



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. Published Daily and Semi-Weekly at Pendleton, Oregon, by the EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

Official City and County Paper. Member United Press Association.

Entered at the postoffice at Pendleton, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

Telephone 1

ON SALE IN OTHER CITIES. Imperial Hotel News Stand, Portland, Oregon.

ON FILE AT Chicago Bureau, 909 Security Building, Washington, D. C. Bureau, 501, Fourteenth Street, N. W.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, one year, by mail, \$5.00. Daily, six months, by mail, 2.50. Daily, three months, by mail, 1.25. Daily, one month, by mail, .50. Daily, one year, by carrier, 7.50. Daily, six months, by carrier, 3.75. Daily, three months, by carrier, 1.87. Daily, one month, by carrier, .93. Semi-Weekly, one year, by mail, 1.50. Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail, .75. Semi-Weekly, four months, by mail, .50.

CASTIGATION. If some well-earned chastisement shall come to strike me dumb, I'll summon all my strength to bear the blow, Whatever its woe, And turn its penalties to such account To help me mount To higher levels than the prizes won. Shall prove me shriven of the evil done. —Chicago News.

Everywhere the view is taken that the action of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in endorsing equal suffrage will have a marked effect on the advance of the suffrage cause. The subject of suffrage had been before the general federation many times before but always in the past the organization held aloof. Such action gave color to the old claim that the average woman did not wish to vote and was not interested in the suffrage movement. Now the most important women's organization in the country has officially endorsed suffrage this claim cannot be made with such force. As a matter of fact the action of the club women this year but reflects the growing interest of women in the move. Instead of being indifferent as in the past the average woman is now awake to the fact she is morally entitled to the ballot and she has a growing desire to be accorded the privileges to which she is entitled.

Though anti-administration politicians will try to make capital out of the troubles of the Clafin Company, no reason for public apprehension because of that failure. The man who built up the Clafin business is dead and for some time past his son has been in charge. Very likely he does not possess the business capacity of his father. This is evident from the fact the company allowed its New York house to suffer heavily because of a business shift in that city. A firm that cannot keep up with business changes in its own city does not seem very wide awake. Consequently the difficulties of this dry goods concern appear due to internal causes rather than to outward conditions. But even at that the matter is not so bad. Counting the private fortune of Clafin the assets exceed the liabilities by eighteen million dollars. The fact that even with this showing and with the money market easy the company was unable to get financial help indicates weak management or a screw loose somewhere within the company. For difficulties of that sort the administration cannot be held accountable.

The chief responsibility for enforcing the laws against bootlegging rests upon the police and bootlegging, other officials. The more help the officers can obtain from private citizens or private organizations the better. But it is the specific business of the officers to see that the laws are enforced. They are paid for that work. Experience shows that when the officials unite in a determined stand against bootlegging they can make things tropical for those who sell poisonous booze to the redman. There are many ways of catching these offenders as has been proven. Valuable aid can be obtained from the Indians and from federal officials such as Major Swartzlander. The thing to do is to catch the bootlegger and then impose such sentences as will make him take notice and hesitate long before trying his hand again. The suppression of bootlegging is something on which there should be no differences of opinion. Liquor to Indians means death. It means murder, suicide and poverty. The Indian should not have to face this evil because he is handicapped already. Morally speaking he is a minor and

the law is right in extending to him the same protection it aims to throw about white minors.

Though far below agriculture in importance the lumber industry is one of the great industries of the world and therefore there will be interest in some data the forest service has prepared with reference to the lumber production of this country and how that lumber is utilized.

About 45 billion feet of lumber of all kinds is the annual production in the United States; of this nearly 25 billion feet, board measure, are further manufactured, the other portion remaining for rough construction lumber and for similar purposes. This is exclusive of material which reaches its final use in the form of fuel, railroad ties, posts, poles, pulpwood, cooperage, wood distillates, and the barks and extracts demanded by the tanning industry.

The work of collecting and compiling the figures extended over a considerable period and was carried out state by state; but as one full year was made the basis of statistics in each state the total is a fair average of the use of lumber in further manufacture in the whole country. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the lumber produced is subject to further manufacture. Fifty-five principal industries use wood as raw material. Their relative importance is hard to indicate, because quantity alone is not in all cases a criterion of value of an industry to the community in which it is situated, nor to the country as a whole. More than one-half of the total consumption consists of planing mill products, the largest items of which are floorings, siding, ceiling and finishing. The next industry, in point of quantity of wood used, is the manufacture of boxes and crates. Nearly four times as much wood is demanded by makers of boxes and crates as by the builders of steam and electric cars, which come next, and five fold the amount goes into furniture, which in turn leads vehicle manufacture. Vehicles demand surprisingly large supplies of wood, and much of it must be of a high class in order to meet requirements for frames, gears and bodies.

Chairs, listed separately from furniture, come after novelties and supplies for dairymen, poultry keepers, and apiarists, and just before handles, and musical instruments. About midway down the list come pumps and wood pipes. Among the products important enough to list separately are canes and umbrella sticks, brooms, firearms, artificial limbs, and tobacco pipes. The apportionment of wood among the various industries, grades from planing mill products, which take most, down to aeroplanes and dry kilns, at the bottom of the list.

IN A MIRTHFUL VEIN

SOME CONQUEROR. The maneuvers, in which the Red and Blue armies had engaged in mimic warfare, had ended. They were the subject of conversation on the porch of a summer hotel. "Yes, I was at the maneuvers," remarked a talkative stranger. "I was with the Blue army." "Tell us about it," said one of the listeners. "Well, the first day I took one of the Red's officers." "Yes?" "And the next day I took eight men." "Well! Well!" "Yes, and the day before we quit I took a lot of transport wagons; and followed that up by taking a big gun." "Say, my friend," said one of the group who had been listening in astonishment to these tales of military prowess, "what are you, anyway?" "Oh," replied the stranger. "I am a photographer."

TRACING AN ANCESTOR.

Henry Cabot Lodge, though his family is one of the oldest in America, has no sympathy with those who claim descent from and use the arms of William the Conqueror, Richard Coeur de Lion, Champagne and so forth. There are, as everybody knows, many such persons among the American snobs. At one of the New England Society dinners in New York a young man, twirling the Hohenzollern crest upon his watch chain, said to Senator Lodge: "How far can your ancestry be traced?" "I'm tempted to answer you by the words of Snythe," said Senator Lodge. "Snythe, you know, when this question was put to him, replied: 'When my great-grandfather suddenly resigned his position as cashier of a Boston bank they traced him as far as Borneo, but he got away.'—Detroit Free Press.

Bishop Cranston 74 Today. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal church, celebrated his 74th birthday. He was born at Athens, O., and had pastorate at Marietta, Portsmouth and Columbus, O., Winona, Minn., Jacksonville, Fla., Cincinnati and Denver.

Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes delicious home-baked foods of maximum quality at minimum cost. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable.

BY THE SCISSORS

OYSTERS AND TYPHOID FEVER. There are seasons of the year when the instances of infection with the organism of typhoid fever can be traced to their source. The greater outbreaks are usually due to infected water, milk or other foods, while the smaller groups and isolated cases can best be explained by contact infection. The carrier has been shown to be the link between hitherto unconnected cases. For many years no form of air infection (except dust) has been said to be a cause of typhoid, and the reports of outbreaks of dust-borne typhoid fever in the Spanish and Boer wars and in India are based on the flimsiest evidence.

We have not forgotten the ubiquitous house fly as a frequent carrier of disease, says The Journal of the American Medical Association. In many of our states, however, insects of this type are excluded as effective agents of infection because of the climate during the colder months of the year, so that we cannot fall back on the convenient hypothesis of "transmission by flies." Ever since Conn's report indicating the occurrence of cases of typhoid fever in epidemic form as the result of the use of oysters contaminated with sewage, there has been a growing tendency to attribute the origin of much of the winter typhoid fever in certain districts to sewage-polluted bivalves.

It is the time to ascertain whether this attitude toward the oyster is justified by the facts. Oysters are a highly prized article of diet wherever they are obtainable. Despite the increasing enforcement of rigid regulations concerning vending of oysters to the standards of such representative bodies as the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture and the Rhode Island shell-fish commission, the prejudice against this food-product has, justly or unjustly, increased in many quarters. To consider only the alleged responsibility of the oyster in the causation of winter typhoid, we may ask what its habits are at this season. Gorham has shown that during cold weather oysters rest or hibernate; movement ceases and feeding does not occur, and the oysters become practically free from sewage-polluted beds. As such facts seem to throw some doubt on the wisdom of attributing winter typhoid to the oyster, Josepa has made a bacteriologic study of the oysters sold in Baltimore. The aim of this investigation, conducted in the laboratory of hygiene and bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins university, was to ascertain whether the oyster was in one of the most prominent markets for these products in the United States contain typhoid organisms derived from the intestinal tract and whether their content varies with the seasons of the year.

The bacterial findings indicate that the oysters sold in Baltimore are in general free from sewage contamination. Those few lots which were condemned by the most rigid standards were obtained at times of the year when the weather was quite warm—a fact of no little significance in view of the tendency to prolong the oyster-eating season beyond the limits of the colder months. One of the most striking points brought out was the distinct change in the character of the oysters, according to the time of the year. In the early fall the scores were high, in the cold weather of midwinter low, and again high in the spring. On no occasion were the bacteria which cause typhoid found.

T. R.'s River Found Real. NEW YORK, June 27.—In a cable message made public here, Algot Lange, an explorer, after announcing that he had completed Amazon explorations for which he went into the Brazilian jungle in 1912, added that he found the discovery of a river by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be authentic.

Lange also announced in his message that he was aboard the ship Denls, en route to New York.

Village Turned to Lake. LA CROSSE, Wis., June 27.—A cloudburst at Lanesboro, Minn., made the village of 1000 people a lake six feet deep. Railway service has been abandoned. Lanesboro cannot be reached by telephone and rescuers are obliged to go about in boats. No reports of loss of life have been received.

Tillamook Bay Amendment Offered. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Chamberlain has offered amendments to the sundry civil service bill authorizing the appropriation of \$207,000 for the improvement of Tillamook Bay, and also an amendment appropriating \$5000 for cooperation with the state of Oregon in protection against forest fires.

Banish the "Blues!" If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoverished or poisoned. There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task or up to any pleasure. This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over forty years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send 50c for trial box by mail. Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice, 1000 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice to Property Owners. WITHIN the next thirty days we will have completed all street improvements which we now have under contract here in Pendleton. From inquiries, and statements made to us, we feel that there are a number of additional streets where the majority of the property owners desire the advantage of a first class hard-surface pavement. The Gravel Bitulithic pavement which we have been laying in Pendleton for the past three years is no experiment and we would call your attention to the excellent condition of West Court street, which was the first of the streets to be improved with this pavement and which will soon take care of the traffic of its third Round-Up. The price we have bid on this pavement here in Pendleton (\$1.45 per square yard) is an extremely low one and was only possible on account of having our equipment and organization here on the ground, this advantage making it impossible for other contractors to under bid us at the figures named. You can readily appreciate the fact that after the completion of our present work here and the removal of our equipment to other points, that the expense to a contractor moving in here and setting up equipment would necessitate a higher price than the figures now available. At the rate of \$1.45 per square yard for Gravel Bitulithic together with the prices named for curbing etc., the total cost for the street improvement for a 50 foot frontage lot, on a street paved 30 feet wide, would be about \$225.00 including necessary grading, curbing drainage and proposition of intersection. If you choose to take advantage of the Bonding Act you are allowed 10 years to pay for this (semi-annual payments at the rate of about \$2.00 per month and interest at 6 per cent.), while the improvement to your property together with comfort and healthy sanitary conditions are yours for all time as soon as the work is completed. If you are contemplating street improvements we respectfully suggest that now is the time to petition the City Council for same while the present low price is available. We will be glad to furnish blank petitions and any information or data we have in connection with street improvements at the present time at our office here in Pendleton. Respectfully, Warren Construction Co.

Clean Up Week. Philadelphia recently had a "Clean Up Week" and of its results the director in charge said: "We had twice as much advertising this year as last, and our clean-up campaign was just twice as effective. The success of the campaign is directly proportional to the amount of advertising we do. The only way to focus attention on our plan was to advertise. Without plenty of publicity the house-cleaning would have been spread over the whole year, and it would have been impossible to remove the rubbish in one week." He stated that the amount of dirt and rubbish removed, if piled in a city block, would tower 22 feet high.