

East Oregonian

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Telephone



Mrs. Josephine M. Ingalls, 78, of Green Bay, Wis., has been setting type for 54 years. She couldn't have kept at her job this summer, however, had it not been for the ingenious arrangement you see in the picture. An electric fan was directed across a cake of ice as she worked at her linotype machine. "I don't mind work, but I can't stand the heat," she says.

Just Folks

by Edgar A. Guest

THE TUMBLER AT THE SINK

The houses of the rich folks are very fine to see. But after all I fancy they'd never do for me—

For a butler guards the doorway, and a staff of servants wait To gratify your slightest wish, like messengers of state. They're there to do your bidding, and should you want a drink They'll never let you get it from the tumbler at the sink.

Now it may be I'm old fashioned, but to really feel at home I like to be permitted all around the house to roam, And I like to find the kitchen, with the towel upon the door.

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SHALL OUR CINDERELLA SIT ALWAYS BY THE FIRE?

MUCH information about power development in the province of Ontario, Canada, is given in an editorial by the Oregon Journal, reproduced on this page today. The facts about Ontario power development are worth studying by the people of the Oregon country for the reason that the latent hydro electric power of the Columbia basin constitutes our most magnificent undeveloped resource.

Ontario grew tired of waiting for private enterprise to handle the problem. That was natural because the job was very difficult for private capital to handle. The purpose back of a private investment is to make money for the investors, not necessarily public service. By the nature of things a private investment in electrical development calls for the smallest investment practical in view of conditions and the greatest possible returns. The same is true of other lines of business and private electrical companies are not to be blamed. Men operating those companies are only human.

But the public interest calls for maximum development and the lowest possible price for electricity when it is placed on the market. In Ontario the people found the answer and their answer works. Ontario has developed power in huge quantities. The whole province is the gainer and will continue to permanently benefit by the program.

If we are to make use of the latent power of the Columbia basin we must look to public development. We have relied on private enterprise for the last hundred years and not a kilowatt of power is being generated on the Columbia. The situation on the Columbia calls for federal aid because power development on our great river will carry with it canalization of the river and irrigation on such a large scale that it can be properly handled only through the U. S. reclamation service.

If the northwest wants to see the Columbia harnessed it must look to political action. We made a good start in this direction when the legislatures of Oregon and Washington passed memorials supporting the request of the Umatilla rapids power site association that the federal water power commission make a survey of our project. If, as is believed here, this project is the most feasible for early development then the two states should unite in putting it over as soon as the proposition is ready. It can be done if the people of the northwest will exert the same energy that is now being shown by the southwest in behalf of the Colorado project. It can be done if we will work as did the south in behalf of power development on the Tennessee.

Do we want our region developed or not? Shall we make our Cinderella sit always by the fire in her kitchen clothes or shall we invoke the magic wand and secure for her the place to which she is entitled?

THE WHEAT SITUATION

SOME very interesting facts about the wheat situation are contained in the following extract from the August review by the National City Bank:

The government's official report on crop conditions for July forecast 869 million bushels of wheat, 1329 million bushels of oats, and 3143 million bushels of corn. The wheat estimate was off 26 million bushels from that for June and the August estimate will doubtless show a further reduction. Fertilizing returns have been disappointing in some localities. Weather conditions throughout the month were in the main favorable, although there was widespread complaint from spring wheat territory, on account of the hot, dry weather, and the damage done by rust.

Canada's crop is now estimated at around 200 million bushels, which is a little above the yield of last year.

Movement of wheat has been exceptionally heavy during July. From July 1 to 25, 11,745 cars arrived in Kansas City alone, as compared with 2959 for the same period last year, and an average of about 5000 for the same period each year since 1914. The same heavy movement is apparent at Chicago.

Reasons that lie behind the early marketing in such quantities are obvious. The farmer's experience last year in holding back his grain in the hope of a better price met with such discouraging results that there is little temptation to try the same experiment again this season. Moreover his need for current funds is urgent. The fact that railroad cars are easier to obtain this year than they were last furnishes another incentive to early marketing.

The not infrequently expressed fear that 1921's wheat crop might be in excess of world needs, seems to be unfounded. Russia is still out of the market, as a seller, and is actually buying flour from outside, apparently India's position will be changed from that of exporter to importer; and Roumania will have no wheat to export, it is predicted. Although the grain crops over Europe are generally reported to be good, the carry-over was small. Bradstreet's calculates that the importing countries will buy about the same amount as last year. Much now depends on the growing crops in Argentina and Australia, where acreage is about the same as last year and prospects to date are reported favorable. India will probably take what Australia has to spare.

The market has stood up well under the heavy receipts from this crop, demonstrating the services of the speculator, for undoubtedly the deliveries have been far beyond the needs for immediate consumption.

Generally speaking the situation looks good from the standpoint of the producer, particularly so if the proposed work by the revived war finance commission accomplished anything like what is expected of it. However, world trade is depressed and this fact must be borne in mind. Too much should not be expected under prevailing conditions.

H. D. Hadley died in the Good Samaritan hospital in Portland last night from the effects of drinking moonshine whiskey. In other cases men have been incited to murder through drinking this dope. The man who drinks moonshine should first get on good terms with an undertaker.

It will soon be time to get out your big Round-Up hat. We have not had a killing for more than a week. You'll be surprised at the Hay & Grain Show.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

A GREAT POWER STORY.

(Oregon Journal.)

A demonstration of public hydro-electric development is going on in the province of Ontario, Canada, which merits and is receiving the attention of power experts and similarly ambitious states and provinces everywhere.

What has happened, briefly, is the electrification of a great province by a public commission. It has created the largest electrical generating and distribution system in the world. It now uses 315,000 horsepower, and is adding the new Chippewa plant on the Niagara with an initial capacity of 300,000 horsepower and an ultimate capacity of 1,000,000 horsepower.

Within three years the commission expects to be serving 1,400,000 horsepower in a district bounded by the Ottawa valley on the east, the Detroit river on the west, and from Lakes Erie and Ontario on the south to the regions north of Lake Superior. Power, light and heat are furnished to 181 municipalities, divided into 12 districts. Power is carried from Niagara to Windsor, a distance of 250 miles, and the rates in that city of 25,000 people are said to be 40 per cent lower than in Detroit, with its million inhabitants, just across the international boundary line.

In Ottawa the citizens had been paying a private company, which the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario took over, 15 cents a kilowatt hour for light and \$40 a horsepower. Under public operation the charge was reduced to 12.5 cents a horsepower for industries and to 7.1-2 cents a kilowatt hour for light.

Power and light are distributed in the rural districts. Farm homes are lighted and stoves are filled through the medium of electric current. The commission keeps in touch with 29 water plants and the generating system under its control by the aid of 2900 miles of private wires.

From a fairly modest beginning the commission has acquired plant equipment valued at \$56,923,000. Plants owned by constituent municipalities under the commission are valued at \$24,288,870. The administration offices and other buildings are worth \$1,000,000. An investment of \$15,000,000 was made in the development of power by the commission on the Canadian side of Niagara. The assets

of the commission total \$106,600,000. The story of how the province of Ontario became the leading industrial district of Canada through the impetus given by publicly developed power is staggering in the size of the service rendered and the figures of cost, operation and return.

In the Columbia basin are 21,000,000 potential hydro-electrical horsepower. In Oregon the potential horsepower exceeds 7,000,000. Cello rapids on the Columbia, if developed, would produce 480,000 horsepower, and an additional 320,000 horsepower for eight months of the year. Some 500,000 horsepower could be developed at the Cascades of the Columbia.

Has anyone sufficient grasp of the subject to visualize what would happen industrially if the Ontario plan of power development were applied to the water power of the Columbia basin?

U. S. RELIEF WORKERS HAVE REACHED RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—(A. P.)—The American relief workers headed by Philip Carroll, of Portland, Ore., have arrived and will open offices to organize the work of feeding Russian famine sufferers.

ELIXIR OF LIFE HUNT

Since Methuselah there have been many legends of men who could not die or who were made young again. These of the Wandering Jew and Faust are the most famous.

One of the chief aims of the alchemists of the Middle Ages was to discover the "elixir of life."

Thyroid glands extracted from monkeys in one of the most modern "elixirs." It is used by Dr. Voronoff, of Paris.

Goat gland treatment is being used in the Pokuoka Imperial University, Tokio.

Professor Steinach, of Vienna, operates by tying up one of the spermatic cords.

It was stated at a recent inquest on a Paddington, Eng., dustman that his heart continued to beat for seven and a half hours after his breathing ceased.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

SHE SAVED HIM A TRIP.

BY ALLMAN



28 YEARS AGO

(From the Daily East Oregonian, August 29, 1895.)

Mrs. C. B. Whitehouse is recovering from a dangerous illness.

Mrs. Mack McCulloch and daughter Miss Lola Howard, left on Monday night's train for Portland where they will witness the races. Afterward they expect to attend the state fair at Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenwald arrived Monday night with their daughter and son from Belding, Mich., and will make their permanent home in Pendleton. Mrs. Greenwald is a sister of Mrs. C. R. Dutton.

C. A. Hungate and C. S. Wheeler are back from a two days' grouse hunt in the mountains near Mescham. They bagged twenty-eight birds.

The Pendleton Potatoes have reorganized with the same team except their catcher, George Hartman, Jr., who goes to Weston, and has been succeeded by H. P. Bailley. The Heppner nine express their willingness to meet the Potatoes at any time.

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are indeed attractive. Made of Canton crepes, crepe back satins and satins in styles that are the latest to be had. Blacks are a dominant color, others are navy blue and dark brown. You will want to see these values at \$19.50, \$24.95, \$26.50 to \$40.00.

PRETTY KIMONA CREPES, new designs on old rose, blue and gray backgrounds, Yard... 35c

WOMEN'S CAPE GLOVES, pique sewn, very substantial for street wear, color dark brown. An unusual value, the pair... \$1.75

SILK COSTUME VELVET, black, 28 inches wide, a popular fabric for afternoon wear, at the very low price per yard of... \$3.89

BOTANY BROADCLOTHS, CHIFFON FINISH, a splendid weight, navy, dark brown and black, 54 inches wide, the yard... \$3.69

FINE FRENCH SERGE, navy blue and brown, 50 inches wide, all wool, the yard... \$2.25

NAVY BLUE STORM SERGE, 50 inches wide, splendid for children's dresses, the yard... \$1.45

Winona Wagons

- 3 1-2 \$195.00
- 3 1-4 \$175.00
- 3 \$160.00

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