

THE ALTA THEATRE

The House of Comfort is the Home of Quality

THE ALTA THEATRE

Prominent Among the Beautiful Pageants Shown

are the ceremony of the Marriage of the Sea and the Orsini wedding procession. The beautiful ceremony first referred to reminds one that from any point Venice with its 150 canals, 72 islands and 450 bridges, one may reach the great ocean by way of the Adriatic Sea without setting foot on ground. In this historically correct pageant we see the Doge and his Council of Ten, in their robes of office, marching out of the beautiful Church of St. Marks. To their left is the noble Ducal Palace. On they pass until the Grand Canal is reached when they board the barge of state to be rowed down to the mouth of the Canal on the Adriatic. The gondola is everywhere. The grandeur of this picture is beyond description.

Admission Only 15c

SATURDAY A Venetian Romance SATURDAY

"The Lion of Venice"

MADE IN VENICE, ITALY

Before work was begun on this picture a contract was drawn by the City of Venice requiring "that the scenario must be undersigned by an eminent writer of Venetian history and the costumes, properties and settings be supervised by an eminent artist who will warrant the artistic value, the truthfulness and seriousness of the film."

Big in Conception Big in Execution Big in Educational Value

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A VENETIAN ROMANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Although we are paying a larger sum for this picture we will not advance our prices

Synopsis

Captain Rienzi commands a small Venetian fleet at Cyprus which he defends against the Turks. He returns to Venice for reinforcements and finds that his sweetheart has been forced to marry the powerful Count Orsini who succeeds in plotting the ruin of Rienzi and getting him sentenced to death on the charge of conspiring to surrender his fleet to the Turks. Rienzi escapes and becomes a leader of a band of pirates throwing his strength with the Turks. As his vessel sails straight for the Venetian Admiral's vessel that has become stranded his sister climbs aloft and raises the flag of the Lion of Venice. Rienzi and his crew become fired with patriotism at sight of the flag and turn on the Turks saving the day. Count Orsini who receives his death wound in the battle confesses his crime and gets a pardon for Rienzi.

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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

ON SALE IN OTHER CITIES.
Imperial Hotel News Stand, Portland, Oregon.
Bowman News Co., Portland, Oregon.
ON FILE AT
Chicago Bureau, 909 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..... 7.50
Daily, six months, by carrier..... 3.75
Daily, three months, by carrier..... 1.95
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

BOUTEUSES.

Time first my childhood took way,
Then seized upon my youth one day;
And later middle age he seized
As though with hunger unappeased;
And as the years now onward roll
From each he takes some bit of toll.
In strength, perhaps; in daily zest
For toil—whatever suits him best.
His tax I pay, but willingly
However much he asks of me,
For in return for all his strife
He's granted me rich drafts of life.
He's taught me how to love and show
The path to prizes all may own,
He's lavished gifts of joy on me,
And dried my tears with sympathy;
And for each year he's taken he's
Enriched my store of Memories,
Until my heart runs o'er today
With the rich bounty of his sway.
—Chicago News.

The interests opposed to the administration's shipping bill claim that instead of providing for government operation of the sea-erated ships congress should change our laws so as to permit American owned ships to be manned on the same basis as European ships. In other words our seamen should be forced down to the European wage level and standard of living which is so low the average American worker won't stand for it. He will stay off the ocean and is doing so with the result we now have no American sailors.

The truth of the matter is our standard for seamen has not been too high but the European standard has been inhumanly low. The European sailor has been little more than a slave. So poorly have they been treated that 60,000 British seamen are now striking for higher wages. They deserve higher wages and better treatment but it is doubtful if they

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will get either until the general world standard is raised.

If the United States accepts President Wilson's advice and establishes government operated steamship lines to South America we can do effective work towards improving the lot of the seaman all over the world. As this country would be operating its lines for the purpose of extending our commerce and not to make dividends we could afford to pay decent wages and give seamen a chance to live as men rather than as dogs. Such a course as that on the part of the United States would compel other nations to grant better treatment to their men who follow the sea.

At the present time all the profits of the sea go to men who stay on land and there is very little for the captains or the men who risk their lives upon the deep. It is not a just arrangement.

This is the fourth day the Civic Coffee Club has been open and up to last evening there had A Favorable been all told but 15 Showing. applications by men and women seeking work. That record furnishes the strongest compliment that could be paid to the prosperity and stability of Pendleton.

This is a town of about 7000 people and it is an important railroad point with the result many transient workers stop off here. On top of this is the fact this is the dull season of the year for outdoor work because the farm work is finished and much construction work has closed down for the winter.

Under these circumstances the showing made here is remarkable. The employment feature of the coffee club has been widely exploited by the newspapers and by conversation on the street. It is therefore proper to say the institution has become well known and it may be assumed that those out of work and desiring work very badly have heard of the place and made use of its advantages. The fact there have been so few applications is creditable to the town. Nevertheless the Coffee Club fills a valuable need in many ways. It is a splendid thing to have an organization that will serve as a free employment bureau. It is a good thing for the worker who is out of a job and it is a great convenience to those who need men or women for work. Such a bureau should be maintained here permanently if possible.

Then the Coffee Club provides a place where unemployed men may make themselves at home under good surroundings and that fact alone justifies its existence. This feature of the club will be more important later in the winter than at present because as outdoor work closes down more fully a larger number of idle men will congregate here.

Reports more than once confirmed from London and Berlin reveal a hatred between the British and Germans that is almost incredible — "a holy hate" (ein heiliger Hass), as a writer in one of the German reviews expresses it. It extends to all circles of society, but is especially noticeable among the more enlightened and highly favored.

Members of the royal families have renounced honorary titles and returned decorations. Learned professors have resigned positions of distinction and profit. There are boycotts upon music, drama, literature

and art, to say nothing of awful oaths that never again shall there be any commercial or social intercourse between the two peoples.

War of course is the highest expression of national anger, but it is not often accompanied by such childish manifestations as these. In most cases war is waged with peace in view; yet there never can be any peace if hatred is to be eternal.

Enmity between nations has rarely survived war except where the conqueror has been harsh and unjust in the imposition of terms. Powers which have oppressed weaker states have merely sown the seeds of future strife, but those which have made peace in reasonable terms have disarmed malice and revenge.

England and Germany are just near enough of kin to hate fiercely. They are now exaggerating each other's faults. While the lust of carnage is upon them they probably believe that, however the present conflict may end they will always be foes, refusing to recognize each other and never neglecting an opportunity to inflict an injury.

It is morally certain that this spirit is as mistaken as it is venomous. There will be more wisdom, if not more charity, on both sides before this war is ended and it is safe to say that when it is ended the implacables of royalty, aristocracy, art and letters will not make the settlement. As brave men quit fighting when they lay down their arms, London and Berlin will be surprised in due time to notice how much virtue each has overlooked in the other. Nations cannot hate forever.—New York World.

The Rev. James Owen Hannay Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has written a book in which he says that if he could die and be born again he would prefer to come forth as an American woman. It sounds like the gentleman is much impressed or else had been at one time in the vicinity of Blarney castle. But in another paragraph he reveals the following thought: "Very clever women sometimes frighten me; I am never frightened in America," which is not good Irish at all.

Irvin Cobb's experiences in the German war zone have been singularly interesting and his Saturday Evening Post stories give a very graphic picture of the conditions he found there.

Two bit wool won't be surprising.

STATE VETERINARIAN SPEAKS BEFORE WOOLGROWERS (Continued from page one.)

at the present time one of the shepherd's greatest disease obstacles. The characteristic offensive odor always associated with foot rot serves to identify the ailment when accompanied with lameness in sheep. Treatment is best applied by hand when small numbers are affected and by foot bath troughs when considerable numbers are involved. Troughs ten to twenty feet long, six inches high and twelve inches wide, will best serve the occasion. After separating the diseased from the well and driving all members of the band through the foot bath which is best made by using a solution of blue vitrol or some of our standard sheep dips of the coal tar derivative, the visibly diseased should after their hoofs were carefully gone over with a pruning knife, removing all diseased tissue, be forced into the foot vat and allowed to remain there for two minutes. This treatment of the diseased animals should be carried out daily. The exposed remnants of the herd can be run through the vat once or twice during the week. Those animals that

do not respond to the foot bath treatment should be given individual treatment in the form of applications of butyr of antimony after which a tar dressing is applied to the hoof. A quantity of tar placed in a short foot trough may be beneficial to the healing of the hoof after the disease is under control.

"Lip and leg involvements are a result of the activity of the same organism that causes foot rot, excepting that another portion of the body is assailed. The peculiarities of the organism, the bacillus necrobacillosis, are that it exerts its disease producing effects, tissue necrosis only in the absence of oxygen, hence the heavy adhering scab is necessary in order to keep out the air and when removed its fortifications, figuratively speaking, have been largely broken down. In order to kill the invading germs it is necessary to apply a bactericidal agent that will penetrate deeply enough in the tissue to come in contact with all of the germs. For this purpose one part nitric acid to seven of water, tincture of iodine and vitrol water are more efficient than less severe medicinal agents. After the disease germs are finally killed healing agents such as carbolic vaseline and antiseptic ointments will prove beneficial. Those animals which do not respond to treatment either for foot rot or lip and leg ulceration after two months time may best be slaughtered unless they are valuable breeding animals.

"Parasites of an external nature may be classed into three or more biting insects, chief among them sheep tick, which is a species of fly that has lost its wings. It does not live for any length of time off of the host. It is amenable to eradication by means of dipping. Various remedies are popular with the sheep owner as agents that lessen its prevalence in infected hands, which include practically all sheep in the west. Feeding of sulphur is reputed to cause the parasites to leave sheep so treated. Certain arsenical dips are advertised to kill both the parasite and eggs with one dipping. We hope to carry out a number of experiments along this line in cooperation with the Agricultural College in the near future. The shearing of sheep is one of the most potent methods of removing ticks and eggs at the present time. Were it not for associated lambs harboring and carrying many seed parasites through the season shearing would prove very effective. Dipping after shearing will tend to free the lambs of their infection and if practiced only every other year will result in much good.

"An agitation for the eradication

of the sheep tick parasite has been given much attention of late, however laudable the subject, the practicability of the same at the present time is questioned. All new animals would necessarily have to be dipped twice unless the arsenical preparation is effective upon arrival. Two dippings for sheep tick should be twenty days apart, this would interfere seriously with the handling of breeding sheep. We are at the present time unquestionably in great need of improved bloods. If one of the two innovations must be forgone, let the eradication of sheep tick give place to improved bloods, during which time each owner can practice flock eradication of the pest. Sheep scab and lice are the two other parasitic ailments of importance to the range owner. Both infections respond to proper dipping and with the new federal ruling providing that only those dips be used which the manufacturer can supply a testing apparatus to determine the relative strength under field condition for scabies eradication, the present infection in Oregon and the west ought to be early eradicated.

"Internal parasites outside of the sheep tape worm cyst, which develops into one of the tape worms infesting the dog are of negligible importance in our range districts. The tape worm cyst seems to be quite prevalent in certain bands and by some it is thought that the stiffness seen in many of our lambs on our summer ranges, is produced by the burrowing of this larva in the large muscles of the loin and legs. The infection can be eradicated from all bands by quarter treatment of all dogs with vermifuge or agents which cause the expulsion of intestinal and certain tape worms.

"Liver fluke is a parasitic infestation common to certain low districts of western Oregon. It can only exist in altitudes less than 1000 feet, as the particular water snail (limnaea) in which the embryonal fluke passes part of its life cycle is not found above altitudes of 1000 feet, hence the non-importance of this ailment to sheep owners of the arid section of the state.

"Many of the intestinal parasites, such as roundworms, stomach worms, secum worms, bladder worms, and several species of the tapeworm are occasionally seen in western Oregon, as is also lung worm. Sheep under range conditions where arid soil conditions exist and loose herding is practiced are almost immune to these ailments as well as practically all diseases of any consequence to the general well being of sheep husbandry and the public health."



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