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Love is the cost of living—pay it and go your way. Love is the cost of the bloomy place of rest at the end of day. Love is the cost of living—beggar and thief and king. Pay it for life that is all of life, the true and the only thing. Love is the cost of living—the green-girt hills are thine. The low, sweet vale with the bird and bloom, the bough and the tangled vine. The murmur of many waters, the cool of the calm, grave wood. The wide domain of the simple fields with their noble and quiet good! Love is the cost of living—and only love's secret can buy. The day-by-day of the tender why that leads to a starry sky. That leads to the toll of morning, and home to the sweet night. With dream and rest on a faithful breast till the rose-dawn blooms in light. —Baltimore Sun.

NOW UP TO THEM.

When the council voted last night to give the Washington-Oregon company an extension of time in which to do its work in this city the last obstacle in the company's path was removed. Under the franchise as originally granted the company was to have at least three miles of line constructed and in operation by March 11. Of course it would be physically impossible for the company to get its work done by that time. Therefore a six months extension of time was asked for. In granting the request the councilmen merely acted in accordance with common sense. It would have been foolish indeed to have blocked this enterprise at this late day and after so much work has been done by local people towards securing this improvement.

By raising \$25,000 local money with which to back the traction line and by the extension of the franchise Pendleton has shown its desire for traction facilities and a disposition to do its part towards securing such. It is now up to the Washington-Oregon company to proceed with its work and by doing so show that in their dealings with the people of this city the directors and representatives of that company have been acting in good faith.

ATLANTA'S AWAKENING.

After being held back for years by the peculiar lethargy that retards the growth of the south the city of Atlanta has broken away from its old influences and is going to make improvements. A few days ago the progressive people of the southern city voted a \$3,000,000 bond issue to provide needed improvements. \$1,350,000 will be used for sewer purposes; \$900,000 for bettering the water system; \$600,000 for school buildings; \$100,000 for a new hospital and \$50,000 for a crematory.

Throughout the municipal campaign the Atlanta Constitution fought vigorously and effectively in behalf of the bond issues. In commenting upon the outcome of the election that paper said: "The most momentous election in Atlanta's history since the days of reconstruction has written a sweeping vindication of the civic spirit of this community."

"Voters were called upon yesterday to decide an epochal question—'Shall Atlanta go forward or backward?' In thundering accents from an awakened people has come the answer—'Forward!' "A crisis that imperiled life and health and efficiency in this city, today and tomorrow, and that stood be-

fore the tribunal of the electorate the reputation of the south's metropolis, has been splendidly met and conquered. "The voters of Atlanta have been tested by an ordeal that comes to few southern cities, few cities in the nation—and through it their citizenship has rung true!"

WERE WE NOT RIGHT?

When the majority campaign was on early in December the East Oregonian looked forward to the very contingency that was met by the city council last night. This paper predicted that through delays and other unforeseen obstacles it might become impossible for the Washington-Oregon company to finish its local work on time. Regarding the establishment of a traction system as something greatly desired by Pendleton this paper wanted to take no chances with a possible unfriendly administration—an administration that might by arbitrary action completely block the progress of this enterprise. So this paper urged Mayor Murphy's reelection believing him friendly to any concern seeking to do work that promised benefit to this city. Were we not right about the matter?

BUGS VERSUS BUGS.

In California the orchardists are going to fight bugs with bugs. There are 13,000,000 bugs in the California State Insectary waiting to go forth and slay the enemies of the fruit orchards, according to the Examiner. These bugs are the parasites of the many pests that destroy fruit-bearing trees, and they are saving annually great sums for the farmers. At the recent Fruit Growers' convention at Sacramento, Commissioner Jeffrey invited the members to call at the insectary and take some bugs home with them. Certainly the ingenuities of science have rarely been put to a better use.

The Eugene Register says it believes that one normal school will be sufficient for Oregon. Perhaps so and by this same logic it may be argued that it is unnecessary for Oregon to maintain an agricultural college and a university. Possibly those schools should be combined and located where the larger school is situated—to wit, Corvallis. Would the Register like this?

Every morning the Northern Pacific train from Pasco arrives in Pendleton loaded down with passengers. Most of them are from points in this county and they come here to transact business during the day, returning in the evening. The morning and evening train service in and out of this city is convenient for the country people and likewise very acceptable to local business men.

When the snow lies deep upon the ground and the chinook is long in coming the Indian pony finds "hard picking." It is one of the shortcomings of the redman that he does not make proper provision for his horse. But of course this criticism does not apply to all Indians.

It sounds good to read of the sale of a business block in this city. Looks like there might be some hope for Pendleton after all. At least the new owner of the Ladow block has shown some faith in the future of this place.

GRABBING THE MISSISSIPPI

That the Mississippi river shall be turned into a great ship canal—biting the continent putting Chicago on the sea coast, tying together the Great Lakes and the Gulf—is a magnificent dream which a great many people are working to realize. Governors and legislatures of the valley states have approved it; great associations of commerce have called upon congress to take action; the people have passed large bond issues in its aid. Yet the great waterway remains still a dream; even its future establishment is doubtful. A dozen practical difficulties stand in the way. Army engineers report unfavorably. President Taft advises caution and delay. Great business interests block the project in a hundred ingenious and devious ways.

Meanwhile—and that without either doubt or delay—the Mississippi river is at various points along its course being turned into a mill pond for the production of electric water power by great private corporations. If congress and the authorities at Washington find themselves—for whatever reason—unable to do anything in the direction of making The Father of Waters a highway of commerce, they should at least see to it that the underlying rights of the public are protected as against the "vested interests" of the great power companies.

If, when the time really comes to open a deep water-way from St. Paul to New Orleans, it is discovered that a dozen corporations have made great investments along the river, which interfere with the proposed work, it will be difficult—and may prove practically impossible—to carry the great project to success. What is needed now is a comprehensive plan, to the outlines of work, public and private, may be fitted.—From "Grabbing the Mississippi," in the March Technical World Magazine.

THE PAGEANT OF SUNSET.

When sunset's variety pageantry incarnadines the west, for me Venice uprises from the sea.

Dome upon dome, and tower on tower in all their early pride and power, Before my vision flame to flower.

The Lido and the long lagoon Lie in an indeterminate swoon Of deep vermilion and maroon.

Each of the city's hundred isles With some all lovely lure beguiles, While faint and far Murano smiles.

But with the fading of the light The wags and crumbles in my sight, Then totters blindly into night. —New York Sun.

AS TO ASSESSMENTS.

Pendleton, Ore., Feb. 23.—(Editor East Oregonian)—Dear Sir: If you will kindly grant me space in your valuable paper, I will state a few points relative to the tax law which I think will be of benefit to your readers:

1. It is very important that a person's tax receipt shall cover each and every piece of his property, for it is now held by the district attorney, and I understand it, that the county court has no authority to abate such penalty and interest as might accrue against delinquent property. A further reason is that a tax title in the future will be a much better title than it has been in the past, which renders the danger of losing property through neglect or oversight in taxes greater than it has been heretofore.

2. Assessors and boards of equalization are now compelled under the law to assess property as nearly as possible at its full market value. Severe penalties are provided for the punishment of such assessors as fail to comply with this law in this respect. The oath which we have to take and which I took three times last year, follows, to-wit:

I, being the duly elected, qualified and acting assessor of Umatilla county, do solemnly swear that I have diligently and to the best of my ability assessed all of the property in said county, which by law I am permitted to assess, at the full cash value thereof; that I have not willfully or knowingly omitted to assess any person or property, or assessed over or under the full cash value thereof, any property or class of property whatever.

It will be seen from the above oath taken in connection with the fact that its violation works the forfeiture of an assessor's position, that the assessor cannot safely venture to violate the full value requirement of the law. Besides this, violation of the law is likely to result in an injury to the county, for this reason: We now have a state board of equalization with power to raise or lower a county's assessment for the purposes of state taxation. This board is checking up closely on county assessors and if we violate the law they are sure to find it out. If we lose their confidence in this way they are likely to make sure that we do not defraud the state. They will resolve doubts as to actual values against the county attempting to defraud them.

However, it is not likely that in attempting to comply with the law relative to full values I have unwittingly assessed some property above its real value. It is my earnest desire to correct all such errors this year. It is important that corrections of this kind be made for the reason that I have a classification of the property in a record in the assessor's office that is intended to be a permanent one. An error will therefore be repeated from year to year unless corrected.

3. Taxpayers have been asking from year to year why taxes are higher. The answer to this question should be made by school districts, cities, counties and the state legislature. But since the question is so often asked me and my deputies, I will state that the increase has come to us from each and every one of the various governments which has authority to levy a tax. The greatest increase has come from local governments, that is, school districts and cities. I have been acquainted with tax matters since 1902 and I submit below a comparative statement for the years 1902 and 1909:

Table with 2 columns: 1902, 1909. Rows: County and state, City, Special school.

Total \$195,553 \$441,188 Under the item "County and State Tax" is included the county school tax, the road tax, the maintenance of the poor and of public property and the payment of salaries. In 1902 the state tax was \$45,000 and the county school tax was \$28,000, making \$73,000 for these two items. Subtracting this from \$158,604 we have \$85,524, which was the cost of the roads, salaries and other ordinary expenses. In 1909 the state tax was \$75,000 and the county school tax was \$63,000, making \$138,000 for these two items. Subtracting this from the \$284,473 we have \$146,473, which represents the cost in 1909 of roads, salaries and other ordinary expenses.

From \$441,473 which represents the combined tax for 1909, subtract \$195,553, the combined tax for 1902, and we have \$245,920, which is the increase in 1909 over 1902 in the taxes on Umatilla county property. C. P. STRAIN, County Assessor.

ANOTHER GOOD BUY

1440 acres all fenced, good new posts, 800 acres in grain, 250 acres of alfalfa land mostly set, will cut 750 tons of alfalfa this year, a stream of water runs through which furnishes plenty of water for irrigating, good concrete dams and ditches, good buildings, lots of fruit trees and berries. This is an ideal place for feeding stock for the market. A railroad runs right through the middle of it. You can buy this fine ranch for \$46,000. E. T. WADE, Office in American Nat. Bank Bldg. Pendleton, Ore.



Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the Chain of Life. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of stomach, liver or lungs, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time. Often this so-called "weakness" is caused by lack of nutrition, the result of weakness or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion. Diseases and weaknesses of the stomach and its allied organs are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the weak or diseased stomach is cured, diseases of other organs which seem remote from the stomach but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, are cured also.

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NEW COTTON FIELDS

The successful launching of the cotton industry in the Imperial valley is the latest and most important venture in that part of our country which has developed so many big and profitable "propositions," southern California. With a known yield of more than a bale to an acre and indication of a steady average production of one and one-half bales to an acre, this reclaimed desert valley at once takes rank as a cotton area to be reckoned with. That the ranchers thereabouts have faith in the new crop is evidenced by the 1,200 acres now planted in cotton and a judicious estimate of between 15,000 and 23,000 acres to be planted in 1910. The gaining of the first bale took place in October, 1909, and was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the residents of El Centro. A few weeks later, November 6th, 1909, the carload of Imperial cotton, forty-three bales, was shipped to the California Cotton

Mills in East Oakland, and the return of more than \$2,500.00 from this first carload gave tremendous impetus to those engaged in the new industry. Thirty more carloads will follow it during the season. Practically the entire area of the valley is suitable for the production of this staple and the region has various advantages over the producer between success and failure. The dreaded boll weevil is unknown in Imperial and it is stated on good authority that there is no danger of invasion from the pest as it cannot live in the climate. Brought need not be feared, as the water supply can be regulated there are no destructive rainstorms to injure the crop and no frost to hinder the picking.—From "Cotton in California," in the March Technical World Magazine.

It's worth a good deal to any of us to be stylishly dressed; and any man can be if he will just step into the Peoples Warehouse and ask for Herr Schaffner & Marx all wool clothes.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Table with columns: INCOME, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include Premiums received, Interest, dividends and rents received, Total income, Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values, Dividends paid to policy holders, Total assets, Total liabilities.

BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Total risks written and added during the year, Gross premiums received during the year, Premiums returned during the year, Losses paid during the year, Losses incurred during the year, Total amount of risks outstanding in Oregon Dec. 31, 1909.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. By JOHN M. TAYLOR, President. Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: CLAYTON WENTZ, 208 Marquam Bldg., Portland, Or.

Special Meetings BAPTIST CHURCH Begin next Sunday February 27 REV. J. S. LEDFORD Singing and preaching evangelist. All are invited to attend. 7:30 each evening

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