

THIS STORE WILL BE OPEN THIS EVENING TILL 9:30. BUY YOUR COOL TOGS FOR A HOT SUNDAY.

Elaborate Display of New Sports Apparel

The garments making up this display are exact replicas of the garments that are playing the leading role on the stage of Fashion now. More fashionable looking garments you could not find if you ransacked New York from one end to the other.

Coats, Skirts, Sweaters, all have that free and easy swaggy air that is sure to capture the fancy of women who desire garments of extra good style. What woman can resist purchasing the ones she likes best of all of these.

COATS \$17.50 to \$48.50
SKIRTS \$3.75 to \$6.98
SWEATERS \$5.00 to \$28.50

Men's Palm Beach SUITS

THE COOL COMFORT-GIVING KIND.

These Palm Beach Suits consist of coat and trousers. They're splendidly tailored of cold-water shrunk Palm Beach cloth.

Trey're cool, comfortable and very practical. They'll give a lot of good wear and they look good.

There are styles and sizes for men and young men, and the values are Pendleton's best—\$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 to \$19.50.

STRAW AND PANAMA HATS

Now's the time to buy your summer hat. Buy it now while the stocks are complete and the whole season is ahead of you. Get a full season's wear out of it. All the new shapes, materials and styles are here. \$2.50 to \$10.00

NICE COOL UNDERWEAR FOR HOT DAYS

All the popular makes such as B. V. D's, Porosknits, Balbriggans, etc., union suits and shirts and drawers. All weights from the sheerest soiset to the ribbed cotton materials. The suit \$1.00 to \$5.00.

A COOL SUMMER DRESS FROM OUR WASH GOODS SECTION

will make you more comfortable and you will look dressed up as well. Dark and light effects showing scroll and conventional designs in the latest patterns. Voiles and organdies from 35c yard to \$1.50

BEAUTIFUL SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS

full 31 inches wide, new plaids and colorings for a summer frock that will wash and always look cool. The yard 50c to 95c

CANTEEN BAGS

that are distinctive and different from the ordinary kind, novelty shapes, prettily lined each \$5 to \$9.50

KAYSER KNIT UNDERWEAR

for real hot weather comfort. They fit every line of the body, wear well and feel good; in all shapes. The suit \$1.00 to \$3.50

CHILDREN'S KNIT WAIST UNION SUITS,

No sleeves, two garments in one, cool and comfortable. Per suit \$1.00



PENDLETON'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE

The People's Warehouse The Best Values in Pendleton
PURE FOOD GROCERY WHERE IT PAYS TO TRADE BARGAIN BASEMENT

American troops, worn out by them and reconditioned by the salvage service. A large number of these shoes sold recently for \$1.50 a pair. Since the average cost to repair the shoes was \$1.05, the Government realized a net profit of \$0.45 on each pair.

15,000 Pigeons Served.

The Signal Corps bought and trained more than 15,000 pigeons for service in France. In actual service in the field, the pigeons delivered more than 25 per cent of the messages entrusted to them, flying safely through the heaviest shell and gas barrages.

Between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, America produced as many machine guns and automatic rifles as Great Britain did in the same period and 31 per cent of the number produced by France, while at the end of the effort America was building machine guns and machine rifles three times as rapidly as Great Britain and more than twice as fast as France.

The book recalls the complaint by Germany in the summer of 1918 that our men were using shotguns against German troops in the trenches. The allegation was true, though the statement that the use of such weapons was forbidden by the Geneva Convention was, according to the State Department, not true. Manufactured primarily for the purpose of arming guards placed over German prisoners, shotguns "were undoubtedly in some instances carried into the actual fighting." The Ordnance Department procured from the regular commercial manufacturers between 30,000 and 40,000 shotguns of the short-barrel type. The shells for these guns each contained nine heavy buckshot—"a combination," says the report, "likely to have murderous effect in close fighting."

At the outbreak of the war the army owned 75,000 .45-caliber pistols. At the signing of the armistice there had been produced and accepted since April 6, 1917, a total of 443,735 pistols and revolvers.

The common conception of tracer bullets inserted at intervals in the belt of cartridges for machine guns is that they leave a trace of smoke in their flight. In truth, the American and British tracers are practically smokeless. The American tracer bullet contains a mixture of barium peroxide and magnesium and in flight burns with the intensity of calcium light. It is this bright light and not smoke, which enables the gunner to observe the trajectory of the bullet and, if need be, correct his aim. The light is plainly visible in the brightest sunlight and is sufficient to trace the flight of the bullet for 500 yards or more from the muzzle of the gun.

Under the stimulus of war needs, American electrical science produced a wireless telephone system permitting the transmission of human speech to and from moving airplanes. "It is doubtful if any other branch of science enlisted for war work produced any instrument or mechanism so far in advance of what was known before the war as the airplane wireless, phone was in its class." There were produced for the army airplanes about 3000, combined transmitting and receiving sets of the radio telephone and about 6300 receiving sets alone.

America shipped to the front in France 1203 locomotives, of which 903 had been put into service by Nov. 11. The first locomotives were sent crated in 19 packages each, but later, for the first time in history, locomotives were shipped across the Atlantic stacked in ships on their own wheels. The number of freight cars sent overseas was 15,515, nearly all of them being of the 60,000 pound size.

The total amount returned to the Government in money value by the savings of the salvage service of the army for the calendar year 1918, \$101,180,151—or \$20,000,000 more than was appropriated to fight the Spanish-American War up to July 1, 1918.

He who hopes for the best soldier expects it.



Methodist.

Robert Edward Gornall, pastor. What is religion? Does it justify its existence? And the church, does it pay? Christianity is the costliest religion on earth. Just think, the Methodist church alone raising a surplus, over actual running expenses of over \$12,000,000 for extension work. Sacrifice is the basic element of Christianity. Oh, I hear the clink cry, how much money changed hands as a consequence of the meeting of scientifically trained "beef" at Toledo Friday? How do the fruits of the investments compare? Hear the pastor speak upon "Functioning Religion" tomorrow morning at 11 a. m. Miss Esther South will sing. Church school at 10 a. m.

Strangers within our gates will feel at home with us, and we trust will be benefited. Chautauqua in the evening.

Baptist.

Sunday school 9:50 a. m. Preaching service 11:00 a. m., conducted by a well known layman. Subject "Faith"—not altogether along regular orthodox lines.

E. Y. P. U. social hour with light refreshment, 6:30. Devotional meeting 7 p. m. No evening service on account of Chautauqua.

Christian Science.

E. Webb and Johnson sermons. Services Sunday 11 a. m., Sunday school 10 a. m., Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Subject, the lesson sermon "God." The reading room at the church is open daily, except Sunday, from 11:30 until 5 p. m.

Sunday evening services will be discontinued through the month of July and August.

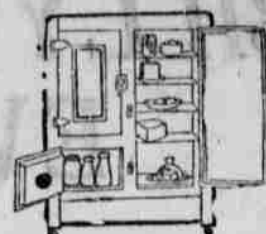
Presbyterian.

Sunday school 10 a. m. Public worship and sermon 11 o'clock, subject, "Love's Supreme Sacrifice." No evening service. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesday evening. Trustees meet in regular monthly business session in the church Tuesday evening, July 8 at the call of L. L. Rogers, president.

Go to Koch's for Kitchen Equipment. You Are Sure of Getting the Best in

Rhineland Cleanable Refrigerators

Refrigerator time and no refrigerator—that is the plaint of many a housewife who waited too long for hot weather to begin. Come in and see our fine line of the Rhineland Cleanable, in all sizes.



We can save you money on CAMP OUTFITS, such as Cots, Stools, Chairs, Stoves, Tents and Tarpolins.

Koch's Furniture Store

114 E. Webb

Phone 548

The Children Will Want I



A PRESENT FREE

TO EACH GIRL OR BOY

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.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE USE THIS COUPON

East Oregonian Pub. Co.
Gentlemen: Please send me "Uncle Billy'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,..... year.
Name.....
Town.....
Street and No.....
My Name is.....
My Address is.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily by carrier 65c 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.

IF CIRCUS IS TO BE SENT BY MAIL SEND 3c FOR POSTAGE.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT

THE AUTHORS OF THESE ARTICLES:

William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States.
George W. Wickersham, formerly U. S. Atty. General.
A. Lawrence Lowell, President Harvard University.
Henry W. Taft, of the New York Bar.

THE PURPOSE:

To discuss and make clear the various articles of the Paris Covenant for a League of Nations, now awaiting ratification by the United States Senate.

Today's Letter Takes Up

ARTICLE VIII. Continued.

Reciprocal Concessions

Under Article VIII we covenant to keep within the limits we agree to for ten years, when the whole plan is subject to revision—namely, should conditions change, the Council has power to increase the limit for any government needing. More than this, we can at any time withdraw from all the obligations of the League, including this one, on two days' notice.

It is to be noted that we agree to limit our armament in consideration of the fact that every other League member makes a similar promise as to its armament. Our reduction and limit are to be proportionate to those of other members. Their reduction lessens the necessity for our defense as does the compulsory reduction of the armaments of our enemies in this war. We are not thus left "naked to our enemies" whether of this war or any future war, in any other way than that they are equally "naked" to us.

Plea for Consistency.

moment to avoid danger of war has long been recognized and acquiesced in by all nations except Germany. We were among the most earnest in seeking a limit or reduction of armament at the Hague Conferences but Germany peremptorily refused. Are we now to change our attitude on this crucial question? Did we think that in signing it at the Hague we were to make ourselves "naked to our enemies" by entering such an agreement? Were we only hypocrites when we pressed it upon the conferees at the Hague?

If the great continental powers of Europe and Asia, where the danger of war is much more probable than here, can afford to limit their armaments by convention, can we not do so, when the Atlantic separates us from Europe, and the Pacific from Asia?

More than this, is there not a humorous phase of this objection when we consider the consistent course of the League is a part in respect to the fixing of the armament of Germany? More than this, we have a treaty with Great Britain for one hundred years in which we agree to limit our ar-

armament until after war has come. Not even for mere police duty have we had a sufficient regular army in time of peace. From soon after the Civil War until the Spanish War, a period of thirty years, with Indian campaigns frequently recurring for a people increasing from fifty to ninety millions, we had only 25,000 men in our regular army—and since the Spanish War, we have never been able to increase that army beyond one hundred thousand, while in all the details of proper preparatory equipment we were wanting.

We can be sure, therefore, that the Council will recommend a limit of armament for us that Congress will never desire to exceed and will probably fall short of in actual practice. We should be justified in far more concern if the League imposed on us specific obligation as to a minimum armament.

Not Unconstitutional

But it is said that it is unconstitutional for our treaty making power to agree to a limit of armament. The supreme court in many cases has decided that the treaty making power conferred in the constitution is a very broad one, and that it includes the making of contracts with other nations on any subject matter usually within the scope of treaty making between nations, and that there are no limitations on it except that a treaty can not change our form of government or cede land of one of our States without its consent. Now the limitation of armament has been a very frequent subject matter dealt with in treaties. Indeed, every one recognizes that it is a most appropriate subject in this very treaty of which the League is a part in respect to the fixing of the armament of Germany. More than this, we have a treaty with Great Britain for one hundred years in which we agree to limit our ar-

ment, and we have religiously kept it—in 1817, we mutually agreed with Great Britain not to put a naval armament on the Great Lakes between us and Canada, and that treaty is still in force. It would be difficult to imagine a more convincing precedent than this. In the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, concerning the construction of canal in Central America from one ocean to the other, we mutually stipulated not to fortify the canal when built. Our power to limit armament in a treaty is thus indisputable in view of precedent and judicial authority. Our day of joining with the family of civilized nations in such an agreement, to put a stop to the awful race in armaments, if unreserved, sure to involve the world again in all its evils, is equally clear.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS CONCERNING WAR

The army developed an entirely new method of cutting beef, known as the "natural glide" method. By it men who had never cut meat before were turned out as practical cutters in less than eight weeks of instruction and practice. The new method actually produced 2 per cent more edible meat than the older army method, which was similar to that used by the retail butcher.

Mobile laundry units for work overseas were trained at Camp Meigs. Each required a crew of 27 men. Soldiers nicknamed these troops the "Fighting Chinamen."

Many civilians in Europe are now wearing shoes built originally for

If You are Going to Need a Truck

We ask you to investigate the merits of the

WINTER TRUCK

1 1-2 to 3 1-2 ton capacity.

Sturdy, reliable and fill every truck requirement. We are distributors for Umatilla county.

Independent Garage

—Distributors—

COLE-REO-DORT-SCRIP-BOOTH

Court at Thompson St.

Phone 633