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Official City and County Paper.

Miss Summer was too sweet to stay, and sings her good-by song:
 She'll go to sleep in daisies deep, to dream the winter long.
 And Winter'll sigh in every place, because he never saw her face.
 But still we'll weave a happy day in meadows white with snow.
 Though Winter'll weep to hear us say we loved the summer so!
 Ah, me! He'll sigh in every place, because he never saw her face.
 —Frank L. Stanton.

IT IS VERY SIMPLE.

At a meeting in the Commercial club rooms last evening some of those present asked for more information regarding the commission form of government. They profess to be uninformed as to what the commission form of government is and desire further time in which to investigate. It is a very simple proposition and no one should have difficulty understanding the general nature of the plan. To be brief the commission plan calls for doing away with the present set of elective officials entirely and for creating a commission composed of a mayor and two commissioners to do the work now performed by the mayor and eight councilmen.

Under the commission plan the mayor and commissioners are given salaries. It is argued by those favoring the commission plan that the city should pay its servants. It cannot expect good and faithful service from them for nothing. In a town such as Pendleton the salaries would necessarily be small for no official would have to devote all his attention to his public duties. He could manage his private affairs or business at the same time. But the mayor and the commissioners should devote more time to their work than is given by unpaid officials.

The three commission officials would have the same powers with reference to making ordinances, enforcing them and with reference to the administrative work of the city government as the present mayor and eight councilmen. There would merely be three men to do the work instead of nine. The people would have the right to initiate ordinances just as they have now and they could referendum any ordinance passed by the commissioners. They could recall any or all of the officials any time they chose to do so just as at present.

There is nothing intricate or hard to understand about the commission plan. It is much more simple than our present form of government. Its simplicity has always been one of the strong points in its favor and there is no necessity for anyone to be in doubt as to what the commission form of government means.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

There are many people who are wondering why Germany and France are almost at loggerheads over the Moroccan situation and if they are really thinking of going to war. In his last financial review Henry Clews treats to some extent upon this topic and what he says is of interest. "In the first place, no one really expects war as a result of the present dispute between Germany and France. The prize would not be worth its cost," says the financial critic. "War between Germany and France would mean an expenditure of not less than \$5,000,000 a day, would cause grave disarrangement of industrial and commercial affairs throughout Europe and set its participants back-

wards a full generation. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that ultimately the Moroccan incident will be satisfactorily adjusted; yet behind the whole trouble lies the portentous fact that Germany wants elbow room. Her large population needs land and resources for its expanding energies. Germany finds herself bottled up, with all the desirable portions of the world pre-empted by other nations. Consequently, whenever occasion permits her diplomats put on the greatest pressure possible at points of least resistance. This unquestionably explains the occasional eruptions witnessed in Germany's international policy.

"As a result of Germany's recent prosperity her credit at home and abroad has been greatly extended. Considerable borrowings have been made in both France and England. Credit is always extremely sensitive, and under existing conditions it was but natural that Paris and even London should curtail their accommodations to German enterprises as long as the situation remained threatening. This curtailment of credit and forced liquidation, induced free selling of securities by German holders, including a considerable share of Americans, which were returned to this market."

From the statement of Mr. Clews it would seem that while there is danger of war between Germany and France that danger is remote. The danger is not as apparent as surface indications denote. Perhaps the European rulers, especially in the monarchies, desire a war scare now and then so as to induce their legislators to stand for heavy appropriations for armaments.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Some of those who oppose the commission form of government want to side-track the matter now. They show fear of the common voter and do not want to give him a chance at it. They intimate his judgment is not as reliable as is the judgment of the property owner.

But that all depends upon the property owner. There are some local property owners who have never shown much zeal as town builders. They are so narrow and so selfish they would stifle the town and convert the whole city into a deserted cemetery. It is a notorious fact that many of those who own good business property in Pendleton fail miserably in their civic duties. The merchants and those who may be termed the common people of Pendleton do more for the city than do the landlords.

Do not sneer at the common voter. He is usually patriotic and his judgment is generally sound.

MEN, NOT HOODLUMS.

Many favorable comments have been heard over the fact there was practically no disorder and no hoodlumism in Pendleton during the Round-Up. This was due in part to the good work of the police who took special precautions to preserve order. But the lack of disorder was due more than anything else to the class of people who came to see the Round-Up and participate in it. The cowpuncher has faults it is true, but he is courteous to ladies and to strangers and people seldom have occasion to complain of his personal behavior. The range produces men, not hoodlums.

Judge Grosscup has resigned and did so because he says public opinion is to be the final court in America. But that is nothing new. Public opinion has always been the final court in this nation and in all others where the people have anything to say. Who should constitute the final court if not the people. Judge Grosscup had an over exalted idea of his own importance and of the importance of his position. It was time for him to resign.

If expressions of appreciation made by those who attended the Round-Up may be taken at full face value then it may be necessary to extend the benches entirely around the track next fall.

PROSPEROUS.

"All you farmers out this way must be prosperous. I see ten automobiles to one horse."

"Yes; the farmers all use automobiles themselves but they have to keep a horse for the hired man."—Buffalo Express.

HER NOBLEST WORK.

A married man is the noblest work of woman.—Puck.

The Grinnell lock on the Selma is so constructed that one man can open or shut it by simply touching an electric button as he sits in his office.

Fine stock and other agricultural products should always be an inspiration to many beholders to "go thou and do likewise."

Another big lot of homeseekers will soon come pouring in and will help to make the best state better.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY SKETCH.

Upton Sinclair, the novelist, whose unusual Socialistic ideas have made him a public figure for the past several years, is thirty-three years old today, for he was born in Baltimore, Md., September 20, 1878. He was educated at the college of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1897, and at Columbia, which university he attended for four years.

Eleven years ago, Mr. Sinclair married Miss Meta H. Fuller, daughter of a court clerk of New York city and their romance was one of the most unusual. Young Mrs. Sinclair, the author claimed, was the inspiration for his work, and he wrote voluminously. She went with him to Chicago, lived in the slums and became acquainted personally, it is said, with the characters that Sinclair made famous in his book, "The Jungle."

Lately there seems to have come a change in sentiment between this famous couple, for Mr. Sinclair has declared his intention of suing for a divorce, naming Harry Slomp, the rising young Socialist poet-author from Kansas, who was a member of the Socialist literary colony founded by Mr. Sinclair in Delaware.

Sinclair has written several other books besides "The Jungle," which has brought him greatest fame, however. Among them are "Springtime and Harvest," "King Midas," "The Journal of Arthur Sterling," "Manassas, a Novel of the War," etc. At present Mrs. Sinclair is in New York with her parents and her father has been reported as describing Mr. Sinclair, as a "queer."

SEPTEMBER 20 IN HISTORY.

1284—Louis I, Duke of Anjou, died at Paris of a broken heart, in consequence of the ill success of his measures.

1586—Anthony Babington, with others, executed in St. Giles Fields for a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.

1779—Captain Phipps returned to London from his voyage to the polar sea, being stopped by ice, latitude 81 degrees, 30 minutes, north.

1804—Spain formally demanded America's complete renunciation of East and West Florida.

1829—in Paris, at meals, all women were provided with pins to fasten up their sleeves, which were so large as to be inconvenient.

1840—Francisco, dictator of Paraguay, died at Paraguay.

1864—The draft was being put into force in nearly every northern state.

1874—Governor Kellogg, who was removed by the White League, was restored to the executive post of Louisiana, McEmery surrendering.

1884—Reports were sent out from Cairo, Egypt, that Gordon had raised the siege of Khartoum.

1901—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (now King and Queen of England) at Ottawa, Canada.

1904—Japanese renew attack on Port Arthur in endeavor to capture the fort on Ehrlung Hill; two other forts reported captured.

Russia declares England has broken faith by Tibetan treaty.

Geneva scientists declare blue light best anesthetic in dentistry.

1910—Big industrial strike in Berlin.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

It was thirty-five years ago that the British parliament passed the act authorizing the Rothschilds to buy for 4,080,000 pounds sterling the Khedive's shares in the Suez canal. It was a much more important transaction than it appeared to be upon the surface. Down underneath the deal itself lay the astutest diplomacy and wisest statesmanship of one of the most wonderful men that have lived in modern times.

That man was Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. It is to Beaconsfield that England owes the fact of her present day occupancy of the land of the Nile. But for Beaconsfield's long head and consummate audacity, it is morally certain that France and not England would be today ruling in Egypt.

Benjamin Disraeli was great in two ways—yes in three. He was a master

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dreamer, he was a clear headed seer of things as they were, and he had the courage of his convictions to the extent of being willing to put his dreams to the practical test.

Hence it was that in November, of 1875, nine months before the action of parliament referred to above, Disraeli assumed the tremendous responsibility of authorizing the opening of negotiations looking toward the purchase by England of the Khedive's interest in the Suez canal. It was a bold thing for a man to do upon his own personal initiative. So was it a bold thing for Caesar to cross over the Rubicon and for Napoleon to flaunt the orders of the Directory in his first Italian campaign.

And so, on the strength of his own private responsibility, Disraeli told the great bankers to go ahead and buy the Khedive's shares in the big ditch.

The great statesman saw that if he got England financially interested in the canal she would naturally and inevitably keep her mind on the enterprise; would, in fact, be obliged to do so, and he also saw that by and through these shares in the Suez canal England would sooner or later be forced to assume the controlling hand in Egyptian affairs, economic and political.

And the result proved to be exactly what the great premier expected it would be. England had scarcely got her hand on the canal when she felt herself obliged to look after the Khedive's financial difficulties. Then the whole Egyptian money system got out of order and had to be regulated. Then came the deposition of the Khedive and the Sultan and the rebellion and the bombardment of Alexandria. The smoke of the bombardment had hardly vanished when there occurred the landing of the British troops, which marks the beginning of England's occupation of Egypt.

It all came about as a natural sequel to the purchase of those shares in the canal.

IT IS THE SAME OLD FIGHT.

There is not much difference between the political conditions of today and those of sixty years ago. In the days of its great strength the slave power had control of our government, and had no scruples about ways and means for keeping control. Big Business has control today, and is bothered by no scruples about ways and means for keeping control. To the slave power the people and their rights meant nothing. Slavery was the big business of fifty-five and sixty years ago, and the men who managed that Big Business knew that the only way to save themselves was to control the government. It is the same way with the Big Business of today.

When Lincoln proposed to submit the question of slavery to the people, Jefferson Davis said, "No; majorities are seldom right." When it is now proposed to give the people a voice in their own government by means of the initiative and referendum and recall, Big Business says: "No, for that means government by the mob."

Men who are always dreaming of mobs are men who are trying to get what does not belong to them. Men who speak of the people as a "mob," are men who are not fit to manage the affairs of the people. This government belongs to the people, not to any class of the people.

Big Business objects to the recall and the initiative and referendum because they mean government by the people for the people. Government of the people without consent of the people means political slavery to begin with and political slavery is the seed of industrial slavery.

The Big Business of slavery had to be crushed by war. The Big Business of today will be crushed by the initiative, referendum and recall.

QUAINT INDIAN NAME.

Ernest Peixotto tells in his "Romance of California" about a little gien with an interesting name of equally interesting derivation. Mr. Peixotto was staying in the Sierras at the home of a friend, a lover of all things Indian, who enjoyed the instruction of a gentleman known as Wan-ka-ne-mah. Our host is fond of all the Indian legends of the country and names they give to places and streams and he has had this old Indian Wan-ka-ne-mah tell him as many stories as he can recall.

One day in wandering about they came upon a little gien they had never before visited.

"And what do you call this place?" my friend asked.

"Mystum," replied the old Indian. Here was a new romantic name that promised possibilities.

"And why do you call it 'Mystum'?" What does that mean to the red man?" "Well, once we saw a big buck here and we missed 'um," was the reply.

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