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IN AFTER DAYS

(By Frank L. Stanton.)

There is no thought of sad regret for yet—
Only sweet thankfulness that Love has known
For one brief hour the life that seemed his own,
Even as the lilies feel the freshening dew
That soon is kissed away and leaves no trace,
But lovelier light upon the lily's face.

No thought of sorrow for what might have been;
Content with that which was, Love goes his way
In darkness now, but glad for one sweet day
He gave the wealth of all the world to win!
The wealth of Love—great gift, beyond recall—
Withholding nothing; glad that he gave all.

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NEW YORK IS ABUSED

NEW YORK city has a daylight saving ordinance and until very recently there was a state-wide daylight saving law in New York despite the fact the national law on the subject had been repealed. Now the legislature has repealed the law insofar as it applies in that state outside the big city. Complaining of the confusion resulting from the two standards of time Gotham papers say the legislature has "subordinated the health and well being of half the population of the state." It does not occur to those newspapers that the city could very easily correct the trouble by adopting standard time. They are all out of step but Jim.

HIGHER BUSINESS STANDARDS

HAVING found cancellation of contracts to be a contributory cause for business depression, the chamber of commerce of the United States has issued rules which it believes will restore confidence and avoid future misunderstandings. Among the rules were these:
"Draw contracts in conformity with the law of the state in which they are completed or accepted, making the obligations of both the seller and the buyer equitable."
"Provide in contracts for arbitration in case of dispute."
"Stand for 'golden rule' policy, taking loss if necessary to demonstrate you mean it."
"Without preaching, keep before your employes and your trade continuously the value of good will built on kept promises."
"Take an advanced stand personally for American business integrity."

An opinion of the U. S. attorney-general holds that liquors may be made and sold for medicinal purposes. We may expect a wave of sickness over the country that will make the late flu epidemic look puny by comparison.

The new secretary of War Weeks has conferred the rank of colonel on his predecessor, Newton D. Baker. Wonder if this is a diplomatic way of branding him a nut?

HAVE COURAGE TO LIVE

(By Dr. William E. Barton)

PEOPLE try hard to be charitable to the memory of those who commit suicide. No longer are they buried at the cross-roads with a stake driven through the heart and deprived of the rites of Christian burial or hope of the life everlasting. Nowadays we try to prove that they were insane, or that the unfortunate event was the result of an accident.

This is all very well for the memory of the dead, and often more than he deserves; how about the living? They are left with a burden and a disgrace and a shock from which they will not recover for years.

If you must commit suicide, jump off the deck of an ocean steamer in the presence of witnesses, and leave behind you plainly written statements that will prevent other persons from being suspected of your murder or blamed unjustly for driving you to your grave. Do not subject your friends to the humiliation of the inquest or the expense and trouble of the funeral and the cleaning up of the mess made by your experiment with deadly weapons or poison.

But what a cowardly thing it is! What a dishonest thing! In times following wars, there is always a readjustment of values, and an increased number of business embarrassments. That is a time when a good many men of no very strong convictions begin to wonder whether life is worth living, and whether they would not be better off dead than living. But that is not the whole problem. There are times on the battlefield when a man may better die a hero than live a coward. There are times when it is better to live, an inconspicuous hero, struggling on with the load and doing one's duty faithfully, than to die a coward.

Life is a discipline, and it is worth living, even in the hours when it seems least enjoyable. Be brave enough to live. That takes some courage sometimes. But it is worth while.

STRANGE LANGUAGE AND PUZZLING CURRENCY HAVE NO TERRORS FOR AMERICAN SAILORS

(The combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the United States navy have been engaged in maneuvers off the West Coast of South America and have visited a number of important ports on that coast. The subjoined stories of incidents were written by a correspondent who accompanied the fleets:

ON BOARD BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA, FLAGSHIP OF ATLANTIC FLEET, CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 5.—A strange language, a still more puzzling currency and exchange rate and a strike of chauffeurs and coach drivers during the Atlantic Fleet's visit to Peru did not prevent American sailors from filtering into every nook and cranny of Lima, seven miles from the port, from the humblest saloon to the cathedral.

"They may have lost a little in exchange or paid more for a meal than the average Peruvian, but the smiling storekeeper and cafe manager found it saved them time and trouble to have their bill agree with menu prices and their change correct. For instance:

In one of the best hotels, a tanned boat's called for the bill for himself and three companions.

"No," he declared, "it's too much," as the waiter laid down a bit of paper with a column of figures on it.

"How do you know it's too much, you haven't looked at it yet?" one of his friends remonstrated.

"It's always too much the first time," the boat's replied without moving his right hand from the pile of Peruvian currency he had placed on the table. "I've been in France and I know." A long argument ensued in English by the sailor and Spanish by the waiter. Finally the latter retired with a posture of despair and a captain took his place. He, too, quit ad-

or prolonged argument and many gestures.

"He's gone to call the cops," ventured one of the guests.

"No he won't affirm the boat's. They know they've boosted this bill and they don't dare."

The head waiter came, tried his ten words of English and also beat a retreat, to be replaced by the manager of the hotel.

"Look here," said the boat's after ascertaining that the manager understood him, more or less. "That waiter tried to swindle me. He said we owed 12 of these cigarette papers (pointing to a Peruvian sol, worth about 45 cents) I figured it up from the menu and we only owe eight. How about it?"

The manager glanced at the bill and then at the boat's. "All right," he said and bowed the four out.

"What did I tell you?" were the last words of the boat's as he reached the street. "I saved each of you guys four bits."

The navy's "Four N's" fell echoed for the first time from the high, vaulted ceilings of the aristocratic National Club of Lima during the visit of the Atlantic fleet and created a scene seldom equaled in that magnificent relic of the Spanish occupation.

Following a reception and banquet, Peruvian officers excelled themselves in expressing their best wishes for the Atlantic fleet and the United States. Vice-Admiral H. P. Jones suggested a navy yell. There were calls for "Curley, Curley" and a young ensign, who had gained for himself the reputation of being the best cheer leader ever seen at Annapolis, leaped to the small circle in the middle of the banquet hall which had been reserved for the speaker.

"Give them the Four N's with one

Navy and three Lima's he shouted and then led a cheer that shook the building. The sight of a gold-branded whirling dervish, spinning and leaping in perfect time to a thundering, rhythmic cheer, brought every member of the club to his feet and the flushed junior officer was carried around the hall on the shoulders of gray-haired snobles while their companions united in a cheer for the American guests.

American bluejackets who attended by thousands the gala ball given by the city of Lima in honor of the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet.

They roared continually for the vic- tin of the spectacle and cheered enthusiastically when one of the animals stuck his head inside one of the shutters built against the side of the ring for hard-pressed performers and sent matadores, banderilleros and "wise monkeys" scurrying in all directions.

CHOICE IS DOWN TO TWO

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(U. P.)

Harding has narrowed his choice for chairman of the shipping board to James A. Farrell, president of the United States steel corporation, and E. A. G. Smith, a New York shipping man, was developed today. According to persons who conferred with the president, announced of the personnel of the new board and the formulation of the merchant marine policy, awaits his final choice of chairman.



They are Happy and Well

You Should Be the Same

A LARGE number of women's ailments are not surgical ones. Serious displacements or radical changes have not yet taken place.

A tiny part in a fine clock may become loose and cause the clock to gain or lose. If not attended to in time, the part may fall from its place and cause serious trouble. So it is with women's ailments, they start from simple causes; but if allowed to continue, produce serious conditions.

When the warning symptoms are first noted, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve the present troublesome ailment, and to prevent the development of serious trouble.

North Troy, N. Y.—"When I was a young girl I had a severe female trouble. Mother gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking several bottles I was strong and well. When my daughter got married she was feeling miserable and I recommended your medicine. She is greatly improved in health and has a beautiful baby boy four months old. So you see this letter comes from the third generation and you may use it as you wish."—Mrs. R. M. GREENAWAY, 557 4th Ave., North Troy, N. Y.

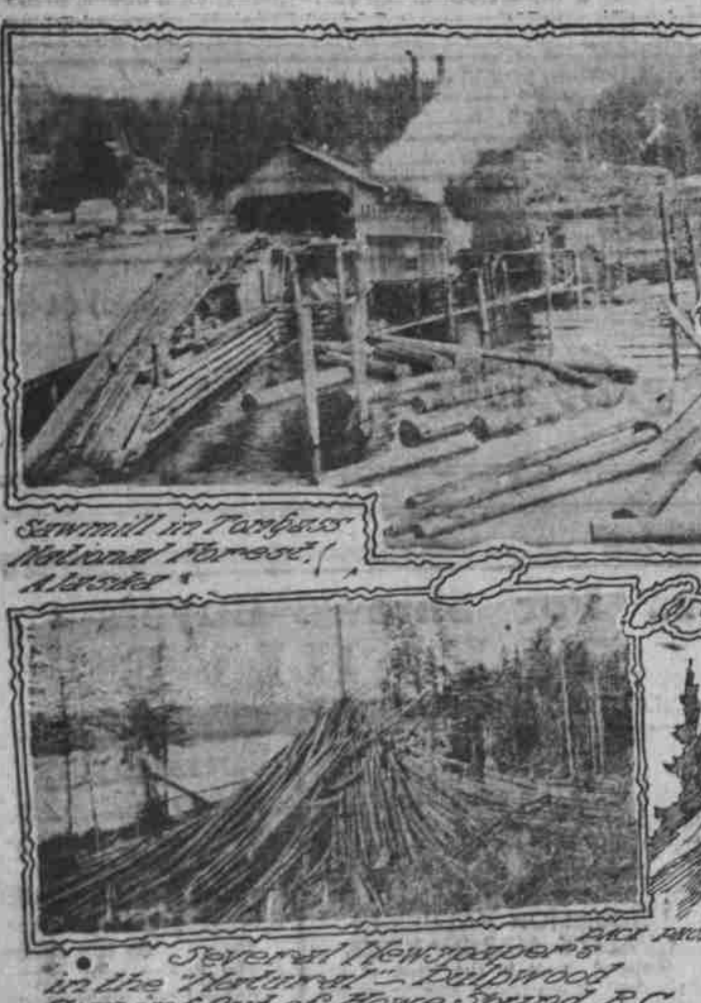
Hutchinson, Kan.—"I was about 13 years old when I developed a female weakness. My mother took me to a doctor and I doctored for several months. I was too sick to do anything, was as thin as could be, and my complexion was yellow. Mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it had helped her so much that she got some for me and before I had finished the second bottle I was feeling fine and have been ever since."—Mrs. J. A. STEVENS, 716 E. 9th St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

Many such letters prove the virtue of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

WHERE YOUR PAPER COMES FROM



Sawmill in Tongass National Forest, Alaska



Newspaper mill built in Puget Sound, B.C.



Col. William B. Greeley, Chief U.S. Forest Service

If the Newspaper Paper Manufactured in the U.S. and Canada Last Year Were Put Up in the Standard Roll 73 Inches Wide It Would Unwind Into a Strip Thirteen Million Miles Long.

By THOMAS E. RUSSELL

IN 1867 the United States obtained by purchase what is known as Alaska for the sum of \$7,200,000. The area of that country is a little more than that of the original thirteen colonies. In the opinion of many the price was an outrage and there surely was some graft mixed up in it somewhere. William H. Seward was the man who negotiated the deal and a view of recent developments in the paper situation the newspaper publishers should erect a monument toward for in the opinion of all the great northwest and part of Alaska will come to the front and provide the pulpwood for making newspaper.

The situation in this country as to a national forest policy is the same as the mind of the man to whom the story he did not believe was told. The man said "they ain't no such animal," and that goes for the nation's forest policy. But all this is going to be changed. A bill for a national forest policy has been introduced in Congress by Representative E. H. Snell, of New York State. This bill includes better protection for the forests. We are paying a forest fire bill of about \$25,000,000 every year and using our forests four times faster than we are replanting them.

Chief Of Forest Service Approves Legislation

Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, approves the legislation proposed in the Snell Bill. On its importance Col. Greeley says:

"This program is based on the conviction that the problem of halting forest devastation is fundamentally a national, not a local, problem, and must be faced and handled as such. At the same time, it is felt that the speediest, surest and most equitable action can be secured through dependence on the better powers of the states for the enforcement of such reasonable requirements as should be made of private owners and on the state governments for providing organized protection of private lands against fire."

Huge Demand For Newspaper

One big phase of the lumber situation is the demand for pulpwood for making newspaper. The question has been the cost of living to a great degree. Your butter costs more because the wooden container costs much more than it did ten years ago. In the building of a house the question enters in almost all of its phases. As to the pulpwood situation in British Columbia Arthur Newton Pack has just returned from a "timber cruise" in that country with some first hand facts.

Fire Protection

"The Provincial Government has instituted an extremely good system of fire protection, which appears to be quite intelligently administered, the fire rangers being given sufficient authority to commandeer available assistance needed in fire-fighting. Each ranger, however, has rather too much territory to cover most effectively. The cost of the service is divided between the government and the timber license owners, and all timber licenses and leases are now assessed at two cents per acre.

Chief Forester Visits Ground
Secretary Meredith sent Chief Forester, Colonel W. B. Greeley, up to the Territory last summer to gain first-hand information. "The Department of Agriculture, in common with a number of other departments, has very definite responsibilities in connection with Alaskan development," says Secretary Meredith. "Its chief responsibility is, in connection with National Forest administration, for the forests offer the best means with which to develop Alaska. Location of pulp mills in these forests will greatly

in solving the problem of our future supplies of newspaper. Under regulated use, the Tongass National Forest alone can probably produce forever 1,000,000 tons of newspaper yearly, along with an ample supply of timber for local purposes. By far the most valuable timber in Alaska is that which fringes its western seaboard, the northward extension of the coast forests of Washington and British Columbia. Practically all of this coastal area is owned by the Government. It is under National Forest administration, and timber from it is already playing an important part in the industrial development of the Territory. Every sawmill on the coast from Letchikan to Seward obtains its supply from the National Forests. These mills furnish nearly all the lumber used in the building of Alaska's infrastructure, and are intimately related to every form of industry and to every community in the coast area.

From this it is seen there are great possibilities in the Northwest, the big phase of the problem being transportation. Since the odds are long that the paper on which you are reading this page was made in British Columbia, the transportation question can't be overdone. In the meantime if the National Forest administration find a way to purchase pulp to make a lot of hinders and paper, you are not saving paper to waste, you begin doing so.