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IN PETROGRAD.

The things they hear in Petrograd. Are not the things we credit here; If they were true, the Russians had. By this time swept the platter clear. The prisoners they've taken would surpass the numbers of the foe. And nothing, we imagine, could have very well withstood the blow. And yet the pews from Petrograd is thrilling if it isn't so. They have a way in Petrograd of winning, prithes, when they lose; It makes the Petrograders glad, And saves the country from the blues, If all the distances they've gained were linked together into miles. The troops by now would have obtained a hold in the Bermuda isles. They seldom dwell in Petrograd on going back a little while. In Petrograd they've chased the foe a dozen times around the earth, And still they have him on the go. For all his mortal soul is worth. At that, they must be hard to beat— Those mighty legions of the Czar— And no one they may chance to meet Will likely chase them very far; But victory or in defeat, how blithe and confident they are! —St. Louis Post Dispatch.

At their meeting here Saturday the Cold Springs farmers secured considerable information regarding the probable cost of railroad construction and of hard surface road construction through their section. They will now seek further information through a committee. This is the right line of action. Facts are wanted, not mere notions. It is an important enterprise that is under consideration and it would be poor policy to adopt any plan without first ascertaining fully what the cost will be and what conditions will be met with before and after the work is done. But one thing should be very apparent and it is that this county should have a connection of some sort with the open river. It is inevitable that boat service will be established on the Columbia after the Cello canal is opened and to secure the benefits of that service it is necessary a road of some sort be built to Cold Springs landing. The subject is one in which Cold Springs farmers have the most direct interest and they are very properly taking the initiative. But the matter is of interest to every farmer in the wheat belt of Umatilla county, or should be and it is of concern to the people of Pendleton. Therefore this is a line of work in which there should be cooperation with a view to getting the very best solution of the problem. Here is a man who has a soul of his own and he is an American from the boots up. His name is Clarence Day, Jr., Tongue, and he has written a letter to the editor of the New York Sun in which he makes his feelings known regarding the pronunciation of European names. In his letter Mr. Day says: "Our name for Germany is Germany. Our name for Spain is Spain. We do not care what names the natives use. Many of us do not even know. It is the same with cities. Rome, for instance, and Paris. Let them spell and pronounce things as they please over there, but we must pronounce them as we please over here. This is a universally recognized right. I notice, however, in connection with the war that some American's don't employ this right, but try to pronounce many foreign place names like the foreigners. I've heard Ostend called 'Awstan' and Rheims called 'Ranz' by people like this in attempts to copy the odd sounds used abroad. They are not so affected as to call Paris 'Paree,' but they do say something like 'Lne' when they mean Alsne, and they smile at me for rhyming 'Oise' with 'noise.' 'This attitude is not rational or consistent and it makes conversation needlessly hard. Yet I do not object to it so much on those grounds as on the ground that it thinks itself superior. That is too absurd! If people haven't either the courage or skill to adopt these strange foreign names to our dear tongue let them be humble and listen carefully to persons who can. There ought to be no smiling eyebrows lifted, there ought to be grateful applause when I unaffectedly call Dixmude 'Dick's Mudd.' The question of superiority raised by Mr. Day is the most interesting. Why should a person feel superior simply because he forsakes the language of his own section or country and adopts a foreign brogue. We can bring the subject closer home. Out here in the west and among 90 per cent of the people elsewhere it is customary to use the short sound of A in such words as can't. It is common usage and good form. But there are people who think they should say 'cawnt' instead of can't because 'cawnt' is used by the English and some easterners in this country. In other words they prefer the brogue of another section to their own tongue and thus speak incorrectly from their home standpoint which should govern. Running up the tariff on dyestuffs might run up a penny a pound the price that the domestic dyestuff producers could get for their few staple shades, but it would not build up a permanent and progressive industry in this country. It is an old story that one of the German dyestuffs concerns spent \$4,000,000 in developing a particular fast blue. That money was spent in experimentation before a cent was spent in selling the color. We are sure that the manufacturers of this country would be glad to test and try any new colors developed and invented by American dyestuffs makers, but if these dyestuffs makers want to experiment, let them do it with their own money, and not with the tariff. Dyestuff-making here is not an infant industry. One of the largest plants in the country, at Buffalo, has been there for years. Long before indanthrene, algal, ciba or other fast German colors were produced, Buffalo had its dyestuff plant. These dyestuffs makers ought now to show something of their own production. The textile manufacturers here have had the tariff props jerked from under them, and we doubt that they hear and applaud the suggestion of an increased tariff on dyestuffs and raw materials.—Cotton and Wool Reporter.

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Efficiency pays and is desirable in every line of activity. Therefore those things that interfere with efficiency must be cast aside. On this theory Russia has enacted nation wide prohibition during the war. It was found that John Barleycorn interfered with the prompt mobilization and with the The American is Clarence Day, Jr., of camp and similar action has been taken by other nations involved in the strife. Each nation wishes to face the foe with its men in the best fighting trim. It is a powerful object lesson in temperance we are getting from the war. Some erring Englishman thinks Uncle Sam should lead a move to call Germany down for the invasion of Germany; no thank you, mister, let Italy do it; it is a European affair. The warm lunches at the high school cafeteria will be very fine, particularly on cold winter days.

BY THE SCISSORS

NEWS ODDITIES.

The London Times publishes an open letter signed "Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford, formerly British Military Attaché at St. Petersburg," in which the writer says: "In the armies of Russia, France and Germany, the ruling view is that civilians and persons in civilian dress have no right to shoot at soldiers and officers of an invading army—no matter whether they act from rage, patriotism or desperation—and that such crime (in the military sense) must be punished ruthlessly with death and with the burning of the house from which the shots were fired. It is a hard law, but still law."

In the Repoca, of Madrid, a reader raises the question whether it would not be good policy for Spain to ally itself with Germany. "For," says he, "the 42 centimeter guns by which the up-to-date forts of Belgium and northern France have been demolished would make short work of old Gibraltar." The leading topic of the latest Scandinavian papers is the contraband question as handled by Great Britain. "Aftonbladet," of Stockholm, is especially bitter in taking issue with the English treatment of neutral goods on neutral vessels between neutral ports. It asks pointedly: "How long will the United States tolerate such flagrant violation of solemn engagements of justice and fairness?" Even the Christiania "Ragblad" otherwise rather pro-English, calls on the governments to guard the Norwegian shipping against English interference. The famous Cologne Cathedral contains a bell, the "Kaiser Glocke," which is rung only on extraordinary occasions, and this happened recently when Antwerp fell. The bell was cast out of twenty-five cannons captured in the Franco-German war in 1871. The bell weighs 50,000 pounds. "Life Saving Dogs" or "Santiaets-hunde" as they are called in German are of immeasurable aid in the present war, according to all reports from the medical authorities in charge of the relief work at the front. The German Society for Life Saving Dogs has issued an appeal, published in all the newspapers, for dogs, guides and funds.

ABOUT MACHINE GUNS.

(From Answers.) Every day in the newspapers there crop up incidents dealing with the effect of machine-gun fire, and an enormous number of these weapons are doing their deadly work today. In the British army the machine gun is the Maxim; the French use the Hotchkiss, or Puteux; Austrians employed the Schwarzlose, and Germans the Maxim. In all cases machine guns are attached to the infantry forces, usually at the proportion of two guns per battalion, or 1000 men. These guns fire rifle cartridges at immense speed by mechanical means, and usually the kick or recoil of the gun is used for the purpose of reloading. It is interesting to note that in a test forty-two British first-class shots engaged a machine gun, each firing at the same target for one minute, the gun discharged 228 rounds and made 69 hits; the forty-two marksmen discharged 493 rounds and made 62 hits.

NEW MACHINERY OF WAR.

In this war, for the first time, the submarine has justified the hopes of its inventor, who died only a short time before war was declared. Up to the present war the submarine had not positively scored a single victory. It had cost many lives, but they were of its own crews. If the average efficiency already achieved shall be carried out in the great fleets of submarines yet in reserve, the policy of navies may have to be revised. The aeroplanes also has proved its value and necessity, and has already met expectations. At this writing the dirigibles have accomplished practically nothing. A few bombs have been dropped here and there, blowing up cathedrals, hospitals, and private houses, and killing a few women and children, but with one exception having caused no particular damage to either navy or army. What opportunities the dark, foggy days of November and December will afford, may change conditions materially, but thus far the dirigible is more a threat than an execution. The big siege guns are really only enlargements and developments of artillery used for years. The motor vehicle is something to credit with great performances and is used for the first time on a large scale. Every type of motor car seems to find a wide field of usefulness. The city motor bus for moving infantry rapidly, transfers small bodies of troops as far in an hour as they could march in a day, and delivers the men fresh for action. The armored car has given a good account of itself for scouting; the touring car for officer's work and dispatches; while for transporting supplies and for ambulance service, cars similar to those in general use have made good everywhere. For hauling heavy guns, the motor is vastly easier to manage than horses or mules. It is true this war is being waged in countries noted for their good roads, but the efficiency, capacity, and rapidity of the motor vehicle of war has demonstrated abundantly the tremendous advantages accruing to the army so equipped over one that is dependent wholly on animals for transportation.—H. H. Windsor, in the December Popular Mechanics Magazine.

NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES MAY BE HELD HERE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There is a possibility that the next Olympic games will be held in America. There has been no change in the decision to hold the games in Berlin in 1915, but there are a number of reasons, and good ones that might influence the international committee to decide on a change. The first and biggest reason is that Berlin, even should the war be over, would not feel like entertaining such a gala occasion, with thousands throughout Germany still in mourning for the country's losses. Then, too, it would be embarrassing to say the least for athletes from defeated allied countries to go into Berlin to compete; if Germany is beaten in the war, it would be embarrassing to receive athletes from victorious countries. Of course, if the war is not over, there wouldn't be a chance for the Berlin games, and it looks now

like the European nations will continue tearing at each others' throats for another twelvemonth. Excepting Denmark or Sweden or Italy there isn't another country that could handle the games. Denmark had them the last time. Sweden and Italy might be too near the belligerent territory for comfort. Ergo, as Doc Munyon might essay to remark, there is hope.

BIRDS, CARRY MESSAGES AND TAKE PICTURES.

Thousands of carrier pigeons are being used as bearers of dispatches for the armies at war in Europe," says the December Popular Mechanics Magazine, in an illustrated article. "In Germany some 8000 of these aerial messengers have been trained for military service, while French statistics show that the number in that country approaches 15,000. Some are also in service as military photographers. A small, light camera is strapped to the breast of a pigeon. As the bird flies the camera operates, making numerous exposures which record details of the territory beneath. The use of the bird is most common, however, as a means of communication between fortifications under siege or to and from spies in hostile territory. "Many ingenious methods have been devised for perfecting this form of transmitting advices such as stamping the messages in cipher on the under webbers of the wings. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 when Paris was besieged, the pigeon post was developed by reducing messages by means of photography, to microscopic size and transferring them to thin strips of collodion. Approximately 16,000 words could be put on a film no larger than a couple of postage stamps. Eighteen or 20 of these pellets, containing words enough to fill three or four large books, were wound tightly and inserted in a quill attached to a tailfeather of a pigeon. Powder Stops Bleeding. GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 29.—A preparation which it is expected, will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound, has been invented by Professor Theodore Kehler of Berne, awarded the Noble prize for surgery in 1912, and his assistant, Dr. A. Fonce. The new preparation is called coagulen. It is in the form of powder and is applied to a wound. The discoverer of coagulen has made a gift of his invention to the armies in the field and have sent large quantities of the powder to the surgical headquarters of both the German and French armies. The discovery is regarded by medical men here as likely to save the lives of thousands of soldiers, since it can be applied by untrained hands, so that the wounded man himself or his comrade might use the solution. Allies' Fleets Are Active. BORDEAUX, Nov. 29.—An official naval bulletin issued here says: "In the Mediterranean French and English squadrons continue to blockade the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles and to protect the coasts of Egypt and the Suez canal. "In the North Sea British and French ships have made a reconnaissance of the German batteries established on the Belgian coast. "The German cruisers in the Pacific do not seem to have left Chilean waters since November 1."

ICE AID IN ISOLATING CZAR.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The official Press Bureau announced: "Russian shipping companies at Odessa have withdrawn their ships from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov as a consequence of the Turkish naval supremacy in those waters. A bombardment of Odessa is feared. "The blockade of the harbor of Lihau places the control of the Baltic Sea in the hands of the Germans, while the freezing of the harbor of Archangel (on the White Sea) severs Russian communication with the outside world. Important. Bear in mind that Chamberlain's Tablets not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by all dealers.—A.J.v.

HIDES GERM, FORGETS WHERE.

NEWA YORK, Nov. 29.—Grief over the death of her sister within a

A NEW INDUSTRY IN PENDLETON. The La Tima Cigar Factory NOW OPEN. 611 Main Street Telephone 464. We Manufacture LA TIMA A fine clear Havana cigar 2 for 25c. LA HOMER The best 10c hand made cigar you ever lit. "Made in Pendleton" Boost for us. Smoke our Products. Patronize Home Industry Now on Sale at all Cigar Stores.

WHOLE WORLD OWES US; CAN'T COLLECT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Describing the worldwide financial dislocation caused by the European war, Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George told the house of commons: "For the moment we can neither buy nor sell, though the whole world owes us money. We have due from the United States about \$5,000,000,000 but we cannot realize on it." The \$1,750,000,000 war loan, the chancellor said, was oversubscribed. For the bonds, he added, there were more than 100,000 applicants.

Hides GERM, FORGETS WHERE. NEWA YORK, Nov. 29.—Grief over the death of her sister within a

week of the death of the sister's husband, so unnerved Mrs. Sarah J. Whittemore of Mount Vernon, widow of J. Henry Whittemore, that she couldn't remember where she put a chamol bag containing \$7500 worth of jewels, \$100 in money and a certified check for \$50. Mrs. Whittemore had come to the home of her late sister, Mrs. George R. Storm, 203 West 117th street, on Saturday morning. The bag was strapped to a belt underneath her skirt. When she was ready to retire she missed the jewels, and, with her daughter, Mrs. May Waters, searched through the apartment without success. The police of this city and Mount Vernon were asked to hunt for the missing treasure bag. Yesterday when a maid in the

storm home was turning a mattress she found the bag of jewels and money tucked between the mattress and bed springs, where they had been placed by Mrs. Whittemore Saturday morning shortly after her arrival. On Friday, November 13, George H. Storm dropped dead as he was leaving the house for his office. Mrs. Storm was prostrated over the death of her husband and died Saturday.

EXCHANGE AT PARIS TO OPEN DECEMBER 7.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Minister of Finance and a syndicate of French brokers have agreed upon December 7 as the date for the reopening of the French Stock Exchange for cash transactions.

EAST INDIANS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

