

Many Say It is Better Than "The Spoilers"

Tonight is Your Last Chance to See One of the Best Pictures Ever Shown in Pendleton. Most Beautiful Scenes of Californias' Redwood Forests Ever Shown. True to Life As Lived In Californias Early Days and Acted Lifelike. Beatriz Michelena as "Salomy Jane" Captivates the Heart of Everyone. Full of Thrills From the Stage Holdup at the Beginning to the Escape of Salomy and "Man" Behind the Log Floating Down the River.

TONIGHT Special Music
7:00 and 8:45

THE ALTA THEATRE

Special Music TONIGHT
Miss Ethel Belts Vocalist



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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THE MERRY TRAVELERS.

I. Come up from the lowgrounds, Life's a merry chance, Tune us up the fiddle And we'll have another dance.

II. Trouble—don't you borrow Any, night or day; Time enough tomorrow For the Lion in the Way.

III. Solemn look you're wearing All the pleasure mars, World is never caring As it rolls around the stars.

IV. Though this life's a riddle, Got to hold your ground; Tune us up the fiddle And we'll swing the world around. —F. I. Stanton.

In any enterprise, be it road building or something else, it is of prime importance to make sure of having the right plan before proceeding with actual work. Too often this "head work" is neglected and blunders are made as a result. People can afford to spend time and money learning what to do and what not to do before they enter upon any big building program. It is better to learn all the facts before a start is made than to learn those facts later in sorrow.

These comments are apropos of the story carried yesterday by the East Oregonian setting forth the state highway commission will, if requested, make a survey for a road to Cold Springs and will make a survey of a proposed highway from Pendleton to Umatilla. Why would it not be a good plan to have the commission do such work. The commission has some experienced road engineers and they will be able to look at the problems before them without any sectional bias. It is reasonable to suppose their work would be reliable and that is what is desired. Both these roads are of great public interest and importance and the people wish to know the full facts as to what is best to do and as to what the work will cost. Why not ask the county court to arrange for the surveys so as to secure this information

There is a grand opportunity for the United States to enter upon a trade conquest of A Grand Chance South America For Us. Those southern nations have been buying principally from Europe in the past because the European nations have been aggressive in seeking their business while Americans have not. Our manufacturers have been sitting back behind a tariff wall trying to get rich by government favoritism without working. But that is largely a thing of the past now and they must bestir themselves as they should. Our chance comes from the disrupt

tion of European trade by the war. The South American business is open to this country if our people desire the trade. It should not be hard for American houses to line up the South American business because Europe is off the map, commercially speaking. Then our federal government is lending effective support to those who may desire to extend our commerce. The new banking law permits of the establishment of branch banks abroad and one such bank has already been established in Buenos Aires. The Wilson administration also favors government owned steamship lines so as to promote new trade routes. The bill will pass the coming congress if the manufacturers of this country want it passed. If the bill fails it will be because the commercial interests that would profit by such activity by the government sit still and allow the private steamship interests to work the defeat of the measure.

To what extent will our manufacturers exert themselves to secure South American business. Will they go after this trade in true old time American style or will they hang back and continue to howl because the new tariff law takes away some profits they were formerly getting without earning them?

Have any eastern Oregon farmers been bothered by men claiming to have remedies or preventives for the foot and mouth disease?

Complaints to this effect have been received by the department of agriculture from other sections of the country. There has also been complaint that men having no connection whatever with the department of agriculture have been posing as inspectors, evidently for purposes of extortion.

Accordingly a warning against such men has been issued by the department and is contained in the news letter to crop correspondents for Dec. 2. According to this statement there is no specific remedy for foot and mouth disease. The germ has never been isolated and there is no serum that will act either as a cure or as a preventative. Anyone having any such remedy to sell may be branded as an imposter.

This warning should not be necessary in Oregon as there is no foot and mouth disease in this state. However the widespread agitation over the disease aroused by the quarantine in the states affected my have encouraged the grafters to get to work regardless of the situation in Oregon.

History furnishes plenty of evidence that it is not always the great nations, those with age-long traditions and vast populations that give to the world its most valuable lessons. The offshoot frequently supplants the tree in virility, and small countries with their compact organizations, often set the examples that in time are emulated by great domains. Cuba, as a younger sister among the independent governments in the western hemisphere, is a case-in-point showing that transition from the old to the new nearly always makes for progress.

Going to school frequently is a trial for a nation, but while Cuba has shown itself an apt pupil the Cubans also have many things which it may benefit other people to understand better. For instance, with greater freedom coming to women in many parts of the world, Cuba has advanced ideas which have not been accepted by some of the much larger South and Central American countries. In Havana a movement has been begun which, while not measuring up to what the United States can present, is a tremendous advance in giving women the opportunity to take their stand in the struggle for economic independence. The Cuban press, as enterprising, by the way, as any to be found in Spanish America, opens its columns freely to the affairs

of women. The Cuban government must have recognized the importance of giving them a larger share in the discussion of the questions of the hour when it appointed Senora Blanche Zacharie de Baralt to represent the nation, as well as the Women's Club of Havana, during the Boston exposition, where this collaborator on the Diario de la Marina spoke interestingly on the leading problems confronting the Cuban women of today.

Not full political participation, but gradual comprehension of the economic issues that make for Cuban nationalism is what the women of Cuba are most in need of now, according to Madame de Baralt. Here again Cuba has to learn its lesson elsewhere. But as the country is now solving the problem of coeducation and enlarged home activity, so it may also teach the advantage of allowing old Spanish-American institutions and customs to be superseded by what is better suited to the needs of the present.—Christian Science Monitor.

It is suggested that the English navy needs to take something for acute submarinism.

The jingoes will again be disappointed in the fact Villa has entered Mexico City without any fighting.

Don't forget to attend the meeting to discuss the tax budget; the meeting is to give the taxpayer an inning.

"Women and children first" is a good motto for charity workers to observe; men can look out for themselves.

Some people pretend to be fearfully scared by the war tax, but they are not.

Do some thinking for the town.

SCRAPS OF PAPER

Some of the Obligations of Belligerents in Time of War.

(From the several conventions of The Hague.)

War on Land.

1. The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

2. Prisoners of war must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings, except arms, horses and military papers, remain their property.

3. The state may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude, officers excepted. The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war.

4. The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.

5. It is especially forbidden: To employ arms, projectiles or material circulated to cause unnecessary suffering.

To make improper use of the national flag or of the military insignia or uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva convention.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

6. The attack or bombardment, by whatever means of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

7. The officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities.

8. In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided that they are not being used at the time for military purposes. It is the duty of the besieged to indicate the presence of such buildings or places by distinctive and visible signs, which shall be notified to the enemy beforehand.

9. The pillage of a town or place even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

10. A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or endeavors to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

11. It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power.

12. Family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practices, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.

13. Pillage is formally forbidden.

14. If in the territory occupied the occupant collects the taxes, dues and tolls imposed for the benefit of the state, he shall do so, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate government was so bound.

15. If in addition to the taxes mentioned above, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, this shall only be for the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question.

16.—No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they can not be regarded as jointly and severally responsible.

17.—Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity.

18. The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when state

property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizure of, destruction or willful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art and science is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

The Rights of Neutrals.

1. The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

2. Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power.

3. The fact of a neutral power assisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

War on Sea.

1. It is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless, one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them.

To lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their bearings.

2. It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coast and ports of the enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping.

(Many of the foregoing prohibitions were not ratified by all the signatory powers, now belligerent, and there is therefore a technical question as to their force in the present war.)

BACK TO THE LAND.

(The Bridgeport Standard.)

A machinist in a railroad shop who was of middle age, had saved a few hundred dollars and with it bought five acres of land on the edge of the city. Later he built a cottage

on the land and moved his family there. Paying off the mortgage upon his own home in the suburbs was not a heavier burden than the monthly rent of a city flat, and it brought decidedly better returns.

This man did not know anything about farming, but he made it his business to learn, and he never made the same mistake twice. He stocked his five acres for growing cherries, apples, grapes, currants, gooseberries and black and red raspberries. He kept the soil rich and had late crops as well as early ones. The commission merchants that handled his fruit said it always brought top prices, being of the best and arriving always in first-class condition.

Every summer \$1500 worth of fruit is marketed from those five acres and the owner says that when he finally leaves the shop and can give his full attention to his land he can easily sell \$2000 worth. Meanwhile, this \$1500 a year has dispelled the bugbear of fear that haunted the man when he could see no future after his weekly pay envelope should be stopped.

WORKMAN BUILT OWN HOUSE.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A \$20,000 house, with seventeen rooms and all the conveniences and comforts that the age demands, is nearing completion in a pleasant spot on the Lancaster pike, at Daylesford, one of the outlying communities on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

For nine years the house has been rising, stone by stone, bit by bit, and "every tap of work" on it has been done by its owner, Edmund E. Hatton, a railroad brakeman, who has supported himself, his wife and nine children while he worked by day on

the house and by night on the railroad.

Hatton still owes \$2000 on his home. When he has that paid off, he says, he will be a thoroughly happy man, and will feel every bit repaid for his sacrifices and struggles.

Besides being a jack-of-all-trades, this brakeman, on a small salary, has been something of a financier, for he started, in the very first place, by borrowing money with which to purchase his land.

FOOTBALL ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

(Alfred Stead in The New York Independent.)

When Tommy Atkins is able to leave the trenches he indulges in football behind the lines. This led to the amusing report of a German air scout that there was great confusion in the British army, men running about in "all directions, evidently a panic.

Every opportunity is seized for football, and a ball is one of the most treasured possessions of a regiment. Scratch matches are got up, and before the war is over we shall probably have an army challenge being competed for on the field of battle. The difficulty it, however, as on football devotee explained, that "You can never count on getting your team together. Only the other day I was talking to four of our best men when bang came a big shell, and when I picked myself up I couldn't see a trace of them—blown to atoms like that."

Football is difficult in such circumstances, but think of the spirit which makes football possible.

Do you know the Peoples Warehouse has a fine assortment of children's fur sets at \$1.95 to \$7.50.

Shop Early

DECEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Early

ONLY 19 DAYS

in which to do your gift buying, before

CHRISTMAS

DON'T be compelled to choose your gifts from the "picked overs". Visit the stores now and have your presents laid away.

Watch the Columns of the East Oregonian carefully for gift suggestions from those who are prepared to supply you, and

Do Your Christmas Shopping EARLY