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body, having power to gain information and to enforce its orders, to stand between the telephone monopoly and the people. That such a commission will be created in time is inevitable. If provision is not made for it by the present legislature then some future legislature will take action or else a measure will be enacted by the people themselves under the initiative.

All corporations that have natural monopolies and so cannot be regulated by competition must be regulated by the government. Without such regulation corporations having monopolies are free to go as far as they like with reference to charges. It is human nature for men to make all the money they can and telephone companies are owned by human beings.

SHOULD BE RAISED HERE.

Yesterday the East Oregonian had a news story showing that a shipment of 30 head of hogs worth \$2000, had just been purchased in Union county by a local meat company. The hogs were bought in Union county because they were not to be had here.

This naturally raises the question as to why local farmers do not raise more hogs. It is a profitable industry. Dr. James Withycombe, director of the state experiment station, has pointed out that when wheat is fed to hogs and sold in the form of livestock farmers may obtain about twice as much for their grain as when they sell it as wheat.

An even better plan, so it is asserted by experts, is for people to raise a crop of field peas every alternate year and feed the same to hogs. The field peas may be raised on summer fallow years and by raising them farmers may obtain annual instead of biennial crops.

Doubtless in time more hogs will be raised in Umatilla county and it will be necessary for local butchering houses to go abroad for porkers.

LOCAL MEN CONTROL.

By an overwhelming majority the state senate voted yesterday to create a state highway commission. So it begins to look like the propaganda of the state good roads association will be put through.

In addressing the senate the other day Judge Webster, Dr. Andrew C. Smith and other speakers pointed out that one feature of the highway commission bill has been misunderstood. They showed that the highway board and commissioner will not locate roads nor will they expend the money secured from the state or from the counties. The county authorities locate the roads and spend the money. The highway board and commissioner give direction and advice as to the scientific construction of roads in the various counties.

Does not this remove much of the local objection to the plan of the state good roads association?

Pendleton high school girls have put the ban on rats, puffs and powder. Good work. If they only knew it the P. H. S girls look fine without any of that stuff anyway. Artificial beautifiers are for the aged, not the young.

From reading Salem date line stories now current one would suppose the legislature had been turned into an Organization for the Muckraking of Political Enemies and for the Knifing of Institutions that Don't Stand in.

David Graham Phillips was killed by a young aristocrat who had read one of Phillips' books and resented the arraignment of his class. Seemingly the author's life became part of "The Cost."

Governor West has placed Mr. Huntington in the Oregon Ananias Club where he plainly belongs. If Huntington wanted to expose someone he should have taken after a man who is crooked. Oswald West is not.

Roosevelt approves of the progressive republican league. Now if too many others dont joint it will be alright.

Every snowflake that falls in Umatilla county these days has to struggle with a sunbeam.

TO FEED BABY SEALS.

A prey to the greed and rapacity of many nations for decade after decade, the fur seals of Bering Sea seemed on the verge of complete extermination but the remarkable accomplishment of one man, and he neither a scientist nor yet a diplomat, promises to conserve the Pribilof rookeries for all future time, providing the United States government gives proper employment to the knowledge it has gained.

With the fisheries bureau at Washington, D. C., are eleven infant seals, brought down from Bering Sea on the last voyage of the Bear, and they are thriving so well that the fisheries officials are convinced the key to the salvation of the northern herds is in their hands. And credit for this is due to no other than the revenue cutter's kindly bos'n, J. Thurber, who loves the seals as fellow-creatures and who knows more about them and their habits "than all the rest of us put

together," as the officers of the Bear proudly assert.

Left alone upon the rocky shores of the bleak Pribilof islands the motherless young seals have no hope before them but death, as the social regulations of the rookeries—as carefully governed as a hive of bees or a hill of ants—prevents any other seal mother from giving nourishment to the orphan. Experiments have been made frequently suckling the baby seals upon milk bottles, but these have met with small success. Bos'n Thurber found that by snipping a ligament in the mouths of the young animals and working with their gums to aid the progress of the growing teeth, the youngsters were enabled to eat fish and other solid foods and can be made to grow as rapidly as they do amid native environments. While the federal government cannot keep the Japanese sealers more than three miles away from the rookeries it can at least take care of seals that are orphaned by the slaughter of the mothers, and eventually will find itself repaid for the outlay, as the pelt of every seal is worth \$40 in the London fur market.—From "To Save the Seal," in February Technical World Magazine.

WHAT'S IN M'CLURES.

The leading feature in the February McClure's is the first installment of the series of true detective stories, "Great Cases of Detective Burns," recorded by Dana Gatlin. Burns is unquestionably the most famous detective in the United States, and these stories of his most interesting cases are told in his own words. The first of these, "How Abe Rief Confessed," is a story of the famous San Francisco graft prosecutions. "The Case of the Reporter," by Hugo Munsterberg, deals with the methods of the newspaper reporters. Professor Munsterberg is a noted psychologist and is considered good "copy," and his account of the sensational distortions and the faked interviews which the newspapers have printed about his work is an especially interesting example of the inaccuracy and the exaggerations of the press. The article on "Women Laundry Workers," by Edith Wyatt and Sue Ainslie Clark, is composed of the reports of Miss Carola Woerishofer, Miss Elizabeth Howard Westwood, and Miss Mary Alden Hopkins, who have made a thorough investigation of the conditions existing in the commercial, hotel and hospital laundries in New York. Burton J. Hendrick's second article on "The Mormon Revival of Polygamy" gives many instances of polygamous marriages that have taken place since the manifesto was issued and proves positively that plural marriages are now the rule among the Mormons, and that they are sanctioned by the Mormon church. "Critical Moments with Wild Animals," by Ellen Veivin, in this number of McClure's is an interesting account of the training of wild animals for circus and animal shows. The special feature in the February number is "Innocence," by Rex Beach, a dramatic adventure story of the Caribbean Sea, one of the strongest pieces of writing.

January 26 in History.

- 1564—The pope confirmed by a bill the decrees of the Council of Trent.
- 1679—Keel of the Griffin, the first vessel in the western waters, laid six miles west of Niagara Falls, by LaSalle.
- 1681—Two Cameronian women hanged at Edinburgh for calling the king and bishops "perjured, bloody men."
- 1699—Peace of Carlowitz concluded between Leopold I. of Austria and Mustafa II, Sultan of Turkey, after fifteen years of hostility.
- 1779—Arnold sentenced by court martial to be reprimanded by General Washington.
- 1782—DeGrasse, with the French fleet, twenty-nine sail, attacked the British, under Hood, twenty-one sail, but was repulsed with the loss of 1,000 killed and wounded. British loss trifling.
- 1814—The Prussians, under Blucher passed the Marne and marched upon Troyes, Bonaparte at the same time entering Vitry.
- 1823—Edward Jenner died, aged seventy-four, celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination as a preventative of the smallpox. The success of this discovery procured for him many honorary titles and a grant from parliament of \$100,000.
- 1837—Michigan admitted to the Union; the twenty-fifth state.
- 1861—Louisiana seceded.
- 1871—Income tax repealed.
- 1903—Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, accepted the appointment of the president to the United States supreme court.
- 1910—United States Judge Hough dismissed the Panama libel suit against the New York World.
- The United States Banking company of Mexico suspended after a heavy run.

The supreme court of Georgia has rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the state law passed in 1908 requiring the railroads to equip all of their locomotives with electric headlights. It was given in a test case, the Atlantic Coast line having refused to obey the law and upon conviction of its violation was fined \$250.

We should respect all conditions that help to mold our judgment. The basis of all success and accomplishment is self-confidence.

Utterly Wretched

Nervous Prostration Long Endured Before Remedy Was Found. Miss Minerva Reminger, Upper Bern, Pa., writes: "For several years I had nervous prostration, and was utterly wretched. I lived on bread and beef tea because my stomach would not retain anything else. I took many remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, when I began to gain at once. Am now cured." Pure, rich blood makes good, strong nerves, and this is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, cures so many nervous diseases. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

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SECURITY

CULTIVATING TIMBER.
Steam stump pulling machines are rapidly becoming the "painless dentists" of the northern woods. Following in the wake of lumber crews they are turning stumpy fields into fertile farms and reclaiming a vast empire of formerly wooded prosperity. Although in operation but a short time one machine, working in Rusk county, northern Wisconsin, has cleared as high as four and five acres a day. As a steady diet, however, the machine does not devour the stumpage of more than one or two acres a day. It does it at a cost of not more than fifteen or twenty dollars an acre, while the average cost heretofore, by horse-operated pulling machine, has been thirty-five dollars an acre.

The situation in the "cleared" portions of the heavily wooded states of the country has not been without its pathetic side. The noble monarchs of the forest, were first marked for slaughter; then the logging crews passed on. In their wake, as the trees disappeared before the commercial rapacity of men, followed crews not above cutting smaller trees, leaving behind them a stump studded field barren of all save the stripplings and the windfalls. Many a farmer lured from home by tales of cheap lands in the timber states has found his land "cleared" but so dotted with stumps which fire, acid, pick and dynamite failed to worry or budge that he has given up in despair and joined forces from very necessity, with the logging crews to "clear" another section and go on their way, leaving a trail of fallen monarchs and blasted agricultural hopes behind.

Hope, however, is returning, for former stump-ridden fields now converted into prosperously yielding farms stand as object lessons to inspire other farmers to turn to the new "painless dentists" of the earth. Already the days when the stump puller shall move from farm to farm, blazing a trail for the threshing machine, has dawned. Several hundred acres were ridden of stumps in northern Wisconsin alone last summer and already plans are being laid for a dentistry campaign in 1911 which shall pull the earth's molars in a wholesale fashion.—From "Pulling the Earth's Molars," in February Technical World Magazine.

The Lehigh Valley is installing telephones by which trains will be dispatched over three-fifths of the distance from New York to Buffalo.

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\$2500 HOUSE
in Payette, Idaho, to trade for Pendleton property.

BEAUTIFUL NEW BUNGALOW
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7 ROOM HOUSE
On West Court, worth \$1500 but sold at once \$1050 cash will buy it.

10 ACRE TRACT
in Walls Walla to trade for Pendleton property.

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A SONG.

There is ever a song somewhere,
my dear,
There is ever something sings
always;
There's the song of the lark
when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush
when the skies are gray.
The sunshine showers across
the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the
orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves
drip rain,
The swallows are twittering
ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere
my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or
fair,
There is ever a song that our
hearts may hear,
There is ever a song somewhere,
my dear—
There is ever a song some-
where!

There is ever a song some-
where, my dear,
In the midnight black, or the
midday blue
The robin pipes when the sun
is here,
And the cricket chirrups the
whole night through.
The buds may blow and the
fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop
crisp and sere;
But whether the sun, or the rain,
or the snow,
There is ever a song some-
where, my dear.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

REGULATION MUST COME.

According to the local manager for the Pacific telephone company the editorial statement made Tuesday to the effect that rates on rural phones had been raised from \$3 to \$7.20 was not entirely accurate. He says that only upon one line, the Birch creek line, was such an advance made. On the other rural lines the company was already charging \$5.40 per annum so the advance was from that figure to \$7.20 not from \$3 to \$7.20. Mr. Wells also calls attention to the fact that the company gives a ten per cent discount for cash and he points out that the advance in charges was made in accordance with a schedule that called for such an advance whenever 1000 stations were in use upon the line. He says no further increase will now be made until there are 2000 stations in use.

All of these facts are given here for what they are worth and in a spirit of fairness. But they do not affect in the slightest the merits of the argument for having the telephone business of this state regulated by the railroad commission or some other public service commission.

What if the Pacific company's 100 per cent increase did apply to only the Birch creek line? What if the increase was already partly in effect on the other lines leading into Pendleton? What if the increase was made in accordance with a certain schedule?

Who knows that any increase at all in rates was justified. Who knows but that rates should have been lowered instead of advanced? Who knows that the Pacific company's schedule of prices is a properly arranged schedule and is fair to patrons of the company?

Nobody knows but the company itself and the company is an interested party. The company has a natural monopoly. At the present time it can practically adopt any rates it sees fit and give any sort of service it sees fit. It can then tell its subscribers to pay the price or get off the earth. The patrons have no redress for if they were to bring on a competing company they would only make the situation worse and the telephone company knows this.

This is why the East Oregonian urges that the state railroad commission or some other commission should be given power to regulate the rates and the service of telephone companies. There should be some-