

Order Your Coal NOW



It's a keep warm insurance against the cold weather. The cold days this winter will tell you whether the Coal, with which you're filling your bins, will give the comfort and satisfaction you expected.

To escape regrets it's wise to remember that it's the heat producing qualities in coal that count.

You can get LONGEST BURNING, GREATEST HEAT-GIVING by ordering your coal from us.

Why go elsewhere? See us for

ROCK SPRINGS COAL

LUMP OR NUT.

Good dry fir, yellow and black pine. Dry Slabwood that is dry.

All wood comes either four foot or sawed.

B. L. BURROUGHS

Telephone 5

ASTORIA NEWSPAPER MAN SUED FOR LIBEL

Joseph R. Hinman, former publisher of the East Oregonian, is made defendant in suit by F. C. Harley.

Joseph R. Hinman, an Astoria newspaperman, who about six years ago worked for a few weeks on the East Oregonian, is being sued for \$10,000 by Mayor-elect F. C. Harley of Astoria, who is also well known here. The following dispatch tells of the filing of the suit:

ASTORIA, Dec. 20.—The first of what promises to develop into a series of libel suits as an aftermath of the recent municipal campaign was filed in the circuit court today. It is understood that when the circuit court grand jury meets, in February, several cases of alleged violations of the state corrupt-practices act by participants in the campaign will be laid before that body.

The action filed today was brought by Mayor-elect F. C. Harley, against J. R. Hinman, publisher of the Lower Columbia, and asks for \$10,000 damages for alleged defamation of character.

One of the main charges on which the libel action is based is the publication on November 20 of a letter signed by George W. Moyer, in which Harley was accused of being "coarse, vulgar, obscene and profane to a superlative degree, not a gentleman and not capable of initiating one for five minutes." The communication further asserted that the writer believed Harley merely wanted the office of mayor merely for the prestige it would give him and to bolster up his wildcat job-selling scheme, selling lots more than five miles from the Astoria postoffice for 20 times their value to eastern victims.

The complaint further recites that the defendant published false and libelous editorials during the campaign in which the plaintiff was heralded as the "open-town" candidate for the position of mayor, and averred that, if elected, Harley would appoint an "open-town" chief of police and Astoria would become the stamping ground of white slavers.

This damage suit follows on the heels of the most bitter campaign ever waged in Astoria.

Enslaving men of Belgium look like another black eye on the countenance of civilization.



Margarita Fischer in "The Pearl of Paradise." AT PAST TIME TODAY

1916 SET NEW HIGH RECORD IN ALL KINDS OF INDUSTRY

(From the Bradstreet's Review of the Business Year.)

Nineteen hundred and sixteen was a wonderful year, but that characterization does only partial justice to this latest and greatest twelve months in the country's history. It was said of 1915 that it was lacking in fit to portray that year's progress, so it may be said of 1916, in turn, that comparatives fail to describe the repeated examples of high records set up in nearly all lines of trade and industry, only to be displaced in turn and relegated to the rear by new and hitherto unheard-of totals of industrial production and trade volume, of bank clearings and building expenditure, of transportation earnings on land and on water, of export and import trade in merchandise, in gold and in silver, of mineral output and ship construction, of prices of all commodities, and of high levels of wages paid in most industries and of dividends paid by enterprises of all kinds. It would be far easier, in fact to single out the lines that did not break records than to attempt to enumerate the multitude of directions in which trade expanded, industry set up new milestones of progress, and finance sought wider fields of exploitation.

A Creditor Nation.

In 1915 the body of troublesome liquidation of our own stocks and bonds held abroad was finally laid, and we began to offer a market here for foreign securities;

In 1916 we definitely secured title to our position as a creditor nation, loaned freely to the world, and, despite hitherto unequalled purchases by us of belligerent securities, became possessed of gold imports in a volume such as was never before seen. To the spur of foreign war demand, represented by unheard-of quantities of food, munitions and general merchandise sold abroad, was added a new and record-breaking volume of imports, largely of raw materials to feed our industrial machinery, while at the same time purely domestic trade grew beyond the most sanguine dreams of our merchants and manufacturers. A quieting down in mid-year, with attendant free predictions of the termination of war demand, merely acted as a breathing spell before new and still larger demands were again met in the autumn and early winter. "Not enough cars, labor or goods" was a common description of trade and industry throughout many months. Even toward the close of the year, when nearly all lines were booked for nine months ahead, and some iron and steel lines were sold well into 1918, when prices of commodities after rising to new heights, had broken badly, due largely to peace talk being injected into the situation, there were but few signs of a let-up in active buying, or indications that the conservatism so long preached was really acting as a brake upon extraordinary purchasing. How much of this late quieting down was due to the unusual year-end seasonal dull-

ness it would be hard to say. Some of it, as, for instance, the quiet and easing in some cotton goods, was undoubtedly due to a 4-cent break in raw cotton.

Presidential Year.

All this activity had occurred, too, despite the fact that it was a presidential year, one also of disturbed foreign relations and a period of disappointing crop output, which was made more manifest by large foreign buying of obtainable supplies, and evidence of speculation having taken advantage of national conditions to push prices of food to record heights. This latter resulted in a popular outburst against high living costs and the usual frenzied efforts of public men, legislators and others to find evidence of monopolistic combinations affecting prices of the "people's food."

Some Financial Features.

Exports of merchandise totaled \$5,450,000,000 in value, exceeding those for the previous calendar year by 55 per cent, and those for the year 1914 by 157 per cent. Imports aggregated \$2,360,000,000, exceeding 1915 and 1914 by 22 per cent. Gold imports totaled \$630,000,000, surpassing exports by \$500,000,000. Our gross imports of gold during the war have aggregated \$1,100,000,000, and the net imports \$838,000,000, while our sales of merchandise for the like period were considerably over double our purchases. Hence the estimates that we bought back \$2,000,000,000 of American securities, and, in addition, became creditors for an additional \$2,000,000,000 of foreign bonds or notes. As our export trade has grown since the war began, its character has gradually changed, and the early large shipments of foodstuffs have become dwarfed, partly because of crop shortages, by later enormous exports of manufactured goods—not all of these, by the way, munitions—though it must be said that our shipments to entente countries have far exceeded those to the rest of the world. Our gains in trade with the part of the world at peace have hardly expanded as much as might have been hoped, though it is hard to see how our factory productions, strained as it was to the breaking point, could have been further increased. Credits based on the new and vast supplies of securities and gold have expanded, and the country's banking position has become one of unparalleled deposits and resources. Bank clearings for 1916 testified to the enormous volume of the banking movement in a total of \$260,000,000,000, a sum never before equaled, and a gain of 40 per cent over 1914, and of 69 per cent over 1915. If the normal excess of bank clearings at leading cities, 2-1-2 to 1, be regarded as a guide, the country's total banking business in 1916 was easily \$550,000,000,000. Stock speculation was more active than for a decade, total sales at the New York Exchange aggregating \$22,000,000,000, a gain of 34 per cent on 1915, five times what it was in the "boom" year 1914, and only 18 per cent less than in the record high year 1906. Bond sales aggregated \$1,160,000,000, a total showing a gain of 23 per cent over 1915, and second only to 1908, compared with

which year transactions fell off 12 per cent. Government bond sales, reflecting large foreign flotations, were eighteen times as active as in 1915. Money was easy until toward the close of the year and collections were good, with many old accounts liquidated, especially in the south. Failures for the year, reflecting the final ure of old, crippled concerns and of new ventures insufficiently provided with experience, capital or other requisites, were large in number, second only in fact to 1915, from which they decreased 12 per cent; but the rarity of important suspensions is shown in the volume of liabilities being the smallest with one exception since 1909, 28 per cent below 1915, and less than half those of 1911.

Price Movements.

As pointed out elsewhere, the crop output was not in keeping with the developments, and to this cause as much as to active foreign demands were due the new and dizzy heights reached by many commodities included in Bradstreet's Index Number, which latter rose steadily early in the year, faltered in the late spring and summer, and then took a new flight to still higher ground as crop shortages became certainties, active industry swelled pay rolls, and a snowstorm of wage advances in the latter months by a process of an endless chain character still further advanced all price quotations. This process, resulting in a reduction of the dol-

lar's buying ability of 22 per cent as compared with the year's opening, was ultimately responsible for a sort of popular revolt against high food prices, petitions for embargoes against food shipments, and widespread national, state and municipal John Doe hunts for the causes of advancing prices. That some of the price advances were bred of speculation, made possible by cheap and abundant money, seems certain; that some were what may be called psychological or auto-suggestive may be conceded, but that short yields and unexampled demands were the main causes hardly requires proof. The fact that Bradstreet's Index Number for the entire year 1916 was 20 per cent above 1915, 32 per cent above 1914, 32 per cent above 1910—the last year of food price revolts and meat boycotts—and just double that of the low water year of 1896, is a visible statistical exemplification of what have been called the "penalties of prosperity."

Mrs. Alyse Roe-Gilchrist
PHYSICAL CULTURE
AND ELOCUTION.
Hotel Pendleton.

Many Children Are Now Enjoying



UNCLE BILL'S BIG CIRCUS

FREE

To Each Girl or Boy or Anyone

Who brings or sends to the East Oregonian office one new Daily subscriber by carrier for 1 month or longer; or one new Daily subscriber by mail for 3 months or longer; or one new Semi-Weekly subscriber by mail for 1 year; or any subscriber renewing their Daily subscription for three months or longer or Semi-Weekly for one year.

"Uncle Bill's" Circus consists of tent, flag, animals, clowns, etc., ready for you to cut out and set up and is the finest "cut out" feature obtainable. Don't miss it, the children go wild over it.

Get busy now and don't let the other children beat you to it, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

Many of the "Grown Ups" are sending "Uncle Bill's" Circus to some child relative or friends, as they are very convenient for mailing.

SEE THE CIRCUS SET UP IN OUR OFFICE

Subscription Rates

- Daily by carrier 45c per month.
- Daily by Mail \$5.00 per year.
- Daily by Mail \$2.50 six months.
- Daily by Mail \$1.25 three months.
- Semi-Weekly \$1.50 per year.

For Your Convenience Use This Coupon.

East Oregonian Pub. Co.
Gentlemen: Please send me "Uncle Bill's" Circus and send the (Daily) or (Semi-Weekly) East Oregonian by (carrier) or (mail), for which find enclosed \$..... to the following address: Send the paper for..... months,..... years.

Name

Town

Street and No.

My Name is

My Address is

IF CIRCUS IS TO BE SENT BY MAIL SEND 10c FOR POSTAGE.



Virginia Hardy, one of the most prominent of present day actresses, who has been connected with a number of the most important dramatic organizations of the country, will be seen as Barbara Worth in Mark Swan's dramatization of Harold Bell Wright's Western classic, "The Winning of Barbara Worth," which will be at the Oregon theater next Friday evening. There are other noted members of the dramatic world included in this company. Aside from a powerful cast, L. C. Yeomans has given the play a beautiful scenic production. It is one of the distinctive dramatic successes of the past two seasons.

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY

INSURANCE AND LAND BUSINESS

BENTLEY & MONTGOMERY, REAL estate, fire, life and accident insurance agents. 815 Main street. Phone 404.

AUCTIONEERS.

COL. W. F. YONKA, AUCTIONeer, makes a specialty of farmers stock and machinery sales. "The man that gets you the money." Leave orders at East Oregonian office.

SECOND HAND DEALERS.

V. STROBLE, DEALER IN NEW and second hand goods. Cash paid for all second-hand goods bought. Cheapest place in Pendleton to buy household goods. Come and get our prices. 219 E. Court street. Phone 271W.

ARCHITECT.

RAYMOND W. HATCH, ARCHITECT. Despain Building. Phone 785. Pendleton, Oregon.

DOCTORS.

DR. S. A. ROE — PRACTICE LIMITED to the eye, ear, nose and throat. Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, and by appointment. Suite 21, Judd Bldg.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN W. HUFF, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Room 5, American National Bank building.

RALEY & RALEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in American National Bank Building.

GEORGE W. COUTTS, ATTORNEY at law. Estates settled, wills, deeds, mortgages and contracts drawn. Collections made. Room 17, Schmidt block.

FEE & FEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Despain building.

CARTER & SMYTHS, ATTORNEYS at law. Office in rear of American National Bank building.

JAMES E. PERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Taylor Hardware company.

PETERSON & BISHOP, ATTORNEYS at law. Rooms 3 and 4, Smith-Crawford building.

DOUGLAS W. BAILEY, ATTORNEY at law. Will practice in all state and federal courts. Rooms 7, 8 and 9, Despain building.

FREDERICK STEINER, ATTORNEY at law. Office in Smith-Crawford building.

S. A. LOWELL, ATTORNEY AND counselor at law. Office in Despain building.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

J. T. BROWN'S FURNITURE STORE. Funeral director and licensed embalmer. Most modern funeral parlors, morgue and funeral cars. Calls responded to day or night. Corner Main and Water streets. Telephone 62.

JOHN S. BAKER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and licensed embalmer. Opposite postoffice. Funeral parlors, two funeral cars. Calls responded to day or night. Phone 75.

MONTANA FARM LANDS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Lands in eastern Montana at \$250 to \$15 per acre. Suitable for farming or grazing. Key terms. For information write or see W. E. Holt, Miles City, Montana.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE