



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published Daily and Semi-Weekly at Pendleton, Oregon, by the EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

Official County Paper. Member United Press Association.

Entered at the postoffice at Pendleton, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

Telephone . . . . . 1

ON SALE IN OTHER CITIES. Imperial Hotel News Stand, Portland, Oregon. Bowmen News Co., Portland, Oregon. ON FILE AT Chicago Bureau, 500 Security Building, Washington, D. C. Bureau, 501, Fourteenth Street, N. W.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, one year, by mail, \$5.00. Daily, six months, by mail, 2.50. Daily, three months, by mail, 1.25. Daily, one month, by mail, .50. Daily, one year, by carrier, 6.00. Daily, six months, by carrier, 3.75. Daily, three months, by carrier, 1.90. Daily, one month, by carrier, .85. Semi-Weekly, one year by mail, 1.50. Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail, .75. Semi-Weekly, four months, by mail, .50.

OCTOBER.

O suns and skies and flowers of June. And clouds of June together. Ye cannot rival for one hour October's bright blue weather. When loud the bumble bee makes haste, Belated, thriftless, vagrant, And golden rod is dying fast, And lanes with grapes are fragrant. When gentians roll their fringes tight, To save them for the morning. And chestnuts fall from satin burrs Without a sound of warning. When on the ground red apples lie In piles, like jewels shining, And redder still, on old stone walls, Are leaves of woodbine twining. O, suns and skies and flowers of June. Count all your boasts together, Love, loveth best of all the year, October's bright blue weather. —Helen Hunt Jackson.

Dr. Withycombe's eulogy of Taft during his speech at the Moser dinner in Portland a few weeks ago is an interesting feature of the present gubernatorial campaign. Dr. Withycombe praised Taft as a great statesman and deeply regretted his defeat by President Wilson.

But the majority of the people of this state did not want Taft as president. In the primary election in 1912 Roosevelt and LaFollette both ran ahead of Taft in Oregon despite the fact Taft had the prestige of being in office. In the general election in November Wilson carried Oregon by a big margin with Roosevelt second and Taft third. Taft carried only two small states at that election. No president was ever more thoroughly repudiated than was he and Dr. Withycombe seems about the only man who regrets the fact.

Dr. Withycombe's praise of Taft gives a further line on his political leanings. He is not imbued with the progressive spirit or he would waste no time in lamenting over Taft's defeat. The doctor's high regard for Taft is in line with his support of the assembly plan. Taft also was an opponent of the direct primary and similar political reforms. While he was president he sent his Wall street attorney general over the country to make speeches in which he said that people who advocated the initiative and referendum and other policies in vogue in Oregon were neurotics and soap box agitators. There is not much difference between that view and the view of the assemblies who contend the people cannot be trusted with a thorough going direct primary law such as we now have.

How do the Roosevelt republicans feel over Dr. Withycombe's praise of Taft? Do they feel he is going about in the right way to extend the olive branch to those who bolted the g. o. p. in 1912? Can they consistently follow the republican banner in this state while that banner is in the keeping of the standpatters?

The starting of the auto street car service here today is another nice incident in Pendleton's progress. This is the To Succeed, only town in the northwest to secure such a service and this fact shows local people are abreast of the times. The East Oregonian is particularly glad to see the service started because this paper was the first to point out the possibilities of a trackless service here. How well the venture will succeed from a financial standpoint remains to be seen. It is a novel thing and it

may take time to develop a paying business. But it is a great blessing from a community standpoint and Mr. Parker is entitled to encouragement for his enterprise. It will mean much to Pendleton to have a good auto street car service. The benefit will be particularly felt by the travel between the state hospital and the city. Help them make the business a go.

There crop out frequently in the senate and in some of the press samples of old time bunc to the effect the government has no right to engage in private business and that the government's mission is only to preserve order, etc., etc. Senator Borah and others who oppose the leasing of Alaska coal lands on a royalty basis have indulged in such contentions. They think the government has no right to engage even indirectly in the coal mining business. They want the government to sell its coal lands outright.

Similar arguments have been made against the purchase of government ships for carrying on our foreign commerce. That ship proposal has greatly worried our Tories and they have concocted all sorts of scare-crows which they place in the path of the move.

Of course the secret of the opposition to such steps by the government may be found in the fact there are private interests of much influence that do not want to see the government enter upon such lines of activity. It may be easily surmised that the coal mining companies will not enjoy having the government keep hold on its coal mines. Nor will some of the shipping interests like to see the government go into commerce carrying.

But the public stands to gain by government activity of this sort. Just as the public has gained through having the government establish the parcels post in opposition to the express monopoly. There is no real question as to the government's right to take up such work. The government has an unbounded right to engage in any business which it can conduct better than can private enterprise.

There are some people who think that ultimately there may be a confederation of the European nations on some such basis as the union of states in this country.

It seems like a far distant dream at present. But what a burden would be lifted from the shoulders of the European people if they could but get together on such terms. Look what it would mean to them if they were united on the single question of armaments. France would not have to fortify against Germany or Germany against France and Russia. England could cease building a mammoth navy and the Balkan states could drop their fighting. The billions of dollars spent in preparations for war could be expended for useful and constructive purposes.

BY THE SCISSORS

Poem to the United States. LONDON, Sept. 30.—A poem entitled, "To the United States," by William Watson, is published in the Post as follows:

Great, O majestic nation, great is calm; Great when old bounds dissolve to tower apart, There beyond Europe's throne and with a heart At peace from northern pine to southern palm. Great in glad harvest time to send the palm Rolling to heaven, nor be as they who start At mutter of far cannon and when the mart Rocks to and fro delirious, great is calm. But when a despot swollen with the desire Of boundless sway forbears not to uncease War's wolves on childless youth and guardless age. Greater, O nation, greater then is ire. Doff, then, thy placid mien, unleash thy rage, And sear and blast with thy lips of fire.

THE BRITISH UNION JACK.

War brought the flag into the world. When men first began to fight—and they began just as soon as there was anybody to fight with—the leader of each little band found that he needed an emblem round which his followers could rally and that could be seen from a distance by any of his retainers and bring them quickly into the thickest of the fray. The early standard was simply a pole topped with an emblem of some sort. Very early in history drapery was attached to these battle standards to give them greater distinction. Then the standard itself was done away with and a flag affixed directly to the lance. The powerful aid of religion was always sought to give sanctity to battle flags. The flag of William the Conqueror was sent him by the Pope. The early English

king's fought under the banners of Edward, the Confessor and St. Edmund. Henry V bore upon his banner the cross of St. George, while the long pointed end of his flag was decorated with the mythical dragon and the English flag carried this cross until by the laws of inheritance the crown fell to the Scotch King James who became James I of England.

When these two countries were united King James commanded that "henceforth all our subjects of this Isle of Kingdom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in the main top the red cross, commonly called St. George's cross and the white cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together according to a form made by our heralds."

This is the history of the Union Jack. The word union, of course refers to the union of the Cross of St. George, the device of representing England and the Cross of St. Andrew, the Scotch device. The word Jack is probably in this instance derived from "Jacques," the Latin form of James. The king is known to have invariably signed his name in this manner as he was very proud of his learning, and tried to display it on every possible occasion.

After the union with Ireland in 1801, the flag was changed by adding to it St. Patrick's cross. The three crosses of the British flag are placed on a blue ground in the center, St. Andrew's was a white Maltese cross, and St. Patrick's cross was a red cross of the same character, so these two crosses are placed over the other, the red cross of St. Patrick the most conspicuous. The white line showing on either side of this cross is all that appears of the Scotch cross. The red cross of St. Patrick is so placed that the continuity of its arms is proven, that is, the white is broader on one side of the red than it is the other. This makes the crosses easily distinguishable, and one cannot really be said to be on top of the other, as the red and white are placed alternately above in each arm of the cross.

When Middle Age Begins.

In the October Woman's Home Companion Ralph Waldo Trine writes an article entitled "When Is Youth—What After Youth?" The principal point which he brings out is the power of the mind to keep the body young and vigorous. In the following extract from his article he touches on this point and also indicates the divisions between youth, middle age and old age: "That we have it in our power to determine our physical and bodily conditions to a far greater extent than we do is an undeniable fact. That we have it in our power to determine and to dictate the conditions of 'old age' to a marvelous degree is also an undeniable fact—if we are sufficiently and sufficiently awake to begin early enough.

"If any arbitrary divisions of the various periods of life were allowable I should make the enumeration as follows: Youth having the period of babyhood to forty-five; middle age forty-five to sixty; approaching age sixty to seventy-five; old age, seventy-five to ninety-five and a hundred. "That great army of people who 'age' long before their time, that likewise great army of both men and women who along about middle age, say from forty-five to sixty, break and, as we say, all of a sudden go to pieces, and many die, just at the period when they should be in the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood and womanhood and of greatest value to themselves, to their families, and to the world, is something that is contrary to nature, and is one of the pitiable conditions of our time. A greater knowledge, a little foresight, a little care in time could prevent this in the great majority cases, in ninety cases out of every one hundred, without question."

MORE "WATCHFUL WAITING."

GEN. RUZKY, GREAT RUSSIAN LEADER, WHO HELMS IN AUSTRIANS

It is the United States that will, in all probability, be the ultimate arbiter in the World-war. Already the administration has taken tentative steps insuring that its willingness to tender its good offices shall not be lost upon the European nations. The latest story now from Washington is that this government awaits a reply to the message sent to Berlin several days ago, and meant diplomatically to ascertain the real attitude of Germany toward a cessation of hostilities. It is a matter of doubt if the Kaiser will at once enter into peace negotiations. In the first place, there is no cause for belief that he views the German reverses as merely temporary and that he still has confidence in the wonderful German war machine. On the other hand, the allies are bent on teaching Germany a lesson that will last for many decades. In so doing, they will be compelled to impose terms it is questionable if Germany, save in the last extremity, would accept.

This to one side, and regardless of the ultimate direction of the fortunes of war, the belligerents will turn to the United States when they have fought to exhaustion, or when one of the other has gained undoubted advantage, as intermediary. In the event that success on either side is so decisive as to leave one of the contenders virtually in the dust, the services of the United States still will be needed to soften the asperities of negotiations that cannot be otherwise than strained and acrimonious. Each new mental angle one occupies enhances the advantages accruing to the United States by reason of its aloofness from the theater and passions and prejudices of war. Aside from the commercial gain that seems bound to come now to this country, there will be the tremendous prestige

of being peace-maker in the greatest war the world has ever seen. In that role alone, the United States will loom large in history. Washington is engaged in "watchful waiting," waiting waiting to help patch up the significant fragments.—Atlanta Constitution.

ORIENT MUST BUY OF US.

To what extent the war has affected the character of the oriental trade is already being shown by exports on the Pacific Mail liners. The immediate changes of exports noted are these:

More machinery. More lead and zinc. More miscellaneous foodstuffs. Start in condensed milk shipments. Less cotton.

The China, when it started last week for the Orient, carried only about 300 bales of cotton. Formerly this was used almost as ballast, being carried at a nominal figure rather than have steamers go light. With the Japanese out of the buying market for cotton, and with the entire orient wanting every sort of goods, cotton is not the heavy article of export that it was in seasons past.

Cargoes for Japan.

There is said to be only about 1500 bales of cotton in San Francisco at the present time waiting shipment. The China's cargo was valued at about \$350,000. There was included in this for Japan 100 long tons of lead and 100 long tons of zinc. Zinc is a new article of export. Lead has been going forward in ever-increasing quantities.

With the European supplies of zinc cut off, the new demand for the metal should bring about greater activity in the zinc camps of the west, among them the large producers in southern Nevada.

China took \$16,500 worth of condensed milk by this steamer. This is an invasion of a field which has hitherto been supposed to be the property of British concerns.

Burma bought \$12,400 worth of oil well machinery. Another heavy buyer of machinery lately has been Singapore, which has taken tens of thousands of dollars' worth of canning machinery.

The canners of the Straits Settlements are feeling the competition of Hawaii in pineapple canning and are buying the latest American machinery to meet this issue.

Big Cigarette Shipments.

Two more shipments by the China are significant. One of these was \$12,536 worth of cigarettes for Siam, something which has never before been shipped through the port for that country. Singapore took \$56,156 worth of cigarettes, likewise a new article of export from San Francisco for the Straits Settlements. This movement of cigarettes is attributed to the closing of the former route through the Suez canal, although China has formerly been supplied with cigarettes, in large measure, through San Francisco.

ROYALTY AND POLITICS.

(From the Indianapolis News.) It is difficult for people in this country to understand how it happens that in Europe all family affairs are mixed up with politics. Five years ago the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg married the Prince Danilo, heir to the crown of Montenegro. She is now at Jena, Germany, being treated for a serious nervous affection. It is well known, say foreign papers, that this state of ill health is due to the reception she recently met at the court of Cetinje. King Nicholas has obstinately refused to see his daughter-in-law. The support given by Austria and Germany to Italy to force him to abandon Scutari roused him to fury. King Nicholas will not pardon his daughter-in-law for being German, and by his order she was sent over the frontier. The efforts made by Prince Danilo for the reception of his unoffending wife only meet this response from the fierce old king: "No Germans about me! Do you hear that?"

The Lebanon lumber Co. will soon begin to ship logs to their mill at that town and the mill will be run to capacity.

GEN. RUZKY, GREAT RUSSIAN LEADER, WHO HELMS IN AUSTRIANS



This is the first photograph of General Ruzky, the genius of the great Russian army which has swept the Austrians before it in Galicia. He has been in charge of the million of more men sent against the Austrians at the beginning of the war with the purpose of crushing them as quickly as possible so the march on Berlin might begin. How well he has done his work has been told in the dispatches from day to day. His present purpose is the capture of Cracow a heavily fortified city, and a march from there to Berlin, cooperating with Russian armies now in the vicinity of Koenigsberg.

Advertisement for Schubert-Taylor Clothing Comp'y. Features the headline 'You SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK!' and 'NEW FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS 1-4 OFF'. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and text describing a 'Greatest Sale, the Most Different Sale, for Men that Has Occurred this Year'. The address is 725 Main Street, Pendleton.

Advertisement for 'Cheer Up' featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Every day conditions are getting better. Every day American markets are expanding. Every day more men are finding lucrative employment. The man who goes after customers now is moving with the tide. His business is going to increase. He is going to reap a deserved profit. The names of some of those who are taking advantage of this opportunity will be found in the advertising columns of the East Oregonian. They are the kind of men who are worth supporting.'