

# Celebrate the 4<sup>th</sup> in Pendleton



## County-Wide Victory Celebration JULY 4th AND 5th

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## Standard Theatre

SATURDAY

### "THE HUN WITHIN"

With Dorothy Gish, George Fawcett and a Special Star Cast in a Powerful Secret Service Story.  
A 2-Reel Sennett Comedy: "Are Waitresses Safe?"

SUNDAY

CHARLES  
**RAY**  
in  
"HIS MOTHERS BOY"



WEDNESDAY  
**WILLIAM DESMOND**  
in His Newest Picture  
**LIFE'S A FUNNY PROPOSITION**

The Theatre Showing Good Comedies Always. Pathe Weekly Every Sunday

#### HOW LANGUAGE IS ENRICHED

New Words and Phrases Most Frequently Have Their Origin in the Patter of Thieves.

It is necessary that the language of a nation should be refreshed and strengthened now and then by the introduction of new words and phrases, and, as befits democracy, these spring from the soil; not one of them descends upon us from the Olympian heights, observes the New York Herald. Neither scientific nor scholastic bodies ever enrich the common tongue with expressions so apt and full of meaning that they gain immediate and enduring vogue. The slang of the undergraduate collegian is pitifully inept and meager.

For anything that can give a new zest to the vulgar we must look to the stage, the gambling house and even to the opium den and thieves' resort. Returning soldiers will certainly bring with them much of the argot of field and trench of which "cooties" is a sample. The word "joint" as applied to iniquitous and other resorts comes from the joint of bamboo from which an opium pipe is made. "Dope" was originally the slang term for opium—hence "dope" and "dopy." Innumerable are the verbal products of the gambling house. Among the commonest of these are "four flushing," "keeping tab," "standing pat" and "down to cases." To "give the office" or "office" one is a very old bit of London thieves' slang.

The cause of all this is quite apparent to the thinking mind. Persons of education and cultivation have a vocabulary of their own sufficiently large and varied to enable them to express themselves without going beyond its limits. Those who are lacking in education sometimes coin words in an emergency that prove so expressive that they acquire general currency.

#### SUBSEA VESSELS AN OLD IDEA

Inventors Had Thoughts of Such Craft Centuries Ago, as Ancient Records Give Proof.

Not in 1900, when Lord Verulam first made a vague allusion to the subject, but in 1648, it seems, was first mention made of the submarine; and then at some considerable length in a memoir published at "The Brazen Serpent, in Paul's Churchyard." And with this discovery comes another, that the submarine, or "Ark for Submarine Navigation," as the author, John Wilkins, terms it, had been tried and found a practical possibility in the days of the civil wars. "Cornelius Dreble" had experimented with "the contrivance," "here in England," and "found it feasible." There is something captivatingly Elizabethan about this John Wilkins, "Chaplain to the Prince Elector Palatine," and his far-sighted consideration of the submarine as a war auxiliary. Londoners became acquainted with him one March evening recently, as they opened their Pall Mall Gazettes and dipped into the contents. "Cornelius Dreble and his contrivance" arouse a tantalizing curiosity.

Men's clothes are to be more gaudy in color. Be careful, father; don't plunge.

#### WORKING IN UNITY

Japan and the United States Exchange Ideas.

The arrival here sometime ago of a mission of eight officers of rank and distinguished record from Japan is proof of at least two things. It witnesses to the steadfastness of the national character, in seeking progressiveness as well as progress; and to Japan's purpose to keep in the forefront of invention and achievement, remarks New York Sun. No other nation realizes more keenly that in the rivalry of civilization the old must perpetually be renewed. There can be no standing still.

From the dawn of history Japan has excelled in fine and dainty work. Her museums illustrate the fact that her craftsmen invented and adapted. A little more than a real, not a poetical, "cycle of Cathay," that is, sixty years ago, according to oriental reckoning, the hermit nation suddenly found herself in the market place of the world. Though at first dazed, resources of mind and material were not lacking. Age-old taste, skill, experience and reserve armies of trained craftsmen were at hand. Foreign teachers conferred no gift of brains or secrets of cunning. They simply pointed out the new paths and taught the modern methods of meeting the nation's needs. As early as 1861-63, after three years' labor, our own Raphael Pumpelly, still among us in vigor, revolutionized mining methods in Japan. When, in 1868, the intense inward political struggles between the old and the new were over, and Japan had a truly national government, the alertness of her people to the new situation supplied a striking feature in the history of modern education.

At a date when in Europe manual and technical training was still new, and among us the Rensselaer Polytechnic school at Troy was a lonely veteran, Yale and Harvard were at beginnings in this form of education, and even the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a baby, Japan had started in the race. Even before the department of education had been created, the necessity of Japan's training her own engineers, chemists and masters of applied science was pointed out to the important government. The newly elaborated scheme dividing the empire into eight great educational districts was, with the curricula, submitted to an American for criticism. He noted

the serious defect of no provision for technical education. A long letter outlining courses of technical education and addressed to the Dai Jo Kuan, the supreme council, fell as spark upon powder. The department of education was created and a technological school started simultaneously in Tokyo. The system has ever since that time had a healthful development.

In addition to the eight universities and 37,810 lower schools of all sorts, there are now in operation under the government eighteen technical schools of the higher order, requiring a four years' course after graduation from the middle schools, while those under local or private auspices number many more. It was settled at court, by the United States minister in Yeddo, in the case of Raphael Pumpelly, that an engineer, civil, mining, or mechanical, was a gentleman and eligible to audience of both the president of the United States and the emperor of Japan. Ever since, the official and social status of a man trained to use his hands and brain in unity has been secure in the mikado's empire. At least two score of Americans have received imperial decorations for promoting technical science in Japan.

Nothing but good can come of mutual exchange of ideas. What the Japanese have borrowed from us is in the limelight, and we boast of it; what hundreds of American inventors and seekers for knowledge have found in Japan and taken as loan is cryptic and untrumpeted. Yet our debt is none the less real. It is well for the two civilizations to enrich each other. If, in admiring legend, King Solomon set the mechanic on the throne to signify the basis of his realm's wealth, none the less should both republic and empire honor the technician who unites power of brain and the discipline of education to dexterity of manipulation. Honor to the technical workers of Japan and America!

#### Finland's Aristocracy

One of the anomalies of Finland, now struggling for its independence, is that it has inherited a foreign aristocracy, speaking Swedish. How foreign it remains to the true interests of Finland may be seen from the fact that it has all along worked for German intervention in Finland, and even helped to send thousands of young Finns to join the German army. With the importation of German rulers into Finland, the Finnish language will have one more competitor to cut it from the linguistic field, unless Swedish is entirely driven out by the language of the newly arrived supermen.

#### WIN IRISH BRIDES

Many United States Sailors Marry in Ireland.

Queenstown, Ireland.—Plans for the dismantling of the American naval stations in and around Queenstown are going forward rapidly. Time will be required to remove the base hospital at White Point and much work will be involved in removing the many big warehouses which were brought here from America and set up in record time. Other important parts of the American plant include wireless stations at Queenstown and Aglada and many huts.

American officers and men have made a deep impression on the people of Queenstown and in other parts of South Ireland, and relations generally have been of the most cordial nature. This is proved by the fact that a number of weddings already have taken place, and more than one American sailor has promised to return for the girl he must leave behind.

Queenstown has prospered greatly since the station was established here, but the people declare their regret in seeing the Americans depart is because they have become accustomed to their presence and like them for the fine young fellows they are.

#### Live Stock for Belgium

No one in Belgium rejoiced more heartily when the Germans were driven out than the small farmers whose lot under the invaders had been made intolerable by the constant requisitioning of produce and stock by the enemy. A British farmer, who has just returned from the wide agricultural district around Menin, reports that the country is now practically devoid of live stock and that tillage and farm operations generally are at a standstill in consequence. Efforts are being made by the agricultural relief of allies committee to replace the animals in that neighborhood killed or stolen by the Germans with good British stock and a first consignment of dairy cattle will be forwarded in the course of a few weeks. These animals will, it is hoped, play a valuable part in restocking the farms of the peasants which lay across the path of the Germans in their march toward Calais.

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