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EXPERT COMES TO OREGON RESERVES

LODGE POLE PINE TO BE SUBJECT OF STUDY

T. T. Munger to Spend Three Months in Deschutes Forest Reserve Trying to Determine Causes of Slow Growth of Pine—Lodge Pole is the Bane of the Forests and Retards Yellow Pine.

To prevent the encroachments of the sturdy lodge pole pine and to eliminate this conifer weed of the national forests so that its near relation, the valuable yellow pine of commerce, may have a chance to multiply, is the purpose of a visit to Oregon by T. T. Munger, an expert in silvics, especially detailed by the forestry department to make an exhaustive study of the great Deschutes and Fremont timber belts in central Oregon.

These forests comprise more than 7000 square miles of territory in a strip 120 miles long by 60 miles wide. Now practically overrun by the useless lodge pole, it is the intention of the forestry department to replace this timber with yellow pine which will add millions of dollars to the vast resources of the Beaver state.

Mr. Munger is a graduate of the Yale forestry school. He has had wide experience in the practical study of silvics and was selected by the department at Washington for his knowledge of pine tree culture, to make the investigation of conditions in Oregon.

As he has not as yet made any extensive research into the growing timber in this state just how the department will carry out its plans with regards to the propagation of the commercial pine. He said:

Spend Three Months in Forests. "I expect to be gone about three months on my trip into the Deschutes country and will in that time go over the ground thoroughly. We are as yet unable to say why lodge pole pine should reproduce more rapidly than other species, but it is probably due in large part to forest fires which dry out the ground and change the soil so that the lodge pole variety is better adapted to the region in which it is now crowding out other trees.

"The government expects to find some way to improve conditions down there by cutting the trees in a different manner. Of course it will take a long time to bring about the change, say 50 or 100 years, but Uncle Sam is in the forestry business for all time to come and he has become accustomed to looking a long way ahead.

"In the timber country east of the Mississippi, both in the Adirondacks and the mountains of the south, we find that after forest fires hardwood trees, such as birch and others, reproduce more rapidly than pine. We have successfully solved the problem of eliminating the growth of these and supplanting them with commercial timber and have no doubt that we will be able to solve the lodge pole pine problem in a satisfactory manner also."

Lodge Pole Useful. "This is the first time in the history of the forest service that this particular phase of silviculture has been presented and consequently it is hard to say just now what steps we shall take to upbuild the forests in this section.

"In Idaho and other parts of the northwest the lodge pole pine grows just as thickly as down here in Oregon, but in those districts the tree is valuable for lagging and other purposes, to the mining industry. So the department does not worry over the crowding out of other varieties of pine where the lodge pole species is of value to the country."

INCREASED PAY COMES TO UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS

Bulletins announcing the increase in pay granted by the last congress to United States soldiers have been received at the government recruiting station, says a Spokane item. Advances are made all along the line, the best increase of course being for the men in the higher grades of the service. The increase at the time of enlistment varies from \$2 per month for the ordinary private, who now gets \$15 per month, to a much more substantial raise for master electricians and other skilled lines of service drawing from \$45 to \$75 per month.

One of the attractive features of the new schedule of pay is the graduated increase for subsequent enlistments. This is intended to retain the old men in the service.

Under this arrangement all soldiers drawing \$36 or over per month will receive an increase of \$4 per month on reenlisting and a like and

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."

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

additional increase each subsequent three-year enlistment period, up to and including the seventh. This means that for the last three years of 21 years of continuous service the soldier who began at \$36 per month will be drawing \$60 per month.

For the soldier drawing \$18 to \$30 per month for the second and each subsequent enlistment period to and including the seventh.

Soldiers drawing \$15 to \$16 per month, which means the private, will receive an increase of \$3 per month for the second and third enlistment periods and \$1 per month additional for each subsequent enlistment to and including the seventh. Other new provisions that appeal to the recruits are a bonus of three months' pay in the case of reenlistment within three months after the conclusion of a former enlistment period.

In case of death from wounds or disease while in the service the family or heirs of the soldier are to receive six months' pay.

DISAPPEARING PUBLIC LAND.

Sample of the Way They Have Been Taken Up in North Dakota.

"I see that the Milwaukee road is doing some extensive advertising in regard to the wheat lands in the northern part of South Dakota," remarked Alvin Clark of the land office, says the Yakima Republic, "and whereas, there were over 4,000,000

acres of vacant land in that vicinity only a year ago, the amount to be obtained now is a great deal less, all of which is due to the road building through there.

"During the 10 years I was in the land office at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, the vacant lands went down from 600 townships to a few fractions that, all placed together, would not have more than filled one township. In other words, there was just one six-hundredth part left at the end of my term there."

Read the East Oregonian.

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SECURITY

POISONING PRAIRIE DOGS ON RESERVES

Attempts made last spring at poisoning prairie dogs in national forests on an extensive scale seem to have been highly successful in ridding selected areas of these small pests, and plans are now being made to carry on the work much more widely next year.

The first experiments in this line were made in New Mexico by a stockman who has since entered the forest service. In 1901 Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the division of biological survey of the department of agriculture, made a report upon "The Prairie Dog of the Great Plains," in which the damage done by the dogs was pointed out, and various methods of poisoning them were suggested. This report of Dr. Merriam's may be said to have blazed the way for practical work in prairie dog extermination.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockmen, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question of time.

Range improvement in national forests is one of the chief objections of regulating grazing. For this reason the forest service is leaving no stone unturned to prevent range deterioration. Stockmen who had suffered heavily from the prairie dog pest were solicitous to have the work taken up, and gladly offered to co-operate with the service in furnishing men and horses to distribute the poison.

To ascertain what success could be had in ridding considerable areas of the west, a selection was made of parts of the Leadville and Pike national forests which were badly infested. The region in these forests upon which the dogs were located aggregated 300 square miles or more. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60 or 75 thousand acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test.

From 80 to 90 per cent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of poison. It will be necessary to go over the ground a second time and by "spotting" the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of the poisoning material. The average cost per acre for the poisoning material was only one and one-half cents, and even then it was found that more material had been used than was necessary.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, sulfide oil, and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready, the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen supply men and horses, the wheat is given out to the riders, and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes. A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses at a sharp trot. By crossing the town, to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

The action of the poison is almost instantaneous. Most of the prairie dogs in a town are dead within an hour or two after the bait is dropped.

The work is considered to have demonstrated the entire feasibility of fighting the prairie dogs in this way. It was found, however, that to be successful the poison must be scattered in the spring, when the dogs first come out from their winter quarters and before the green grass is offered to appease their hungry appetites.

Next spring the poisoning will be undertaken much more extensively. Stockmen and others who wish to try the dog medicine on their own account can obtain the formula for its preparation and directions for its use from the forest service.

COFFEE Why doesn't your grocer moneyback everything? Can't get the goods or the money? Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him

If you see it in the East Oregonian, it's so.

TYPICAL ENGLISH LORD IS MORDECAI JONES.

The Mordecai Jones place near Guler, Wash., sold one day last week for \$50,000 to a pioneer resident of Portland, H. McCracken, says an item from The Dalles. Mr. Jones is a wealthy Welshman who owned seven hundred acres of valuable timber and orchard land between Trout Lake and Husem, Washington.

He is a great disciple of the chase and many are the bear and deer hides that adorn his fine log mansion. He had the heads of bear and deer mounted, and he used them to decorate his walls.

Mr. Jones owns five hunters, both horses and dogs with which he chased the bear, the grizzly. At one time here he owned a hundred fox hounds which greeted the visitor arriving at his gates, with loud baying that was almost deafening.

As a usual thing the dogs were kept in an enclosure, and here they were fed. It is said that feeding time for the hounds was quite an event, and worth seeing; a hundred dogs enjoying their meal, at one time, is something not seen every day in America.

Mr. Jones and his wife were always splendid entertainers at their place known as "Hunter's Hill" and many a wayfarer has enjoyed their English hospitality. Just now Mrs. Jones and sons are in England where the latter are attending school, and Mr. Jones has just returned from an extended hunting trip to Alaska.

Last spring a year ago, it was no uncommon sight to see Mr. and Mrs. Jones and a party of other hunters out in the Trout Lake section, chasing cross country after bear, accompanied by their trained hounds. Mrs. Jones is as enthusiastic a hunter as is her husband, and the sound of the horns when the game was brought to lair, was musical, and quite English.

The people in this section will miss Mr. Jones when he shall have left for good, as he is among them considered a prince of good fellows.

Defend Hypnotism. New York, Aug. 26.—A plea for the use of hypnotism in the treatment of nervous ailments was made today at the convention of the National Medical association.

A kiss, which to the one may be a simple thing, is to the other all the world.

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