

All Clogged Up? Here's Quick Relief

No Home Can Afford to Be Without
a Mild, Reliable Laxative-
Tonic.

No well-regulated home should be without a laxative, for there is scarcely a day in a family of several persons that someone doesn't complain of a headache, of sleeplessness, or show the first signs of a cold.

A laxative then becomes a necessity or what was a trifling congestion at the beginning may run into a serious cold or fever. No harsh remedy is needed, but simply a mild laxative-tonic that will make the liver active and stir up the bowels. People who have tried a great many things, and are themselves heads of families, who have seen the little pills run by one, will tell you that there is nothing better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which you can obtain at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter being the family size.

Among the great believers in Syrup Pepsin for constipation in old or young, and as a general household emergency remedy, is Mrs. M. F. Smith, 710 N. Cherry St., San Antonio, Tex. To use her own words, she says she will bless Dr. Caldwell to her dying day for the relief that through his remedy, Syrup Pepsin, she found the way to permanent good health.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is scientifically compounded and its purity is vouched for. Mothers give it to



MRS. M. F. SMITH.

a little larger amount, find it equally effective. It is mild and gentle, pleasant-tasting and free from griping.

It does not hide behind a high sounding name and is absolutely free from any prohibited ingredient. Families who once use Syrup Pepsin for or after avoid cathartics, salts, pills and other harsh medicines, for these only do temporary good, are nauseous and a shock to any delicate system. Such things should never be given to children.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 419 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

SOCIETY

Complimenting Miss Laura Kemper, bride-elect of Carl Breding, Mrs. J. H. Eggers and Mrs. J. J. Woodage last evening entertained with a kitchen shower at the home of Mrs. Woodage, 515 Lewis street. Quite a number of friends were invited in and games were played until late when refreshments were served. Much amusement was created when the honor-guest unwrapped the presents which the others had brought. The guests included Miss Kemper, Mrs. Henry Hudeman, Mrs. Myrtle Moller, Mrs. Walter L. Boynton, Mrs. Kemper and the Misses Alma Kemper, Lillian Berry, Ida Geck, Caroline Rosenberg, Marie Koepcke, Frieda Sellers, Dora Eggers, Alvina Roehk, Katherine Mumm, Maggie Petters and Anna Lorenzen.

Local friends have received announcements of the birth of twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Olin Arnspiger of Medford on January 12. Mr. Arnspiger was formerly a Pendleton boy and won considerable renown as a football player while at the University of Oregon. Since his graduation from that institution he has been city engineer of Medford. His wife was formerly Miss Helen McKinley of Baker, a sister of Hon. Henry McKinley. A peculiar coincidence is that the mother of the twin girls is herself a twin sister and the babies have been named for their

mother and aunt, Bertha Jane and Mary Helen.

Mrs. F. A. Copelin, a sister of Mrs. Roland E. Chloupek, arrived this morning from North Dakota and will visit here for a few days before going on to California.

Mrs. E. Baumister, who has been visiting since Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. William L. Thompson, left yesterday for her home at Astoria, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McRea entertained a few friends Wednesday evening at their home on Garfield street.

Judge and Mrs. Thomas Fitz Gerald celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. D. McNary, wife of the superintendent of the eastern Oregon state hospital, is visiting in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Will R. Wyrick left this morning for Hot Lake where they will spend a week.

Mrs. Lester H. Hamley is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry E. Pinkerton in Walla Walla.

Mrs. Charles Daniels will entertain at her country home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy T. Bishop have returned from a visit to Portland.

SECRETARY DANIELS ACTS AS FIRST AID TO CUPID

APPEAL BRINGS TRANSFER OF YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER WHO IS TO MARRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In addition to keeping the leash tight on the dogs of war—at least the sea-going ones—Secretary of the Navy Daniels recently accepted the role of first assistant general aid to cupid.

Miss Lucy Hoke Smith, daughter of the senator from Georgia, just prior to her recent marriage to Ensign Alston R. Simpson, was terribly worried because her sweetheart was attached to the Dolphin which was far away from Washington as the date for the wedding neared. In desperation Miss Smith and her father and other members of the Smith family appealed to Daniels. The chivalrous cabinet member rose to the occasion by finding a vacancy on the president's yacht, the Mayflower, which is nearly always lying at the Washington navy yard, and transferred young Simpson forthwith.

"Don't worry, Miss Smith," he said, "if Simpson doesn't appear I'll marry you myself as Simpson's proxy. No one ever notices the groom at a wedding anyway, and when he returns he can really marry you." The bride-to-be went home satisfied.

Patience with the faults of those we dislike soon ceases to be a virtue.

ELECTION LAWS ARE MADE MORE SIMPLE

CHANGES OF LAST LEGISLATURE ARE OF UTMOST IMPORT- ANCE TO STATE.

All Voters Must Register Again—
People Are to Elect United States
Senators and Select New National
Committeemen Under Present Stat-
utes—Hours Voting Changed.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN ELECTION LAWS.

Polls to remain open until
8 p. m.—one hour longer than
heretofore.

Primary election to be held
on third Friday in May biennially, instead of April in presidential years and September in "off" years.

All candidates for circuit
judge, district attorney and congress in districts embracing only one county to file petitions with secretary of state, the same as candidates for district offices embracing more than one county.

All candidates for legislature
to file petitions with secretary of state, as joint senators and representatives have heretofore done.

Progressives to participate in
primary election on equal terms
with democrats and republicans.

National committeemen to be
elected by popular party vote
in 1914 and every four years
thereafter.

All nominating petitions to be
filed before a uniform date, regardless of space in state pamphlets.

More time allowed for pre-
paring and printing official bal-
lots and pamphlets.

Simplified ballot titles for
initiative and referendum
pamphlets.

Among the acts of the last legis-
lature was a series of bills changing
the election laws of the state of Oregon in many important particulars.

The old code of election laws was
the result of piecemeal legislation and
was full of conflicts and ambiguities. The growth of the state, the
increased number of voters following
the adoption of woman suffrage and
the numerous duties imposed on the
secretary of state, county clerks and
other election officials, made a num-
ber of changes imperative. As a re-
sult a series of important bills was
prepared by a committee consisting
of C. N. McArthur, speaker; Sam A.
Kozar, deputy secretary of state; and
W. A. Hall, chairman of the house
committee on elections, passed both
houses, were approved by the gov-
ernor, and became laws.

There were, in all, 15 measures
pertaining to elections, and the result
of their enactment is that Oregon
has a simple and more efficient set
of laws on this subject.

Primary Election Shifted.
Among the important changes
made are the following: The primary
nominating election heretofore
held alternately in April and September
has been shifted to the third Friday
in May biennially; the polls are to
be open at 8 a. m. and close at 8 p. m.,
one hour later than heretofore; all
candidates for district offices in dis-
tricts embracing one county only, and
all candidates for the legislature, must
heretofore file their petitions with the
secretary of state; the progressive
party is recognized as a regular po-
litical party within the meaning of
the direct primary law; national com-
mitteemen are to be elected by popular
vote in their respective parties; more
time is allowed the secretary of state
and other election officials for the
preparation of official ballots and
the distribution of campaign pamph-
lets; initiative and referendum mea-
sures will hereafter have simplified
ballot titles and pamphlets will be
printed in smaller type.

These amendments to the election
laws are fully set forth in the Session
Laws of Oregon for 1913, but the fol-
lowing is a synopsis of the more im-
portant changes.

Chapter 288 changes the time of
the biennial state election from the
first Monday in June to the first Tues-
day after the first Monday in Novem-
ber, in accordance with the amend-
ment to section 14 of article II of the
constitution of Oregon, made by the
people on June 1, 1908. This chapter
also enumerates the state, district
and county officers to be elected, among
these being a United States senator.

Voters to Elect Senators.
The mention of the United States
senatorship in this chapter contem-
plated the adoption of the 17th am-
endment to the constitution of the
United States, providing for direct
election of senators by the people, so
further legislation on this subject
will not be necessary in the state of
Oregon.

This chapter, among other things,
provides for keeping the polls open
until 8 p. m. instead of 7 p. m. as
heretofore, in order to give work-
men, clerks and others plenty of time
to vote. Heretofore, many laborers
who reside in the suburbs have not
been able to reach their polling places
in time to vote.

Chapter 199 designates those can-
didates for public office who shall file
their declarations and petitions with
the secretary of state and those who
shall file with the county clerk. Here-
tofore much confusion has existed in
judicial, congressional and prosecu-
tory attorney districts embracing only
one county, and candidates have been
at a loss to know whether to file their
petitions with the secretary of state
or county clerks. This chapter re-
moves all doubt by providing that

only candidates for county offices
such as sheriff, treasurer, assessor,
and so forth, shall file with the county
clerk, and that all aspirants for
state and district offices, including
candidates for the legislature, shall
be required to file with the secre-
tary of state; and inasmuch as state
file with the secretary of state.

More Time Is Given.
Candidates for joint senator and
senators and representatives are dis-
trict officers, it was deemed best to
require all candidates for these posi-
tions to file at the state capitol. This
chapter gives the secretary of state
and county clerks more time for the
printing and distribution of the offi-
cial ballots. The time heretofore al-
lowed for this work has been insuffi-
cient, and in view of the increased
population of the state and the adop-
tion of woman suffrage, the new ar-
rangement is an absolute necessity.

Chapter 208 designates the third
Friday in May of the year 1914 and
biennially thereafter as the day of
the primary nominating election. Her-
etofore the primary election has
been held in April in the years of a
presidential election, and in Septem-
ber in "off" years. This arrangement
has been the cause of much con-
fusion and irregularity in the opening
and closing of registration books, cir-
culation of petitions, printing of
pamphlets and other important work
incident to the election.

The 45-day period between the pri-
mary and general election in "off"
years was insufficient to print and
otherwise prepare for the election,
distribute the election pamphlets and
the holding of the primaries in
April in presidential years, in order
to select delegates to the national
party conventions, necessitated a
campaign of seven months between
the primaries and the election. In
view of these circumstances, the leg-
islature fixed the third Friday in May
as primary election day, thereby giv-
ing the people an opportunity to hold
their nominating election on a uni-
form date, with time to choose dele-
gates to the national conventions in
presidential years.

Primary Before Hot Months.
It is true, there will still be five and
a half months between the primaries
and the general election, but this will
enable the people to dispose of the
strife and turmoil of the primary elec-
tion before the hot summer months
will give the candidates ample time for
a thorough campaign, and will give
the secretary of state, state printer,
county clerk and other election offi-
cials sufficient time in which to can-
vass the primary returns, register vot-
ers, print and distribute party and
initiative pamphlets and otherwise pre-
pare for the election.

Chapter 108 defines a political party
as an organization whose candidates
for presidential electors polled at least
20 per cent in the last presidential
election. The old law made 25 per
cent of the vote for representative in
congress in each district the basis of
a party's right to recognition under
the direct primary law. The effect of
the change is to recognize the po-
sitives along with the republicans
and democrats and compel the first
named party to nominate its own tick-
et rather than hold a convention and
endorse candidates of other parties.

Incidentally this will prohibit a
candidate from running under the col-
ors of more than one party, as all can-
didates must register in one party or
another and run in the primaries of
the party in which they are registered.
This chapter also prohibits the use of
popular, catchy ballot slogans by in-
dependent candidates in the general
election, limiting their ballot designa-
tion to the words, "independent" or
"nonpartisan."

Another important feature of this
chapter is the provision whereby Na-
tional Committeemen from Oregon
must be elected at the primary elec-
tions of their respective parties in
1914 and every four years thereafter.
This will enable the rank and file of
the republicans, democrats and pro-
gressives to elect their National Com-
mitteemen in "off" years in lieu of
letting the convention delegates select
them after the presidential nomina-
tions have been made.

Date for Petitions Uniform.
Chapter 201 provides a uniform date
for filing nominating petitions with
the county clerk and secretary of
state. In the past there has been one
date for those who desired space in
the party pamphlets and another date
for those who desired no space, with
much resulting confusion and mis-
understanding. The new arrangement
provides that petitions directed to the
county clerk must be filed at least 30
days before the primary election, and
those directed to the secretary of
state at least 35 days before, regard-
less of the desire for space in the
state pamphlet.

Heretofore the limits of filing with
the county clerk and secretary of
state were 15 and 20 days, respect-
ively—an insufficient time in which
to print and distribute the ballots,
particularly in the large counties of

INCOME TAX MAN IS ON HIS WAY TO PENDLETON

Look out or the income tax
man'll get you.

He is on his way to Pendle-
ton now and every one who has
a yearly income of \$2000 or more,
net, is marked as a victim. No-
tices have been received by
County Treasurer Bradley from
Milton A. Miller, collector of in-
ternal revenue at Portland, call-
ing attention to the income tax
law and furnishing blanks for
those persons who have an in-
come of \$2000 a year or more
to fill out. Penalty for failure
to ask for one of these blanks
and to fill it out before March
1 is from \$20 to \$1000 fine while
a fraudulent return carries with
it a fine of not more than \$5000
or a year in prison. These
blanks are now in the hands of
the county treasurer and may be
had for the asking.

The blanks are arranged in
two parts, the first showing the
gross income, including salary,
business, trade, dealing in stocks
or bonds, income from bonds,
from realty holdings, rentals,
etc., and from every source,
etc. The other part shows what de-
ductions shall be made from the
gross income to figure the net
income. These deductions in-
clude interest paid, taxes, losses
by fire or in trade, storm, etc.,
not compensated by insurance,
necessary business expenses not
including household, personal,
family or living expenses, debts
which have been charged off as
worthless, and losses from wear
and tear to property, limited to
a certain per cent of the whole
value. On the difference be-
tween these two parts is figured
the amount of the net income.

Chapter 323, commonly known as
the "Gill Registration Bill," was re-
cently declared unconstitutional by
the supreme court. The invalidity of
this measure has caused much con-
fusion among county clerks as to just
when the registration books should be
closed before the primary election,
but the attorney general has held that
the spirit of the direct primary and
other election laws will govern, in the
absence of specific authority, and it
seems quite certain that the books
will be closed two weeks before the
primary election.

New Registration Required.
The supreme court's decision invali-
dates all registrations made in the
year 1913, and as the old registration
laws must now govern until they are
altered or repealed, it will be neces-
sary for all who wish to participate
in this year's primary election to re-
register anew before May 1.

Chapters 67, 207 and 359 deal with
ballot titles, printing of pamphlets and
other matters pertaining to the ini-
tiative and referendum. The first enu-
merated chapter provides for the
printing of a short, concise ballot title
of 10 words and the name of the party
or organization responsible for the ini-
tiative or referendum petition. The
100-word title heretofore authorized
remains unchanged, but is to be sup-
plemented by the shorter title for the
purpose of identification. This new
law was in operation at the recent spe-
cial referendum election by which the
measures were identified as they were
commonly known, i. e., "County At-
torney Bill," "Workmen's Com-
pensation Act," "Sterilization Bill."

This law enables the average voter
to tell at a glance the identity of the
measure before him and saves the
trouble of scrutinizing the technical
wording of the 100-word ballot title.

Another important change occurs
in the size and style of the initiative
and referendum pamphlets. The use
of smaller type will result in a cor-
respondingly smaller pamphlet; it is
estimated that there will be a saving
of \$2,000 biennially on postage alone.

An important change was made in
the form of initiative and referendum
petitions, it being provided that the
verification of the circulator must be
on the face of the petition instead of
on the reverse side as heretofore.

There are numerous minor changes
and corrections in the election laws
and many sections of "dead" matter
have been repealed. Those who have
made a study of these laws and the
amendments by the legislature are of
the opinion that the laws, as they ex-
ist at present, will be easily under-
stood and applied, and that the duties
of county clerks and election officials
generally have been materially light-
ened.

One of the amendments that prom-
ises to be particularly pleasing to
judges and clerks is the provision

Alexander's Grocery

Largest and Most Reliable Store
In Pendleton

For Saturday we will have from the country
PORK SPARE RIBS AND BACKBONES; ALSO YOUNG
DRESSED CHICKENS, FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER.
ORDER EARLY.

Log Cabin Maple Syrup, 1 qt. 45¢; 2 qts. 85¢; 1 gal. \$1.50

Westmoreland Maple and Cane Blend, 1 qt. 45¢; 2 qts. 90¢;
1 gal. \$1.75.

Westmoreland Pure Maple, 1 qt. 75¢; 2 qts. \$1.25; 1 gal.
\$2.25.

Genuine Eastern Buckwheat, 9 lb. sack 65¢

Del Monte Buckwheat, prepared, package 30¢

Olympic and Alber's Pancake Flour, package 30¢

New Cabbage, Celery, Sprouts, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Sweet
Spuds, etc.

Try our ROYAL CLUB STEEL-CUT COFFEE, 1, 2, 3 and
5 lb. cans. It is guaranteed to be the best.

WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN STAMPS WITH EVERY
CASH PURCHASE.

**MINERS ARE EXPOSED
TO GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA**
because the sudden change from the warm mines to
the cold, icy winds is hard on the most rugged con-
stitution unless the blood is kept pure and healthy by
taking Scott's Emulsion after meals.

Physicians everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion
for just such conditions. It fortifies the body against colds
and sickness by creating body-heat and healthy flesh.
Miners who are thin or who catch cold easily, will find
Scott's Emulsion the greatest help that nature affords.
SHUN ALCOHOLIC SUBSTITUTES.
At Any Drug Store.

ALL-HOG RANCH IS PLANNED IN WASHINGTON

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 16.—What
will probably be the first all-hog
ranch in Whitman county is being
planned by C. F. Johnson and his
son-in-law, Isaac Buckley, who are
firm believers in the principle that
hogs are money makers on inland
empire farms. Johnson and Buckley
plan to stock the former's farm near
Pallman with thoroughbred porkers
and to engage in this business exclu-
sively on a large scale.

For frost bitten ears, fingers and
toes; chapped hands and lips, chil-
blains, cold sores, red and rough
skins, there is nothing to equal Buck-
len's Arnica Salve. Stops the pain at
once and heals quickly. In every
home there should be a box handy
all the time. Best remedy for all
skin diseases, itching eczema, tetter,
piles, etc. 25c. All druggists or by
mail.

H. E. Buckley & Co., Philadelphia &
St. Louis. —ad.

RAISING HOGS PROVES GOOD PROFIT MAKER

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 16.—An ex-
ample of profit from hogs is given by
Clinton Bennett a farmer living a mile
north of Ritzville, Wash., who fat-
tened his exchequer by \$616 net, on

an original investment of \$953.
A few months ago Bennett bought
38 hogs for \$953. He shipped them
to market in Spokane recently, and
from a strict account of finances dur-
ing the growing and fattening period,
he figures a net profit of \$616. He
fed wheat and rolled wheat and bar-
ley, buttermilk, bran, mill feed, shorts
and alfalfa.
The work of caring for the hogs
was done at a time when it did not
interfere with other farm operations.
Mr. Bennett has his farm fenced in
hog wire and will fatten the animals
in grain fields after the harvest, thus
getting the benefit of the lodged heads
and grain that would be lost.

Money to Loan

6 1/2%

Wheat land loans exclusively.

Why pay 8 per cent when I
have it for 6 1-2 per cent?

Loans closed promptly. Mod-
erate charges. On approx-
imate sections I loan up to 50
per cent.

Netherlands American Mortgage Bank

Frank R. Atkins,
Representative
E. O. Building Pendleton

The Bank of Personal Service

BRING us your bank account and pro-
fit by the same service which has
made so many friends for this institution.
Our steady growth proves the apprecia-
tion of our patrons.

The American National Bank Pendleton, Oregon

Strongest Bank in
Eastern Oregon

Capital and Surplus
\$400,000.00

ONLY 1 MORE DAY!

in which to secure the worlds best makes of pianos and piano players, at the

Big Piano Sale

You will forever regret it if you pass up this grand opportunity to secure such high-grade and
famous makes as the Chickering, Knabe, Strohber, Bennett, Marshall & Wendell, Eilers Orchestral, etc. at cost prices.

Come in and learn of our Easy Payment Plan

WARREN'S MUSIC HOUSE