

ONLY ONE MORE DAY!

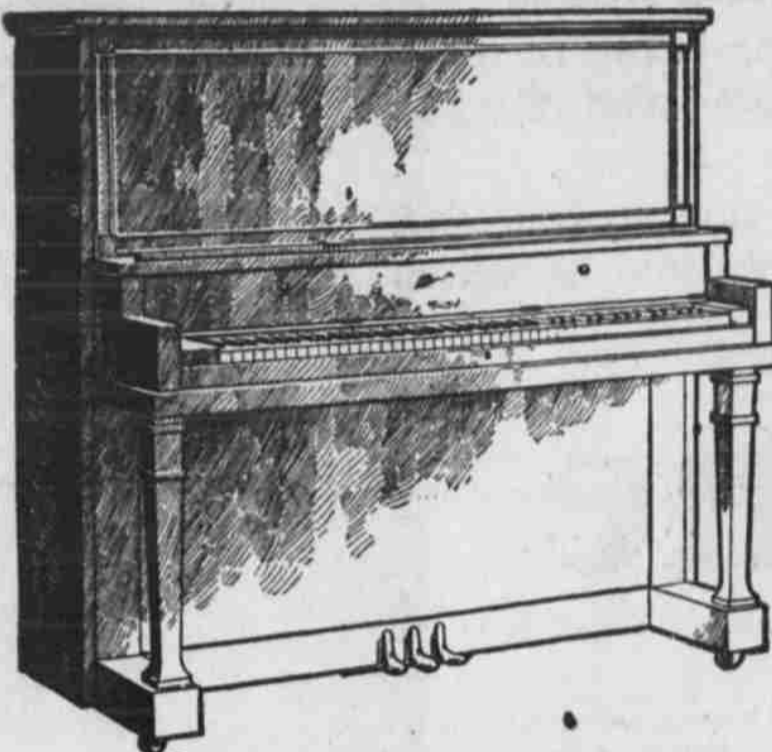
And the Greatest Piano Buying Opportunity Ever offered to the people of Pendleton and Vacity ENDS

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Our story is short, note the low prices and easy terms, and the list of world's renowned Pianos from which you can make your selection. Have you received one of our cash credit checks as the result of your answer to the rhyme contest, amounts which were from \$25.00 to \$120.00? Then bring it to us tomorrow, as it expires Saturday night, March 20th, when this big sale ends.

OPEN EVENINGS 'TILL 9 O'CLOCK

KOHLER & CHASE, WHOLESALERS for



Knabe, Kohler & Campbell, Vose & Sons, Kohler & Chase, Kenyon, Hobert M. Cable, Fischer, Winston, Shoninger, Emerson, Newton and many others, together with the finest line of Player pianos on the Pacific coast.

Come in and Take Your Choice of These Bargains

- One slightly used Piano ONLY \$190
- One slightly used high-grade Piano, ONLY \$230
- One new high-grade piano, Was \$400, Now \$290
- One new high-grade Piano, Was \$450, Now \$330
- One high-grade modern improved Player piano, was \$750 now \$490

John S. Baker Furniture Company



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Daily, one year, by carrier	7.50
Daily, six months, by carrier	3.75
Daily, three months, by carrier	1.85
Daily, one month, by carrier	.65
Semi-Weekly, one year, by mail	1.50
Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail	.75
Semi-Weekly, four months, by mail	.50

will go to Portland, some to Astoria. Naturally the best results can be obtained by keeping in reach of both markets.

But the farmer is not the only man interested in this road project. The merchants of Pendleton and of the other towns have a vital interest at stake also. Walla Walla is going to have the advantage of a river road. Umatilla county towns must do likewise or pay the penalty.

The Cold Springs road project is one in which farmers and businessmen should unite and must unite to make it win. It is a big undertaking but the goal is worthy of the effort.

MINNESOTA VS. OREGON.

MINNESOTA has an efficiency and economy commission and it has just made public its report. Strange to say this commission does not share the views of those who enacted the Moser spoilsmen's law in Oregon.

Instead of recommending that all state employes big and little be subject to instant removal when they displease politicians in office or gangsters out of office the Minnesota commission advises that with the exception of the heads of institutions all other officials and employes be permanently engaged and that their selection be by means of merit rules.

Evidently the Minnesota commission has been really trying to bring about efficiency in the state service and is not giving thought to building up a political machine.

THE MEXICAN STRUGGLE.

SOME of our tory newspapers try to imagine the United States is obligated by the Monroe doctrine to invade Mexico and take the burdens of that country upon our shoulders.

When did the Monroe doctrine take on any such meaning? The Monroe doctrine relates to possible acquisition of American territory by European nations. It does not for a moment require this country to take charge of the various revolutions occurring from time to time in the republics of Central and South America.

The Mexican revolution is a local struggle. It is primarily a contest between peon and aristocrat. The peons feel they are entitled to some rights and to some share of happiness. The aristocrats who have acquired control of resources through fraud, deception and often by legalized murder under Diaz feel they should stay in the saddle and that the

peons should be content in their slavery.

Some people in this country sympathize with the peon in his struggle for freedom. Others favor the other side and are ready to excuse barbarism and injustice when used in defense of an upper class.

If we should go to Mexico to settle the troubles in that country would our own people agree as to which side we should favor? If we ourselves cannot agree as to what should be done there how can anyone advise this country to intervene and how can we censure the Mexicans if they disagree and are forced to settle the issue by the sword?

UNCLE SAM WON'T SELL OUT.

WHAT water transportation means is shown by the case of the Morris and Essex canal in Pennsylvania. The canal was built by the state to permit of coal shipments by water.

But for some reason the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. secured control of the canal and has paid \$367,000 a year to keep that waterway out of use. All told the railroad company has paid \$14,000,000 to prevent the reduction in rates that would have occurred had the canal been kept in use.

No railroad company will ever close up the Cascade Locks canal or the Celilo canal because those canals were built by the federal government, not by any boss ridden state.

The people of the inland empire stand to get the benefits of the open Columbia river and the case of the Morris and Essex canal will give an inkling as to what those advantages will be. No railroad would spend \$14,000,000 to keep a canal closed unless it had some reason for its action.

CURRENT THINKING

STORY OF "DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

(C. N. F. in The New York Times.) "Die Wacht am Rhein," which is the German national hymn and is being sung now by all Teutons, whether at home or on the battlefields, was written by a certain Max Schneckenburger, who was born in the little town of Thalheim in Wurttemberg. Schneckenburger was a druggist's assistant in Bern when he composed the poem in 1840.

At that time, says The Neue Freie Presse, France was vociferously demanding a march on the Rhine—that is to say, war with Germany—and German patriotic songs began to be heard from one end of the stream to the other. The subject of the songs was almost exclusively the Rhine it-

self, which each nation proposed to cross in order to get to grips with the other. Schneckenburger's poem, produced under these circumstances, was included in a collection of verses written by him, and published under the name "German Songs." The poem in question had no great success, and would have retired into oblivion if it had not had the fortune some years later to fall into the hands of an obscure librettist leader named Carl Wilhelm, who set it to music and managed to have it performed at the silver wedding of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who, after his victorious campaign against France, became the German emperor.

Truth to tell, even this did not suffice to bring the song into popularity and it was only in 1865, when the "Wacht am Rhein" was sung in Dresden by the League of German Singers, that it was received with enthusiasm, becoming, after the declaration of war in 1870, the national hymn. The German government wanted to present the composer, Wilhelm, with a yearly pension of 3,000 marks, after peace was signed, but he died in 1873. Poor Schneckenburger, too, had died in 1849, without the faintest idea of the posthumous fame of his name was to enjoy as having written the national hymn of his country.

The manuscript of "Die Wacht am Rhein" passed into the hands of an heir of the drug clerk's best friend, and later was left by him to the museum in Bern, where it now hangs.

WHY THE BABIES DIE.

(The Fort Worth Record.) Environment has much to do with infant mortality, is the conclusion to be drawn from the report of the federal children's bureau. The bureau made investigations at Johnstown, Pa., and while it submits no views of its own, the report shows that in the poorest sections of the city the death rate was 271 per 1000 or more than five times that in the best residential sections.

Babies whose fathers earned \$10 a week or less, the report says, died at the rate of 254 per 1000, while those whose fathers earned \$25 or more a week died at the rate of 84 per 1000. Artificially fed babies died at a much more rapid rate than breast fed babies. Only 46.6 babies per 1,000 died under one year of age when breast fed for at least three months as against 165.8 per 1000 who died fed with artificial foods.

When the mothers were employed a large part of the time in heavy work babies died at a rapid rate. In one group of 19 mothers whose babies all died, 15 had been keeping lodgers. In houses where water had to be obtained from the outside the death rate was found to be 198 per 1000 as against 118 per 1000 in houses where water was supplied by pipes.

WORLD'S SMALLEST ARMIES.

(From Tit-Bits.) If ever the disarmament of the world occurs there will be several countries that will not have much to do in that line, such as, for instance, Monaco, the army of which comprises 75 guards, 75 carbiniers and 20 firemen.

Another diminutive army is that of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which numbers 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 20 musketeers. The republic of San Marino can put in the field a total of nine companies, consisting of 950 men and 35 officers, commanded by a marshal. The army on a peace footing consists of one company of 60 men.

cers. Liberia, however, evidently considers its army a formidable one, since upon the occasion of hostilities between any of the powers, it always issues a proclamation of neutrality.

THIS MAY ENTERTAIN

A FIRST TRIP TO THE "MOVIES"

The other day a country kinsman of Alexander J. B. Garesche, veteran attorney, paid the latter a visit. It was his initial trip to the city. Despite the rapidity with which the motion picture has thrust its presence into remotest sections he was among those who had never seen a "movie."

He had been too busy harvesting crops and superintending the farm to devote any time to this amusement and had formed no definite idea of what it was.

One night Garesche suggested they take in a picture show. A drama was being cast upon the screen. It so happened that Garesche had seen the film before and began carefully

to explain the various episodes to his uninitiated guest, whose attention was riveted ahead. As Garesche talked, the man from the country tipped his head to one side, then to the other, straining eyes and ears. Finally he turned to Garesche with a puzzled expression.

"What gits me," he said, "is how you catches what they're sayin.' Dad gummed if I kin hear 'em!"

IN WINNIPEG.

"During a business trip to Winnipeg," said a business man, according to the New York Evening Post, "I ran into cold weather. One day, particularly, a biting wind whipped the snow, and all teamsters and drivers suffered terribly.

"When I got in my taxi to leave the hotel I observed to my chauffeur: 'Well, this is sure enough winter weather, isn't it?'"

"The chauffeur nodded and replied grimly: 'Believe me, sir, I ain't seen a but-terfly all day.'"

The Motor Enthusiast.

"Would you tell me where I could get some giant firecrackers?" said the determined looking woman.

"We can order them for you," replied the merchant. "Might I inquire what you want with them?"

"To wake my husband. He has given no attention to an alarm clock. The only thing that will arouse him is a noise like a bursting automobile tire."—Washington Star.

AN INSISTENT LAY.

When winter is done, and gay sunbeams betray The rack of days grim and untender,

'Tis then nature hastens to change her array And dazzle the world with her splendor. And this is the lay spring is piping to you: "Now off with the old clothes, And on with the new!"

You may smile in defiance or frown in dismay; Hide your purse or exultingly show it; For this is the lay spring is piping to you: "Now off with the old clothes, And on with the new!" —Browning.



BEGINNING Monday, March twenty-second, and continuing during the week we will have our annual one dollar window.

If you are not familiar with our custom of having a dollar window in March every year, we are pleased to say that this is an annual affair in which we display in our windows two or three hundred articles selected from our stock which sell from one to five dollars.

We sell any one of these articles for one dollar and you have the choice.

In selling these articles at one dollar we are losing the value of them but in another way we do not feel as though we are making a great sacrifice.

You will be glad to purchase some of these things for one dollar and we are glad to sell them to you so that we can replace them with new stock which we will receive in April.

Our ultimate object is to keep a fresh and new stock and you will appreciate that when you come into our store to buy a commencement gift or a wedding present.

We have called this a dollar window but let us change that and say A Dollar Display, for we intend to use both our windows using one for our china department.

ROYAL M. SAWTELLE
Established 1887.

