The criticism of Tom Richardson on the inactivity of Pendleton is not wholly justified in view of Pendleton's record. Pendleton may not have raised as large advertising funds as some of the Willamette valley towns, but Pendleton has done other things which have given her more far-reaching advertising than magazine advertising.

The city of Pendleton, although not half as old as Salem and but little more than half as old as Eugene, Corvallis and Grant's Pass, was the first town in the state outside of Portland to spend money for street paving.

While all the Willamette valley towns were sleeping the sleep of slothful inactivity up to a couple of years ago, the city of Pendleton was laying street paving, building school houses and business blocks and now that Pendleton is not engaging in a costly advertising boom she is criticized.

Pendleton has done her share of boasting. The 11 blocks of street paving on her two main streets have called attention to the city in a practical manner and since Pendleton inaugurated the progressive move the

Willamette valley towns have followed suit.

The Willamette valley towns have the advantage over Pendleton in one particular: The country immediately surrounding these towns will support a dense population on small tracts of land while in the vicinity of Pendleton is wheat land which must be owned in large tracts to be made profitable.

Pendleton has advertised and will advertise Umatilla county knowing that most of the new settlers will locate at a distance from this city owing to the peculiar conditions of the soil adjacent to the city as stated.

The irrigated sections of Umatilla county, east, west and north and the foothill sections near Pilot Rock will support a dense population in time, but the country around the city of Pendleton will perhaps always be sparsely settled simply because it is non-irrigable wheat land.

With all these conditions it seems that Pendleton has done remarkably well. She set the pace for Salem and Eugene. So her record stands unchallenged.

BRYAN'S WANING STRENGTH.

There is evidence on every hand that Bryan is losing strength. He is not the idol that he was supposed to be, with the democracy. He is not going to slide into the presidential nomination without opposition. In fact, it is now doubtful if he will be able to secure the nomination, at all.

New York and Michigan democrats have refused to instruct for him. Illinois will perhaps instruct against him or remain uninstructed. The delegations upon which he depended for ready instructions have refused to be hypnotized. They will go into the Denver convention with hands free to select any candidate that may seem to be a winner.

And in the meantime Governor Johnson of Minnesota, is gaining strength. He is now in the fight to stay. He was not to be bluffed off with the charge that he is an interloper. His friends are not to be silenced by the rattling thunder of the Bryan tornado.

The democratic nomination, instead of being certain for Bryan as seemed a few weeks ago, is now extremely uncertain with Bryan's old-time strength on the wane. If Bryan should get the nomination it is not certain that he could now beat Taft, should Taft be nominated. Sentiment has changed throughout the country in the past week.

No body has yet given any reasons for Bryan's waning strength. Only a short time ago he seemed to be impregnable in his position. He seemed to be stronger with the people than ever. But the refusal of New York to instruct for him, caused democrats to sit up and take notice. Then the refusal of Michigan to pledge her delegates for Bryan came like a thunder clap from a clear sky and now anything terrible is expected.

BAILEY FOR GOVERNOR.

J. W. Bailey, the irrepressible food and dairy commissioner of Oregon, the man who has done more to purify what the people of Oregon eat than any other man in the state, is a logical candidate for governor two years from now, says the Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Bailey has been an earnest and devoted official, giving his nights and days to the duties of his unique office and is in line, it is said, for a higher office.

In the campaign before the primaries Mr. Bailey spent less than \$30. It is said in campaign expenses and yet has a lead of over 15,000 votes over Dr. Reid, his only opponent. That he has vote-getting proclivities is evidenced from this result. And that he would make a whirlwind race for governor is believed by the thousands of friends in the state who have watched his career in his present position.

It would be a difficult matter to fill Mr. Bailey's place in the office of food and dairy commissioner as well as he has filled it.

SAVING THE DAYLIGHT.

A bill that sounds like a joke has passed the British house of commons. It is known as the "daylight-saving" bill and provides that the hands of England's clocks be turned backward 80 minutes during the summer time. The idea is not so foolish as it sounds; England is so far north that it is daylight in midsummer at 3 a. m.; the plan is that people should get up and begin work 80 minutes earlier and have five or six hours of daylight left for out-of-doors enjoyment.

There is health in the plan—also endless confusion with railroad timetables and other arrangements. Private employers might try it. In Butte setting the clock back an hour or more would for most men leave some hours of afternoon daylight.

Simultaneously an American is out with a scheme to reform the calendar; the plan has for its purpose the simplification of time computation. It is proposed to consider New Year's day and Leap Year day, when they occur, as apart, not included in any month. That leaves 364 days, exactly 52 weeks.

By lengthening February, June and September, and shortening January, July, August and October, the days in the month would run 30, 30, 31, 30, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31. Every quarter would be of the same length, just 13 weeks; national holidays would always be the same day of the week and the calendar for any year would do for all the other years.

Of the two plans, the Englishman's has the more merit. When one remembers the morning daylight hours spent in bed and the prevalent "wide-awakeness" for many hours after the sun goes down, there seems to be a crying demand for a more equitable division of daylight and dark. But it is to be remembered that the large majority of the flock of night-hawks never look at the clock—anyway.

The people of Umatilla county are to be congratulated upon giving Charles A. Barrett such a handsome vote for renomination as a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Barrett made a good record two years ago and has taken advanced ground on the senatorial election. He deserved the vote which he received last Friday and appreciates the confidence which the people have reposed in him.

MANY USES FOR OREGON WHITE FIR.

On the Pacific coast, especially in Oregon and California, there is an immense amount of white fir (Abies concolor) timber now going to waste for lack of some commercially profitable means of disposing of it. At present it is very little used for lumber, and since it is not cut to any extent its proportion in the forest tends to increase at the expense of other and more valuable trees.

Experiments conducted at the forest service laboratory at Washington show that this wood is admirably adapted for the production of paper pulp by the sulphite process. The wood is found to yield very readily to the action of the sulphite liquor used, which is of the usual commercial strength, viz., about four per cent total sulphur dioxide, one per cent combined and three per cent available. The length of treatment was varied in the different tests from eight to 10 hours and the steam pressures correspond to maximum temperatures of 153 to 160 degrees C.

The pulp produced in these experiments is from nearly white to light brown in color, according to the variations in the method of cooking, and by selecting the proper conditions of treatment it would be readily possible to produce a grade of fiber which could be used in many kinds of paper without the least bleaching. If, however, it is desired to employ the fiber for white book or writing papers it could be readily bleached to the good white color.

Results of laboratory tests show that the bleach required to bring the fiber up to the usual color for bleached sulphite spruce fiber is from 15 to 23 per cent to the weight of unbleached fiber, that is, assuming the bleaching powder to contain 35 per cent available chlorine. Sulphite spruce fiber now on the market requires from 175 to 500 pounds of 35 per cent bleach per ton of product or from 9 to 24 per cent of the unbleached fiber. It is seen, therefore, that so far as bleaching is concerned, the pulp made from white fir is just as good as that made from spruce.

The yields obtained in these experiments ranged from 43 to 49 per cent on the bone dry basis. This is exclusive of screenings which in no case exceed 1.4 per cent of the dry wood used. From careful observation of the methods employed in determining the yields it seems probable that these figures will be increased slightly when larger quantities of wood are used, and it is believed that in the matter of yield the fir wood is fully equal to spruce.

The fiber from these cooks is in most cases light colored and somewhat lustrous and the sheets formed from it without any heating are remarkably tough and strong. Microscopic examination and measurements show that the fibers are of very remarkable length, being from one-half to two-thirds as long again as the commercial sulphite spruce fiber.

It is believed from the results that, so far as the product is concerned, the manufacture of fiber from white fir would be a commercial success and that the fiber produced would find its greatest usefulness in the production of manila, where great strength is required and in tissues which need very long fibers. It seems probable, also, that it would make very good newspaper, for which purpose its naturally light color would particularly adapt it.

ITEMS FROM THE ARIZONA ACE.

Mike Rosenfeld, the popular song singer of the Criterion, and who can also hand out a line of the taffy talk, has roped Miss Sunflower, a Hopi lady, for fair. There'll be wedding bells, all right, and red-hot trimmings. Some no-good cusses may refer to the happy bride-to-be as a squaw, but she isn't. She's a peach. The sweet young thing that blew into Scorpion from the pale, effete east and asked Chick McManus, the popular dispenser at the Empire cafe, for a "lallycooler" got his good and hoe—Arizona Ace.

OLD SORES

KEPT OPEN BY BAD BLOOD

Whenever a sore refuses to heal, it is because of bad blood. If the place existed simply because the flesh was diseased at that particular spot, it would be an easy matter to apply some remedy directly to the ulcer that would kill the germ; or the diseased flesh might be removed by a surgical operation and a cure effected. But the very fact that old sores resist every form of local or external treatment, and even return after being cut away, shows that back of them is a morbid cause which must be removed before a cure can result.

The impurities in the blood which keep old sores open, come from different causes. A long spell of debilitating sickness, which breeds disease germs in the system, is a common source. These morbid impurities get into the circulation, and the blood becomes a polluted;

infectious fluid, which, instead of nourishing the fibres and tissues of the flesh, irritates and ulcerates them, and continually discharges its impurities into the open sore, and prevents the place from healing. Another cause for bad blood is the retention in the system of the refuse and waste matters of the body. Those members whose duty it is to carry off the useless accumulations, become dull and sluggish in their action and leave their work imperfectly done, and this fermenting matter is absorbed into the circulation. The weakening or polluting of this vital fluid may also come from the results of some constitutional disease, while persons who are born with an hereditary blood taint are very apt to be afflicted with sores and ulcers.

Local or external applications can not cure an old sore, because they do not reach the blood. Such treatment may reduce the inflammation, lessen the pain and discharge, and tend to keep the place clean, and for this reason should be used, but it can do no real good toward effecting a permanent cure.

S. S. S. cures sores and ulcers by purifying the blood. It removes every impurity and taint from the circulation, and completely does away with the cause. When S. S. S. has cleansed the blood, the sore begins to heal, and it is not a surface cure, but the healing process begins at the bottom; soon the pain and inflammation leave, the discharge ceases, and the place fills in with firm, healthy flesh.

S. S. S. is purely vegetable, made only from roots and herbs, and is an absolutely safe medicine for persons of any age. Under the purifying and tonic effects of S. S. S. the system is built up, and those whose health has been impaired because of the drain and worry of an old sore, will be doubly benefited by its use. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free. S. S. S. is for sale at all drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Frank S. Curl	Estate of D. P. Thompson	

Headaches

are brain signals that your system is in some way disorganized and unless the cause of the trouble is removed they will become more and more frequent, and gradually increase both in duration and intensity. The sympathetic nerves are weakened by the repeated attacks, and the malady finds an easy lodgment whenever the bodily and mental conditions favor its return.

On the first sign of headache you should at once take

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Complete recovery from sick headache, bilious headache, nervous headache, throbbing headache speedily follows the use of these famous pills. They settle the stomach, stimulate the liver, act mildly on the bowels, improve the blood and quiet the nerves. The tonic and strengthening properties of Beecham's Pills build up the bodily health and fortify the system against subsequent attacks. For all headaches, disorders of the stomach and nerves, Beecham's Pills are

The Needed Remedy

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Telephone and fire alarm connections with all rooms. Headquarters for Traveling Men. Commodious Sample Rooms. Free 'Bus. Special rates by the week or month. Excellent Cuisine. Prompt dining room service. Bar and Billiard Room in Connection. Only Three Blocks from Depots.

Golden Rule Hotel

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