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I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed; I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed; I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear; I will waste no moment whining and my heart shall know no fear; I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown; I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own; I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine; I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine. —S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record Herald.

IS IT A GRAFT?

The East Oregonian has seriously doubted the justice of the order from the insurance underwriters' association, compelling about 90 per cent of the business houses of Pendleton to be rewired, when some of the largest and best buildings in the city have been refitted and rewired for electric fixtures within the past few years.

An interview in the Oregon Daily Journal from B. E. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light and Power company, confirms the East Oregonian that its first impression of the unjust order was correct.

The same insurance underwriters' association has ordered a change from the direct to the alternating current in Portland and if this order takes effect it will force about 600 good motors out of commission, causing an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 for new motors and "fixtures," when every expert in the country, except the insurance people, admit that Portland's lighting and power facilities and methods are unsurpassed on the coast.

The underwriters' association has threatened a heavy advance in insurance rates if its orders are not complied with in Pendleton and Portland and so people will either have to be grafted for rewiring and refitting their buildings at the orders of the insurance association or they will be more heavily grafted by an unjust and unnecessary advance in rates.

Mr. Josselyn recommends that business men discard the old insurance companies which are in a combination and form a local association of their own to meet insurance losses. He hints at a rank graft in the order to replace the current and install over 400 new motors in Portland and if it is graft in Portland it is graft in Pendleton.

It will cost over \$5000 to rewire and refit Pendleton buildings to comply with the requirements of the underwriters' association, while architects and electricians admit that Pendleton is well equipped and that no changes are needed except in a few isolated cases.

In Portland it is current talk that the big electrical supply houses and the underwriters' association are in a combination to force people either to rewire at great expense, thus creating a heavy demand for electrical supplies, or else submit to an advance in insurance rates.

Business men are thus brought face to face with one of the meanest and most despicable feature of the modern commercial world—the criminal combination by which graft is fattened and kept alive.

Such combinations should force business men to form mutual societies for their own protection. They can insure themselves as cheaply as the insurance trust can insure them.

No business man objects to complying with a just law or city ordinance, and none object to making improvements where they are necessary, but they do object to sweeping orders like this rewiring order, falling equally

on the guilty and the innocent. If there is a business house in Pendleton which needs rewiring it should be rewired and if there is one or 10 or 20 which do not need it they should not be required to do so.

WORK FOR THE BREWERY.

Pendleton's big brewing plant should not stand idle for six weeks on account of prohibition. Even the making of the so-called "near-beer" should not be considered for this is a precarious enterprise and will crowd the prohibition law so closely that its manufacture and distribution will be a constant source of trouble to the owners.

The plant should be rearranged to manufacture denatured alcohol and Pendleton should become the first city in eastern Oregon to begin the distribution of this new and highly valuable commercial commodity.

The Weston mountain potato district will furnish all the cheap raw material needed and denatured alcohol is becoming one of the leading light, fuel and power commodities and an excellent market for a large output can be found in the inland empire.

This alcohol enters in some form into almost everything used in every day life. The British government has just compiled the following list of articles in which denatured alcohol is used:

Making "finish" varnishes, lacquers, stains, paints, enamels, etc.; soap manufacture; hat-making; celluloids, xylolite, etc.; ether, chloroform; fulminates, smokeless powder and other explosives; solid medicinal extracts, medicaments, fine chemicals, etc.; dissolving dyes and colors, dyeing and cleaning operations; making photographic plates, emulsions, films, etc.; making linoleum, pegamold, lincrusta Walton, and similar goods; making embrocations, lotions, liniments, cattle medicines and others; making filaments for incandescent electric lamps; in piano manufacture; in silk, crepe and embroidery manufacture; in the manufacture of aniline and other colors and dyes; in making fireworks; plant washes, insecticides, etc.; in the manufacture of rubber; for cleaning paint; in the manufacture of steel pens; making blacking and leather dressings; in silvering mirrors; in corset-making; making sheep dips; preparing surgical dressings; adjusting hydrometers and making compasses, thermometers and other instruments; in oil refining; electrotyping; making inks; various miscellaneous manufactures, engraving, brass-founding, watchmaking, china-making, printers' rollers, black lead, candle-making, artificial silk, artificial silk, artificial flowers, calico-printing, cotton yard, ropes, oil gas generators, etc.

WEEDS A BLESSING?

The Oregon Daily Journal views the weed problem in eastern Oregon farming districts in a new light and in discussing this important subject, editorially, says:

There is a possibility, according to careful observers in that region, that the growing weed pest in Umatilla and perhaps some other counties of the wheat belt will eventually prove a blessing in disguise in forcing the breaking up of the now increasingly large wheat farms and the substitution of diversified farming.

The tumble weed and the tarweed, or whatever they are, have become a serious pest in some sections, much reducing the big wheat raisers' crops and profits, and the larger the wheat farms are the more difficult it is to get rid of the weeds.

Land on which a crop is grown every other year, lying fallow every second year is sure to become foul with weeds. It would seem possible to eradicate them, but it appears that in many cases this is not done, and unless all the farmers will cooperate to do so, it is discouraging work for some of them.

So, a man who has lived a good while up there tells the Journal, it is likely that unless concerted and systematic efforts are put forth throughout that region to eradicate these weeds, the big wheat raisers will give up trying to farm hundreds of acres and will divide up their farms for the purpose of raising a variety of crops, cultivating the soil every year.

If this should gradually happen it would no doubt be a good thing for the country. In some sections small farming might not be practicable—but in many other localities good crops could be raised every year, and a family could do well on a small farm.

MICHIGAN'S WARNING.

The following pertinent editorial from the Spokane Chronicle on the warning of Michigan's forest spoliation, is applicable to Oregon also. The Chronicle says: "Our western forests are inexhaustible."

It is a foolish statement. The same thing was probably said of Michigan's white pine forests a few years ago, and yet the cut for 1907 was one-fourth less than the cut of 1898, only eight years before.

In addition to the reckless cutting of the timber, with an eye to nothing but immediate profits, forest fires were numerous, killed the new growth and greatly impoverished the soil.

On account of the fires, largely due to careless campers, according to forestry statistics, 6,000,000 acres, or nearly one-sixth of the state of Michigan, is now barren, and has been thrown on the delinquent tax list, a burden to the people, when it might have been of vast profit.

Does Washington want the same condition in a few years?

THE POULTRY YARD.

The rooster is half the flock. Keep the eggs in a cool cellar. Keep on fighting the army of lice. Disinfect the premises once a week. The prices are good for roasting fowls.

Separate the growing cockerels from the pullets. It will pay to clean up the droppings each morning. Never leave a dead fowl lie around the buildings.

Filthy houses are doubly dangerous during hot weather. The price for dressed ducks is not so high as last month.

The most stylish hens as a rule are not the stylish ones. This is a good time to dispose of the old stock that is not needed.

During hot weather special care should be taken not to overfeed nor overcrowd. To keep them growing, the cockerels need a little more feed than do the pullets.

It isn't good for hens to roost in a draft. Locate the windows a little way from the roosts.

When the clouds look threatening, it is time to look after the little turkeys that are running with the hens.

Oats are just as good a feed as you need for turkeys, but feed them yourself, and don't let the turkeys wallow through the oat-fields.

If there is ever a time for lazy folks to hatch chicks it is now, when the weather is favorable and Nature provides so abundantly for them.

Lice like to hide away under the ends of the roosts. Every time you spray, lift the roosts and give the pests a dose that will drive them out for good and all.

Fine wire netting about the yard of the little chicks will keep out rats unless they dig under. If they do that better put a cement floor underneath by that kind of poison.

Partly decayed meat is little better than a dose of arsenic for hens. It is surely not fit for them to eat. Limberneck is now believed to be caused by that kind of poison.

You can't blame a hungry cat for destroying birds at nesting time and picking up a young chicken once in a while. Feed the cats well, and they will not be apt to form these bad habits.

In setting a hen late in the season when the weather is warm, it is well either to make the nest on the ground or to put a sod in the bottom of it, so that there may be some degree of coolness and moisture.

The best way is to shut up all fowls for 24 hours before killing and give them neither "bite nor sup." They will then be quite empty and will kill and truss up in a very much firmer and sweeter condition than if shipped with decaying foods and evil-smelling fluids.—From the July Farm Journal

GREATEST HYPNOTIC POWER.

Drink is the greatest and most baneful hypnotist on the earth at present and its influence is more awful than any plague, more devastating than any war. Looking back from more than middle life, I can hardly remember a case of wreck and ruin that has not been directly or indirectly the result of drink. It is a terrible roll call my memory goes through of good and even brilliant gifts and of bright and glorious opportunities which are dead or worse than dead, by the great hypnotist.

Against that record I cannot recall a single case of a man who, free from the tyranny of drink, has been utterly destroyed by misfortune. The hardest blows of fate seem powerless to slay the man whom the great hypnotist cannot subdue, and though I think intemperance is often as much a consequence as a cause, I truly believe that if drink could be utterly wiped out of the world tonight humanity would wake in the morning with more than half its sorrows and suffering gone.—Hall Cain, in "Drink."

"HABITUAL" CRIMINALS.

New South Wales has a novel system of dealing with habitual criminals. A man is sentenced to a term for his particular offense and to an indeterminate term because he is an "habitual." When he has served the definite term, if he is well behaved, he can rise from grade to grade, each step being accompanied by various concessions.

One feature is that he may earn wages, which may be sent to his family, spent on luxuries or credited to him for the day of release. A committee examines his progress from time to time, advising the minister when he may be released. No release is absolute till after a year's probation under modified restraint.—Ex.

A Rummage Sale.

The women of the "U. C. M. A." club were to be entertained at Mrs. Blank's. Each member received a card telling her to bring with her something which she had no use for but which was too good to throw away. They all brought husbands.—Success Magazine.

GOOD BLOOD

NATURE'S PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE

The preservation of health and prevention against disease is almost entirely dependent upon pure, healthy blood; every organ, tissue, nerve and sinew of the body draws on this vital fluid for nourishment and strength. Poisons, humors and germs from various sources often get into the blood, and then this great life-stream becomes a source of infection and disease, instead of a nourishing, health-sustaining fluid. Heredity is likewise an important factor, regulating the quality of the blood. Some persons are born with tainted blood from diseased ancestry, and Scrofula in one of its numerous forms is sure to crop out some time in life. Not only poisons in the blood are responsible for disease, but when the circulation is run down and becomes poor and weak in quality, then we see the effect in a general bad condition of health, such as weakness, sallow complexions, boils, and various skin eruptions. All blood troubles require a tonic and blood purifier, and none other equals S. S. S. It goes down to the very foundation of the trouble, and removes every particle of the poison or impurity from the blood. And not only does S. S. S. antidote the poisons, humors and germs, but it possesses health-giving, tonic properties, which build up and strengthen weak, impoverished blood, and fortifies the system against disease. S. S. S. permanently cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, and all other skin diseases and disorders. Book on the blood and any medical advice free.

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IN MOVING TIME.

The sun climbs over the eastern hill; The song-birds greet it with lulling trill; The restless cattle begin to stir, And wings of roosters to flap and whirl. The farmer hears all these signs that tell It's time to rise, and he hears no bell. And Mrs. Farmer—she hears them, too; Her breakfast calls and there's work to do. Ripe grass is waiting the flishing blade On sunny hillside, in quiet glade; The blade that must see the sunset glow Lay all the wealth of its greenness low. So back and forth as the sun mounts high, Across the fields do the mowers ply; And back and forth till the west grows red, And the weary farmer seeks his bed. To dream of the meadows wet with dew, O'erreached by a sky of matchless blue, Where, weather permitting, another day Will find him tossing his rippling hay. —From July Farm Journal.

BETTER SOCIETY.

Mrs. Ben says that she wants to get into better society than the country affords. They bought a \$1200 house in town, and on the same block they will have, as neighbors, a saloon keeper and a butcher who whips his wife. They are half a block from a blacksmith shop and one block from a liverystable, so I guess that society doings will be brisk around there. No chickens, no cow, no pig in the pen, no garden, no truck patch, no wheat in the mill, and as the boy said, "no nothing," only \$2 a day. Now \$2 a day is about \$600 a year, holidays and Sundays left out, and Ben can not be sure of full 300 days' work in a year. His wife won't be able to sell \$40 worth of butter, and \$50 worth of poultry as she did last year, and buying flour at \$7.50 a barrel is a different thing from having your own wheat and selling 50 bushels more than you need for flour.—Farmers Voice. From July Farm Journal.

BUILD CHURCH WITH POULTRY.

As a means of raising funds for the erection of a new church building the members of a Congregational church in a California town are going to raise chickens. The fowls will be distributed among the Sunday school children, each member receiving a hen before the 1st of August, and it is estimated that the hens will be laying about the time eggs become high in price, and the eggs will be taken to the church and sold by a committee appointed for that purpose. It is expected that about \$500 will be raised in this manner.

Prizes will be offered for the child who brings in the most eggs, and so far it is expected that twelve dozen hens will be distributed. It might be added that the pastor sees good times ahead for himself.

BETSY ROSS FLAGS.

Those who have visited the old Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia may have noticed that the flag flying above it is never weatherworn, nor whipped to tatters. If they have also visited the Betsy Ross pew in the old Christ church, they have found the flag draped there also fresh and unstained. This is not because some corporation furnishes the money with which to buy flags, but because surviving descendants of Betsy Ross go once a year to the old home of their ancestors and make two flags by hand, just like that made by Betsy Ross for "the fleet in Delaware river," and which was presented to our country's first defenders.

WOMAN'S NATURE. Is to love children, and no home can be happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering and dread that she looks forward to the hour with apprehension. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

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