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"HOW RICH THY FAVORS."

How rich Thy favors, God of grace,
How various and divine!
Full as the ocean they are poured
And bright as heaven they shine.

By all means the Pendleton rose exhibit should be made a permanent annual affair. So thoroughly successful was Permanent. The show held yesterday, so many competed for the prizes and so good was the attendance that it would be a shame to allow the organization to die after having made such a splendid start.

Disliking to be inquisitive this paper can not help wondering who poured into the ears of the Portland Oregonian Oats, the first class joke about the farmers of Umatilla county getting ready to migrate to Canada because the Underwood tariff contains a provision for free oats.

There are just two things wrong with that tale. One is that Umatilla county does not raise oats and the other is that her farmers are not figuring on migrating to Canada. A great many honest Umatilla county farmers did go to Canada some years ago during the glorious days of the protective tariff. They found that Canada is much closer to the Arctic ocean than is Oregon and that the first thing they have to do up there in order to get money out of a crop is to get the crop. Not one of the 1909 or more farmers who went north has ever come back in an automobile. Meanwhile their brothers down here in old Umatilla have just finished selling the last of their wheat around 80 cents a bushel—despite the fact the tariff is under revision.

As to the politics of this question—that is a subject too complicated for discussion in hot weather. At the same time it would be interesting to know what—in the judgment of the Portland Oregonian—would have happened had ex-President Taft's Canadian reciprocity treaty been ratified and the tariff on wheat abolished by that process. The Oregonian was a staunch advocate of the reciprocity treaty. Would free wheat and Canadian competition have been alright if given us by the g. o. p. and does that medicine become poison if offered by a different political party? That seems to be the Portland Oregonian's view.

One of the best reasons why Oregon should refrain from taking up with the scheme to consolidate the university and the agricultural college is the fact that a number of states maintain consolidated schools now and without exception the plan proves unsatisfactory. The following editorial from the Journal throws light upon why it would be unwise to attempt consolidation in Oregon: "We are at the Oregon institution

because it gives a better course in agriculture than we could get at the University of California."

The speaker was A. F. Mason, third year student in the agricultural course in the Oregon Agricultural college. His home is at Pasadena, California. He is one of 81 California students at the Oregon institution, 70 of whom are taking the agricultural course. Of the number, 16 are from Pasadena.

It is a strange status for California, with its great agricultural interests and its great material resources, to be sending students to the number of almost 100 to the Oregon Agricultural college for instruction in agriculture. It is, of course, an extraordinary commendation of the Oregon institution. It is at the same time a reflection on the agricultural courses at the California institution. The status is an evident argument against the plan of a consolidated agricultural college and state univer-

sity. The university of California is a consolidated institution. It has unlimited funds, and an army of professors and instructors. It has the highest standing as a university, and can point to a long list of distinguished graduates.

But its agricultural department has been weak. It has failed to give satisfaction in California, and California young men are flocking north to take advantage of the better facilities offered at the Oregon institution.

It seems queer that, under the circumstances, there should be a desire in Oregon to tinker with the Oregon Agricultural college. The 81 California students taking agriculture at Corvallis are 81 powerful arguments against any tinkering with the Oregon institution. They are 81 powerful reasons for letting the institution at Corvallis go on, without change, in its career of splendid service to the state.

To Abate Houses of Prostitution

Following is the complete text of a measure adopted by the last legislature and now a law of the state of Oregon:

CHAPTER 274, LAWS 1913.

An Act. To enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation and prostitution, to declare the same to be nuisances, to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same, and the owner, lessee or agent of any building used for such purpose.

Section 1. Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own or lease any building, erection or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution or any other immoral act, is guilty of maintaining a nuisance and the building, erection or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which or in any part of which such lewdness, assignation or prostitution is conducted, permitted or carried on, continued or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and contents are also declared a nuisance, and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

Section 2.—Whenever a nuisance is kept, maintained or exists, as defined in this act, the district attorney shall or any taxpayer of the county may maintain a suit in equity in the name of the state of Oregon to perpetually enjoin such nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner, lessee, or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists. No preliminary injunction or restraining order shall issue without notice, but when such order is prayed for in the complaint and it shall appear from the facts shown by affidavits or by the complaint that a nuisance as herein defined exists and that the public interest and good morals require its prompt abatement, the court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time for the hearing of such application not less than three nor more than five days after service of notice on the defendant. Upon such hearing the court shall inquire into and dispose of the matter and for that purpose may receive evidence in the form of affidavits, oral or documentary testimony, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such nuisance exists and that the public morals and good order require that it be promptly abated the court shall issue the preliminary injunction as prayed for. No continuance of a hearing on such application shall be granted at the instance of a defendant except for good cause shown, and in no event for a longer period than ten days in the aggregate unless on consideration the restraining order issue as a matter of course, which order shall be enforced pending the hearing. When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of injunction herein provided shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. The suit when brought under the provisions of this act shall be promptly tried, and in such suit common fame shall be competent evidence in support of the complaint. If the complaint is filed by a taxpayer, it shall not be dismissed except upon a worn statement made by the complainant and his attorney setting forth the reasons why the suit should be dismissed, and the dismissal approved by the district attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the suit ought not to be dismissed, he may direct the district attorney in writing to prosecute said suit to judgment, and if the suit is continued more than one term of court, any citizen of the county or the district attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said suit to judgment. If the suit is brought by a taxpayer and the court finds that there was no reasonable ground or cause for said suit, the costs may be taxed to such taxpayer.

Section 4. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this act, the court, or in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court an information under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. If the existence of the nuisance be established in a suit as provided in this act, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which

order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale thereof in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection or place so directed to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempt as provided in the preceding section. For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property for execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the courts.

Section 6. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in the preceding section, shall be applied in payment of the costs of the suit and abatement, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the defendant.

Section 7. If the owner or lessee of the premises appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk in such sum as the court may deem necessary, or in vacation, by the clerk of the court, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and present the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or in vacation, the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, order that the premises which had been closed under the order of abatement be delivered to the owner or lessee and that said order of abatement be cancelled so far as it may relate to said property. If said bond be given and costs herein paid before judgment and order of abatement, the suit shall be thereby abated as to building and owner only.

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LIKE HER FATHER.

French fashions were being discussed in Denver. The new idea of American fashions for American women was being praised. The Rev. Alpheus C. Karr then said: "It is time that we remove our women from the peril of French fashions. I attended the opera last year during the Easter holidays. My companion pointed out to me a young matron blazing with diamonds, and he said: "That is old Gobsa Golde's daughter, the countess. I knew her father when he went about with his pants held up by one suspender." "I regarded the beautiful young woman through my glass. Her dress was audacious. I said, dryly: "She must take after her father, then. Her gown, I see, is held up by one strap."—Washington Star.

Loss of Appetite is commonly gradual: one dish after another is set aside. It is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Sarsaparilla—the best of all tonics.

MONEY

Bait for the matrimonial hook. The most effective substitute for brains. Money is the most difficult root to cultivate. That which women look for while men sleep. Money is the loudest sound in the voice of life.

What the rich don't need and the poor don't get. A curse to some that have it and a curse to all who haven't.

A provider for everything but happiness and a passport to every place except heaven. The one thing that makes crooked things look straight and straight things crooked.

A CARELESS GETAWAY.

Among the veterans of the Civil War Bull Run still forms a standing joke. Thus, at a Memorial Day banquet of the Cumberland Society, General Gates Thurston said in Nashville. "A veteran from a distance once presented himself at a reunion with a scar on his face. "Where did you get that scar?" they asked him. "At Bull Run," he replied. "Impossible! You are an impostor! You never saw Bull Run," they said. "Well, gents," said the veteran, "I know it does sound queer for a feller to say he got wounded in the face at Bull Run; but, ye see, it was like

The "Self-Interest League" of America.

THE most natural, the most human, if not the most altruistic bond is that of "self-interest."

There are thousands of associations, leagues and societies all over the country that bear witness to the uniting force of a common personal cause.

The biggest society in the country is one that has no president, no by-laws nor, in fact, any specified organization. Yet practically every man and woman belongs to it.

It is the Society of Newspaper Readers. Their only bond is that of self-interest.

All men and women know that in order to be able to hold their own with their neighbors they must learn what the newspapers have to tell them, not only in regard to general events of the day, but also in regard to the specific activities of the locality in which they live.

The advertisements in the reliable newspapers are no less important and are very apt to be of more lasting value in this matter of self-interest.

Being a member of the league means that you are up-and-doing, progressive, and alive to your own welfare.

this—after I'd run six or seven miles, I got kinder careless and looked back."

Don't forget the dinner and supper Saturday, June 14, at the New Grand Hotel, given by the Ladies of the Parish Aid.

EXTRA! Crushed Strawberries with Ice Cream tomorrow at Koeppen's Drug Store

Have Your House Wired for Electricity

It's cheaper, safer, far more pleasing and saves much unnecessary eye-strain. At the present rate for lighting you get one kilowatt more for \$1.00 than was formerly given for \$1.50.

By using the new wire-type MAZDA lamp you get three times more light than from the ordinary lamp—and your light is as bright and clear as daylight. This new MAZDA can be used on ordinary drops and cords without breaking.

SAVE YOUR EYES, SAVE YOUR HOUSE, SAVE MONEY, BE COMFORTABLE.

Electric and gas supplies, electric light wiring, bell wiring, gas piping, motors and dynamos.

SEE J. L. Vaughan

321 Main St. Phone Main 123.

Save Your S & H Trading Stamps.

Getting the news of spring styles

If we had a monopoly on the sale of clothing there would be no need of advertising.

We do have one exclusive privilege in Pendleton that you should be interested in—the distribution of Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

There is the 'why' of the centering of interest in correct styles, around this store.

The new fabrics are exceptionally attractive—why not see yourself, in the fashions of the season before our big mirrors?

PENDLETON INVITES YOU TO ATTEND HER BIG CELEBRATION JULY 4th AND 5th.

The Alexander Dept. Store Pendleton's Greatest Store.

Known For Its Strength

First National Bank PENDLETON, OREGON

ESTABLISHED 1882

OLDEST AND LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PORTLAND

RESOURCES \$2,500,000.00