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◆ The builder who first bridged
◆ Niagara's gorge,
◆ Before he swung his cable,
◆ Sent out across the gulf his
◆ venturing kite
◆ Bearing a slender cord for un-
◆ seen hands
◆ To grasp upon the further cliff
◆ and draw
◆ A greater cord, and then a
◆ greater yet,
◆ Till at the last across the
◆ chasm swung
◆ The cable—then the mighty
◆ bridge in air!
◆ So we send our little timid
◆ thought
◆ Across the void, out to God's
◆ reaching hands—
◆ Send out our love and faith to
◆ thread the deep—
◆ Thought after thought until the
◆ little cord
◆ Has grown to a chain no
◆ chance can break,
◆ And—we are anchored to the
◆ infinite!
—Edwin Markham.

A SIGNIFICANT ACTION.

An incident that occurred in the national house of representatives on March 26 is of particular interest in Oregon in view of the near approach of the presidential preference primary. On that day Congressman Mann, republican leader, secured consent to have read upon time allotted himself, an interview purporting to be from William Randolph Hearst which had shortly before appeared in the Washington Post. It was an attack by Hearst on Woodrow Wilson and the following introductory paragraph shows the nature of the diatribe.

"Two former presidential candidates, Mr. Gaynor, minority mayor of New York and Prof. Wilson, occasional governor of New Jersey, have seen fit to accuse me of responsibility for their political demise," said William Randolph Hearst, who arrived in Washington yesterday.

The Hearst screech against Governor Wilson was inserted in the record by the republican chairman so that the thing might be used against Wilson during the campaign for the democratic nomination. The republican leader said as much at the time.

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The action is of significance in that it shows a desire on the part of the republican machine to bring about the defeat of Governor Wilson at Baltimore. If Wilson is the wrong man for the democrats to name, considering the matter from the standpoint of the republican organization, it is obvious he should be alright for democrats, especially for those of the progressive element.

AN OCEAN FERRY.

Ocean travel between New York and the ports of Western Europe has long been so regular and so safe as to have fairly earned the title of "ferry service." It now seems probable that in the near future it will have the form and substance of such service as well as the title, says the New York World. Efforts are being made to bring the steamship companies so to arrange their sailing dates that a boat will leave New York for Europe every day in the week.

The proposed schedule would of course be of great advantage to the travelling public. The fact that if a ship were missed one day another could be taken on the morrow would simplify many a problem. The establishment of the ferry system should eventually force the companies to give a more nearly equal accommodation on all ships and so improve the travel generally.

There will be of course some delicate adjustments to be made in arranging the dates for the different lines. Sailors do not like to embark on Friday and a good many travellers have similar objections. Others do not like to start on Sunday. Custom, however, would wear off these prejudices and the daily ocean ferry would soon be patronized as impartially as a river ferry. It is interesting too that while the ferry would start every day from New York, no single port in Europe would have that advantage.

WHY THEY DISLIKE HIM.

In the republican primary campaign now underway the machine forces are supporting Messrs. Mann and Hinkle for legislative nominations as opposed to Messrs. Peterson and Oliver. They are showing particular opposition to the re-election of Representative Peterson and Mr. Peterson points out the reason for their opposition.

At the last legislative session Mr. Peterson, who ran for office as a progressive, declined to allow certain local leaders to dictate how he should vote on the speakership and on several other issues during the session. They wanted him to vote for W. Lair Thompson, the standpat house leader for speaker, and he declined to do so, preferring to vote for a progressive in the person of Speaker Rusk. During the entire session Representative Peterson showed commendable independence of the machine, refusing to travel body and soul with any faction but trying to favor or oppose legislative measures entirely according to the merits of the various bills. In other words he tried to be a legislator rather than a member mutely following orders.

It will be interesting to see whether the republican voters of the county will show their appreciation of such service by renominating Mr. Peterson. Do they want a legislator who will strive to serve the general interests of the county or will they supplant Peterson with some one more pleasing to the small coterie of local

politicians who consider themselves the overlords of the republican party in Umatilla county?

TWIN EVILS.

There is little choice between the rabid I. W. W. orator who sneers at the flag and tries to incite men to disorder and the rabid trust magnate who goes on the theory that the world's riches are for those who get hold of them regardless of how and takes "the public be damned" attitude when called to account. They are twin evils and should be taken in hand. Of the two evils the bad trust magnate is the more destructive though his I. W. W. brother generally makes himself the more offensive.

Pendleton already has one man upon the supreme court of the state and R. J. Slater will make two.

The gentleman who has been induced to enter the race against Assessor Strain has a hard job before him.

Slow speed in the business section is a good remedy for auto accidents.

The northwest will forgive the coal strike. The real peril is that there may be trouble in the ice business.

Now for some first class baseball.

PIGS AND ELECTRICITY.

The use of electricity on modern farms is very interestingly described in the current issue of Farm and Fireside. All sorts of machines, from electric grinders to churns, are run by electricity on a good many practical farms. Of course, not many farmers have put electricity to such extensive use as has E. B. Miner, whose place is described in the following extract from the article; but hundreds of great farms in the prosperous Mississippi valley region use electricity more extensively than city people imagine.

"Near the village of Oriskany Falls, New York, there is a one hundred acre farm belonging to E. Burdette Miner.

"Six years ago, Mr. Miner, helped by his sons, dammed a creek, obtaining a fall of but six feet. The water from the dam was led along a small canal to the tiny wooden power house where it is directed against the blades of a turbine water wheel. Belted to this wheel is the 17-horse power dynamo. The power plant is 17,000 feet from the house, necessitating a transmission line of bare aluminum wires. Because of this distance the plant is allowed to run night and day without interruption, requiring only an occasional oiling. Every building including the pig-sty, is now nightly illuminated by electric light. A small motor drives the circular saw for cutting firewood and turns a lathe and drill and other machinery in a near-by machine shop. A 2-horse motor drives a vacuum pump, and the sweeping at the house is done in a modern way with vacuum cleaners. A pipe from this same vacuum line extends to the cow stables and does the milking with the aid of a vacuum milking machine, milking twenty-five cows twice a day. A half-horse power motor in the dairy room runs both the separator and the churn and in the summer time drives an ice-cream freezer. Even the grindstone is run by electricity.

"The Miner residence is heated with five electric heaters which will keep the house at 75 degrees when it is zero outside. There are also several electric fans, including a ventilating fan in the attic. In the kitchen all the cooking is done by electricity for a family of from five to ten. Here a small motor does all the hard work of the kitchen and is also used to drive the sewing machine. The water system for the house and barn is automatically supplied from a motor driven pump."

THE REAL FEMINE

Easter Book-Marks.

Book-marks for bible and prayer-book should be three-stranded. Take three pieces of white ribbon, three-eighths inch wide, and join at the top in a tiny nickel or silver ring, which should be buttonholed in white silk. On the end of each ribbon fasten neatly a small, fluted silver anchor and cross and heart. These may be procured at almost any jewelry store. If these are not available, the designs, which should be not quite one-half inch high, may be cut out of stiff celluloid, and colored, gilded, or silvered.

Other suitable Easter book-marks are made in the pattern of a simple small flower—a snowdrop or single violet, for instance, cut out of celluloid or stiff parchment. The design should be so arranged that the flower-head is cut double (as described in Easter cards), then bent over, so as to lie flat on either side of the top of the leaf to be marked. The stem may extend down into the book single on one side only. If the celluloid is warmed very slightly, it may be readily bent. Care must be taken not to hold it near a flame, however, as it is combustible.

Easter Favors and Gifts.

Pretty Easter favors may be made in the form of small birds' nests. Prick an egg carefully a row of fine needle pricks—around its middle, so that the upper and lower half can be broken apart evenly without cracking. Use the round end for the nest. Cover it inside and out with a thin coating of heavy glue, and press to it, inside and out, fine mosses. Set this inner nest in a larger nest of moss, and put several small candy eggs in it.

Chocolate and Maple Easter Eggs.

Children and grown people alike delight in these Easter dainties. Make a circular opening at the large end of an egg, by means of small needle-pricks. Lift off the small pricked circle and empty the contents of the egg. Rinse and wash the egg, allowing it to dry. Place the egg carefully pointed end down, in sand or sawdust, to keep it upright and fill with melted maple sugar or melted sweet chocolate, into which almonds, cut up very small, have been stirred. A very, very, little water should be mixed with the chocolate, and the whole should be heated in a double boiler. Fill to the very top. When the egg is cool, color and decorate it in some pretty way. Paste a scrap-book picture over the opening at the top.

Work Horses for Sale.

For sale, twelve head good work-horses. For further particulars address James Hill, Helix, Oregon, or call at my ranch, four and one half miles west of Helix.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

The parlor suffrage meeting held at the home of Mrs. Lee Moorhouse, vice president of the Oregon Federation of Women's clubs, called out a representative audience of club women. Mrs. Wade brought greetings from the Friday Morning club of Los Angeles, a club whose members were the leading factors in promoting the work for equal suffrage in Southern California, and read, by request, an address given before the club, by Mrs. Serrand Symon that was considered in Los Angeles, as the sanest, ablest and most unanswerable argument for equal suffrage given during the campaign.

Those present at the meeting hope this address may be heard soon by as large an audience as can be gathered in the city.

The consensus of opinion was that the club women of Pendleton would cooperate in every way with the Political Equality league already formed in the city. The various phases of work will be looked into, and though committees it is hoped that many more women will be enlisted in the active personal work needed if our campaign is to be brought to a successful ending.

Fifty years ago there was not a woman's club in existence. Today

there are more than eight thousand of them, with a total membership in excess of two million women. It was contended a generation or two ago that women had no capacities for organization or for collective work. What weight has an argument today based upon that contention?

In truth, we are today the witnesses not only of an evolution, but a revolution, in the social and economic status of the woman. And what is true in reference to woman is true also in reference to our nation as a whole. Seventy years ago New York had a population of a bare three hundred thousand, and that was three times greater than that of any other city of the time. Chicago was a mere village, with four or five thousand inhabitants. Although there were but five cities with a population of more than fifty thousand. Today, we have fifty cities with a population of more than a hundred thousand; we have a hundred cities with a population of over fifty thousand, and we have seventeen cities with a population greater than that of New York in 1841.

These tremendous increases in city population, these vast aggregations of people in hundreds of places, together with the changes wrought by invention and the onmove of national progress and expansion, involve social and political problems wholly beyond the concepts of our forefathers. We have to deal today with conditions absolutely unique. The city, for example, is no longer a mere political corporation with interests wholly distinct and apart from personal and domestic problems. In point of fact the modern city is a big, co-operative housekeeping business.

One after another the duties that formerly belonged to the individual households have become the common duties of the community—the care and protection of children; their schooling and physical training; the regulation of morals and health and cleanliness; the supervision of food, the inspection of buildings, the prevention of disease, the regulation of drainage and

sanitation, and a score of other like duties. All of these are essentially domestic. Primarily, they all relate to the welfare of the child, the home the family; and yet more and more are they becoming the chief concern of the city and of the nation; and more and more it is coming evident that in the proper management of these duties we require the assistance of the woman. For we must remember that these are really women's duties. They have merely been transferred from the individual family to the bigger municipal family.

From the dawn of human society, from the twilight days of the cave-dweller, the woman has been the prime minister of the home. It is she who has ever looked after the care and the upbringing of the child, the preparation of the food, the health of the household, the comforts and the pleasures of the home, the sanctity of the hearth, and the spiritual and moral welfare of the family. And to her these duties are not merely traditional, not merely the result of custom and habit, but they are as instinctive as those of motherhood itself, for are they not indeed all embraced in the natural and far-reaching functions of the mother? That there has come a radical change in our domestic conditions does not affect the natural instincts of the woman. She is still the woman, with the self-same powers and capabilities and desires. The only difference is that today these functions must find their expression under different conditions, under different auspices. And that is precisely what is happening. With the constant lessening of individual household duties, with the decrease in the size of families, and with the increased efficiency and capacity of women, the alert, progressive woman of today finds her housekeeping instinct extending to the municipality and her instinct of motherhood to the children of the whole community; of the whole nation. She is still maternal, and will ever remain so, and the home is still her sphere.

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