OLYMPIC LEADER

VOL. 27 NO. 48 PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1 1911 PAGES 1 TO 8

Phelps Dry Goods Co.

agents for

Victor-Victrola

Talking Machines, Records and Needles

Victrola No. 6.....$25.00
Victrola No. 8..... 40.00
Victrola No. 9..... 50.00
Victrola No. 10..... 75.00
Victrola No. 11.....100.00
Victrola No. 14.....150.00
Victrola No. 16..... 200.00

A fine Christmas gifts for the whole family.

THE STROLLERS

First Number in the 1911-12 Lecture Course at Opera House Monday, Dec. 11th.

Superintendent J. M. Erickson of Jenkins High School of Chewelah, writes: "The Strollers Quartet entertained a crowded house here last night. Every number was just fine and the entire audience was very much pleased. It is certainly hard to tell which of the singers made the biggest hit. We trust that we will have the pleasure of hearing them again."

Reserved Seats for all numbers of the course may be selected next Monday, Dec. 7th. Three numbers; season ticket 1.50.

The Nailor Drug Store.
"The Quality Store."

A FULL LINE OF

Dennison's Crepe Paper, Lamp Shades

Poinsetta Outfits, Sealing Wax.

500 Score Cards and Pencils. Bridge Score Cards. Whist Score Cards. Fancy Paper Napkins.

We take pride in our Prescription Department.

The Nailor Drug Store
M. H. Nailor, Proprietor. *Phone 41*

LADY MACCABEES ENTERTAIN FRIENDS

Large Gathering of Guests to Enjoy Dancing and Cards. All Bent on Having Good Time.

A most delightful affair was the entertainment provided by the Lady Maccabees for their friends and guests on last Tuesday evening, at the opera house.

Each member of the order was privileged to invite four guests, so it was a large gathering that assembled, all bent on a good time and they surely had it. The hall was decorated very prettily in bunting and large Japanese lanterns. Progressive whist entertained until a late hour when most appetizing refreshments were served. Tables and chairs were then cleared away and dancing enjoyed to the excellent music provided by Miss Verna Wolverton. The moonlight waltz and the ladies tag waltz were especially enjoyable features.

The first ladies prize at cards was awarded Mrs. Callaman, the first gentleman's going to Clarence Gherke. The Lady Maccabees are noted as royal entertainers and this function proved the truth of this assertion.

Among the many pleasant social functions of the past few weeks, two of the prettiest were the bridge and five hundred parties given on Tuesday and Friday afternoons of last week, at which Mrs. Stovel was the charming hostess. From the dainty invitations, decorated with a miniature turkey in water colors, to the artistic house decorations and delicious luncheon, the Thanksgiving suggestion was most successfully carried out. Mrs. Walter Mack Clark held the highest score at bridge and was presented with a hand painted cup and saucer, Mrs. R. D Willson receiving the consolation. At the five hundred party Miss Lorna Smith received first prize, a hand painted plate, and Mrs. Hansen the consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Davis were initiated into the Eastern Star last Saturday evening; after the ceremony all enjoyed the pleasant social session and repast.

The Reading Club will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. Hugh Phelps having the program in charge.

Mrs. C. J. Farmer entertained the Book Club very pleasantly at their regular monthly meeting Monday afternoon.

Mrs. W. F. Delabarre will be hostess to the Five Hundred club Friday afternoon.

A LOGANBERRY MEETING

Those interested in Loganberry culture and the economic fruit drier, are asked to meet Saturday afternoon at the Commercial Club rooms at 2 o'clock, to consider the proposition more fully. The plans for the fruit drier will be on hand. Several of this section have signified their willingness to put in from one-half to three acres of this fruit with the assurance of a drier being put in to take care of the fruit. Mr. McDonald has signified his willingness to put in a drier if enough acreage is pledged to support same, or he is willing to allow the use of his plans for the construction of a drier if the growers wish to erect their own drier. The time is short, but be on hand Saturday.

THE SPELLING CONTESTS

County School Supt. McNutt designates Port Angeles, Dungeness, Sequim, Blyn, Port Crescent, Clallam Bay, Forks, Ozette, and Neah Bay as the districts in which spelling contests will be held for a "try out," the winners in these preliminary contests to participate in a spelling match for the county championship, to be followed later by a final match between the best spellers of this and Jefferson counties.

NEW FIRM ELECTRICIANS

M. Harrison, Jr., of Seattle, will open up an electrical supply house in the store room next the post office, as soon as it can be remodeled for his use, and will have in stock for the Christmas trade a line of the latest inventions in flat irons, toasters, electrical pads, lamps, and all household appliances. The new house will be known as the Angeles Electrical Supply Co.

MRS. M'NUTT'S TRIP A RECORD BREAKER

Visited Twenty-one Schools in West During Week Most People Were Hugging the Stove.

A great deal has been said about the capability of women to satisfactorily fill official positions of responsibility and more especially where physical endurance is required, but it has remained for our present school superintendent, Mrs. Ina McNutt, to demonstrate all that a woman can do in this line.

Leaving Angeles Saturday, Nov. 4th, Mrs. McNutt had hardly gotten well started into the West End when overtaken by the bad snow, hail and wind storm which visited us a short time ago. Most men would have turned back and waited for more favorable weather, but nothing daunted, Mrs. McNutt pushed forward thru the storm, traveling from school to school over trails and roads in deplorable condition, with fallen trees in many places, bridges washed out, and having to ford both Solduck and Hoh rivers thru high and swift water, making the complete round of twenty-one schools, several of which are a day's travel apart, thus creating a record and establishing a precedent for future superintendents.

Mrs. McNutt could have gone earlier in the fall, but thot it better to wait until this time, when all the schools are in session, thus saving the county the additional expense of an extra trip. She reports many new buildings well equipped and nearly all the schools in first class condition and all the teachers doing excellent work. All the schools of that section were visited with the exception of the Neah Bay school, which was closed on account of sickness.

Mrs. McNutt is rather modest about her experiences, and only indirectly have we been able to get an account thereof, but she spares no words in praising hospitable people of the West End. She says the women all proved first-class cooks, serving the best of everything for the table, while the homes are all comfortably and well furnished, which was rather a surprise as everything has to be packed in on horseback for many miles in most places.

As a souvenir of the trip Mrs. McNutt brought home a wild goose which she captured on the road between Clallam and Sappho — we do believe this is a fish story, but Mrs. McNutt did not state to us whether she had any salt along with her or not.

MAN DROWNED AT OLYMPIC POWER CO.'S PLANT

Albert Peterson, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has been working at the Aldwell canyon for some time past, was drowned Sunday last a short distance above the dam, where he was assisting in breaking a log jam. He had just cut thru a log one end of which rested on the shore, when the saw stuck. Walking out on the log to ease the strain, it snapped off and he was thrown into the water. The log rolled every time he attempted to catch hold of it and he finally attempted to make the shore, sinking in a moment or two. Life was extinct when the body was secured. He was a single man, about 30, and having a card in the Seattle lodge, the Brotherhood took charge of the body.

CHURCH NEEDS SUPPORT OF MEN OF THIS CHARACTER

The annual memorial service of the I.O.O.F., at the Congregational church Sunday, was attended by some forty members of that order and of the Rebekahs. Rev. Mr. Smith, taking as his text "Which of them think ye was neighbor," being the story of the Good Samaritan, brot out the excellent virtues of the organization, dwelling upon the great amount of good work done and pointing out the fact that all such organizations are founded upon Bible history and have for their underlying principles the teachings of Christ. Mr. Smith said the Church welcomes workers along this line and needs the support of men of this character. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarty sang a duet very pleasingly and the choir gave two excellent anthems.

A Christmas reminder every month in the year is what a subscription to some good magazine is. Order at once of Mrs. Jessie Webster.

FIRST NUMBER LECTURE COURSE

The Strollers, a Noted Quartette, will Be Here Monday, December 11. Are Big Success.

Professor Daggy, well known to Angeles people thru his work here as Institute instructor, speaks very highly of this quartette:

November 4, 1911.

Last night I heard the "Strollers" for the eleventh time, but nearly a year and a half has passed since I heard them. The audience was delighted; they were enthusiastic, and Mr. Post, the manager of the Seattle Y. M. C. A. Star Course of sixteen numbers, was radiant with joy. "They were great," he exclaimed. "This means a big success for our course. We have a house full of satisfied patrons." Surely the "Strollers" are proving more than ever the right to be called America's leading popular quartette.

(Signed) M. L. Daggy.

REPORTED MURDER BY INDIANS

Sheriff Gallagher, Attorney Ritchie and Game Warden Pike left Tuesday on the cannery launch for Pysht to enquire into the reported killing of a white fisherman there by the name of Charles Hiller. They found no trace of the body, but there was clothing by a campfire and two holes made by rifle balls in the beach. The news came to town Monday that Indians, or an Indian, had killed and buried the fisherman, and Bob Charles, an Indian, was taken from the steamer Whatcom and held pending the investigation.

NAVAL LODGE MEMORIAL SUNDAY

Wilson R. Gay of Seattle Will Give Address. Musical Program a Leading Feature.

Pursuant to their annual custom, the members of Naval Lodge will hold memorial services at the opera house Sunday afternoon, at 2:30.

THE PROGRAM

Overture, "Marcia,".....E. Chaine
Piano and Violin, Geo. Parks.
"Hour of Eleven,"... Bro. J. R. Gallagher
Duet, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee,"..... Goldbeck
Miss Sadie Robertson, Mrs. Minerva E. Troy.
Opening Ritualstic Exercises, Naval Lodge 353.
Roll Call, "Our Absent Brothers," Secretary of the Lodge.
Offertoire, Violin..... .....Peron
"Blessed is He who Cometh in the Name of the Lord,".....Gounod
Miss Robertson, Mrs. Troy. Geo. Parks.
Opening Ode.
Prayer.....Rev. Stephen Smith
Solo, "Only Tired,".....C. A. White
"Thanatopsis,"..... Bryant
Miss Angeline Ritchie.
Violin Solo, "Pilgrim of Love,"...Batiste
Geo. Parks.
Memorial Address, Bro. Wilson R. Gay, Seattle Lodge 92.
Solo, "The Lord is My Light,"...Allitsen
Miss Sadie R. Robertson.
Closing Ritualistic Exercises.
"Nearer My God to Thee,".....Audience
Benediction, ...Rev. Smith
Overture, "Marche Militaire,"...Schubert
Accompanist, Wm. Lange.

The Leader Department Store

After this week, our store will be turned into the Christmas store, the same as preceding years. We have led in prices and will do so this year. December 24th, one day before Christmas, is always the larger business day. This year that day comes on a Sunday and **our store will not be open.** We are like all other merchants, we want all the business we can get and we would be N. G. if this principle was not our aim, but we do not want the Sunday trader as we need the rest.

THE LEADER
DEPARTMENT STORE

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Spokane high school girls will limit cost of graduating gowns to $10 each.

The timber ouptut of Washington for the past year is estimated to be worth $54,750,000.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has declared against the initiative and referendum.

A free ship bill in congress may defeat the combine against an Atlantic-Pacific steamer line via the Panama canal.

John D. denies that he took any undue advantage of the Merritt brothers in securing title to vast mineral deposits in Michigan.

A gigantic smuggling plot has been revealed whereby hundreds of Chinese have been brought to Chicago and New York from Canada.

Governor West, of Oregon, has commuted the sentence of another murder, and asserts he will not allow capital punishment so long as he remains in office.

I. W. W. disturbers at Aberdeen, Wash., attempted to rescue some of their number from jail, but were routed by streams of water from the fire hose.

A Portland justice court decided that a willow plume is a necessity of life for a woman, and a dry goods house in that city is unable to enforce payment for the ornament.

A French newspaper correspondent with the Turks at Tripoli says that city is in a state of seige, and that the Italians have not made any material progress since the war started.

Los Angeles women hold the balance of power in the politics of that city.

Persia begs the powers to interfere and prevent the aggressions of Russia.

Alarm and distress increase in Seattle as the water supply rapidly disappears.

James J. Hill extolls the wonders of the Pacific Northwest at the Chicago Land show.

Millions will change hands in Los Angeles at the coming election if the Socialists are defeated.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Export basis: Bluestem, 83c; club, 80c; red Russian, 78c; valley, 80c; forty-fold, 81c.

Corn— Whole, $37; cracked, $38 ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $23 per ton; middlings, $31; shorts, $24; rolled barley, $35@36.

Oats—No. 1 white, $31@32 ton.

Hay—No. 1 Eastern Oregon timothy, $18@19; No. 1 valley, $15@17; alfalfa, $13@14; clover, $11@12; grain, $11@12.

Barley—Feed, $32.50@33 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Fresh Fruits—Pears, $1.25@1.60 per box; grapes, 50c@$1; cranberries, $11.50@12 per barrel.

Apples—Jonathans, $1.50@2.25 per box; Spitzenbergs, $1@2.50; Baldwin, 75c@$1.50; Red Cheek Pippin, $1.25@1.75; Northern Spy, $1.25@1.75; Winter Banana, $2@3; Bellflower, $1@1.25.

Potatoes — Buying prices: Burbanks, $90c@1.20 per hundred.

Onions—Buying prices, $1.15 sack.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c dozen; beans, 5@10c; cabbage, 1@1½c per pound; cauliflower, 50c@$1 per dozen; California, $4 per crate; garlic, 10@12c per pound; lettuce, 75c@80c per dozen; hothouse lettuce, $1.25 per box; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; sprouts, 8@9c; squash, 1½@1½c per pound; tomatoes, 50c@$1 per box; carrots, $1 per sack; turnips, $1; beets, $1; parsnips, $1.

Butter — Oregon creamery butter, solid pack, 37c; prints, extra; butter fat, 1c less than solid pack price.

Poultry—Hens, 10@12c; springs, 10@12c; ducks, young, 16@17c; geese, 11½@12c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, choice, 22½@24c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 50c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 8½@9c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12½@13c per pound.

Hops—1911 crop, 44@45c; olds, nominal.

Wool —Eastern Oregon, 9@16c per pound; valley, 15@17c; mohair, choice, 35@37c.

Cattle—Choice steers, $5.45@5.85; good, $5.30@4.45; fair, $5.15@5.30; choice cows, $4.50@4.85; fair, $4@4.25; common, $2.50@3.50; extra choice spayed heifers, $4.50@4.60; choice bulls, $4.25@4.50; good, $4@4.25; common, $2@2.50; choice calves, $7.25@7.50; good, $7@7.25; common, $4@5; choice stags, $4.50@4.75; good, $4.25@4.50.

Hogs—Choice light hogs, $6.75@6.85; good to choice hogs, $5.60@6.75; fair, $6.25@6.50; common, 5@6.25.

Sheep — Choice yearling wethers, coarse wool, $4@5; choice yearling wethers, east of mountains, $3.40@3.60; choice twos and threes, $3.20@3.35; choice lambs, $4.60@4.75; good, $4@4.25; valley lambs, $3.75@4; culls, $3@3.50.

JAIL SENTENCE HISSED.

Suffragette Leader Defiant When Sentenced to Prison.

London—The public sitting in Bow Street police court hissed openly and vigorously when the magistrate sentenced Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to 30 days in jail for her part in the suffragette riots. Mrs. Lawrence was charged with assulting the police and obstructing them in the performance of their duty. The testimony was that Mrs. Lawrence struck a policeman in the face twice and struggled for 15 minutes before she was overpowered and carried away.

Mrs. Lawrence declared that she struck the policeman because he was choking one of ther comrades.

Mrs. Lawrence made a statement in court, with reference to a poster produced in court, calling on women to assemble and "see fair play and protect women from being brutally victimized by the police in uniform and plain clothes, as they were on Black Friday, 1910, as the result of ill usage, one woman died and many were seriously injured.

"I am gald to state," she said, "that as the police in my vicinity were concerned, there was no repetition of the brutal usuage of women. I am inclined to think that what happened on the former occasion was done on the instructions of the government."

The others accused, almost without exception, took their sentences with indifference, choosing jail in preference to the payment of the fines.

COAL IS REQUIRED.

Navy Finds Other Fuel on Coast Is Insufficient.

Washington, D. C.—In his annual report, the secretary of the navy will say:

"During the past year the department has continued its efforts to ascertain whether there are steaming coals obtainable from mines on the Pacific Coast suitable for naval use, but so far efforts to obtain suitable coal have not met with success. Actual steaming tests aboard two armored cruisers of the same class have been made of six representative coals mined in the State of Washington and three kinds of coal mined in British Columbia. The coals tested were the best obtainable and were selected after an exhaustive inquiry regarding the kinds of coal most probably suited for naval needs.

"The department has directed a further test of Western coast coals, to be conducted when suitable supplies are available, and the work of selecting representative coals mined in British Columbia, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico is now being prosecuted.

"The department understands that the analyses of coals mined in Alaska indicate that coal exists there equal to the best coal mined. When Alaska is developed it is hoped that this coal may be available for use on the Pacific Coast."

TURKS HEM IN TRIPOLI.

Tables Turned on Italians, Who Are Now Beseiged.

Paris—That the town of Tripoli is virtually beseiged by Turks and that Homs is in no better situation is the opinion of the correspondent of the Temps, who has succeeded in joining the Ottoman forces near Zouagher. He telegraphs regarding the Turkish side of the war, under date of November 12, and says:

"It is certain that after a month and a half of war, after large expenditures and serious losses, the Italians are no farther advanced than on the day following their disembarkation. If the Turkish forces are inferior in number to the Italians, they make up in confidence. I expected to find disorder and discouragement. On the contrary, everywhere I met order, discipline and contentment.

"Patient and ready for everything, the Turk is accepting all without complaint. If he suffers he knows it is for the empire of Islam, while the Arab knows that if he dies, Paradise and Mohammed will be his."

The correspondent is unable to divulge the number or plans of the Turks, merely saying that their military attacks must await observation.

Motion Will Be Granted.

Washington, D. C.—Hearing on the motion to make permanent the injunctions of the Commerce court in the transcontinental rate cases will be held by the Court on Tuesday, December 5. The motion will be granted and a final decree will be entered by the court. All parties in interest will be notified officially of the hearing. It is regarded as deisrable by all parties that the injunctions be made permanent, in order that the constitutionality of the long and short haul provision may be placed before the Supreme court.

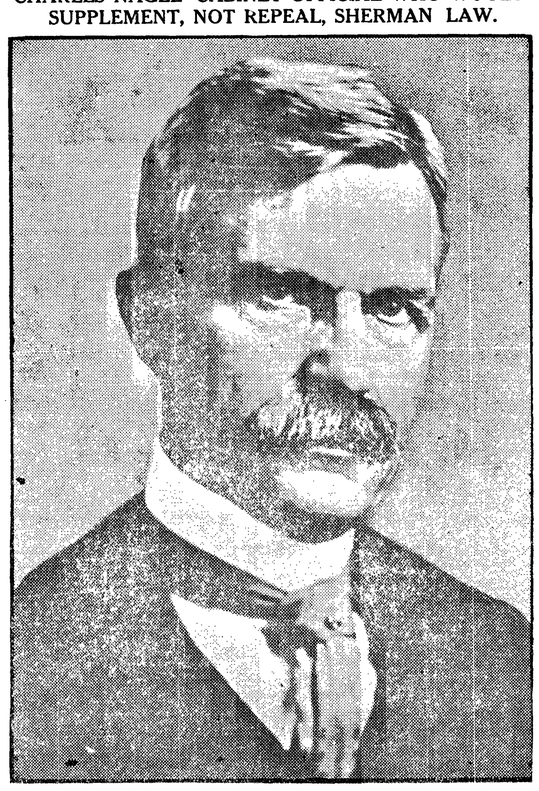
Packers' Stay Referred.

Washington, D. C.—Chief Justice White refused to grant a stay in the trail of the Chicago beef packers, but referred the attorneys making the application to the entire bench, declaring that the question was of too much importance for him to pass on individually. Attorney Miller announced that such an application to the entire court would be made at the first sitting December 4. The application will be for a "supersedeas."

Monarchist Attack Fails.

Lisbon—Advices from Montenegro says that a small group of monarchists, beleived to be the vanguard of the main body, has crossed the frontier and tried to capture that town but was repulsed.

CHARLES NAGEL CABINET OFFICIAL WHO WOULD SUPPLEMENT, NOT REPEAL, SHERMAN LAW.



CHINA ON VERGE OF WILD ANARCHY

Lawlessness Rampant and Reign of Terror Threatens.

Robber Bands Organize and Plunder —Both Sides in War Powerless to Check.

Washington, D. C.—Affairs in China apparently have reached such a point that neither the rebels nor the imperialists are able to check acts of lawlessness. Advices to the State department report that brigandage is on the increase in various parts of empire. Business is reported in a critical condition and finances in very bad shape.

Rear-Admiral Murdock, commandant of the American naval forces in China, reports that Nanking is cut off from communication with the outside world by railroad and telegraph and that the natives are leaving in disorder. All the missionaries except three are reported to have left Nanking for Wu Hu. There are no disorders in Che Foo, but many robberies have been committed in the vicniity.

Later advices from Nanking, where the decisive battle of the revolution is thought to be impending, are to the effect that all is in readiness on both sides. The naval officers report that it will be extremely difficult to protect foreign property inside the walls, because it is so widely scattered. The revolutionary forces are still concentrating.

They now hold all the territory in the vicinity of Nanking. The principal advance of the revolutionaries on Nanking is from the direction of Chin Kiang. The advance guard is made up of trained troops who are well equipped.

The imperial warships which were captured by the revolutionists, or surrendered voluntarily after the fighting at Hankow, are reported to be lying at Chin Kiang.

Minister Calhoun has grave doubts as to the stability of the new cabinet formed by Yuan Shi Kai. The arrival of Yuan Shi Kai in Pekin has done much to steady the situation, but the government is in need of financial help.

Big Wind Wafts Skipper.

New York—"Out of a comparatively smooth sea, without warning, came a big wind which lifted Captain Smiltneck up bodily and carried him the whole length of the bridge. He barely escaped being carried into the sea." This is the tale told by officers of the steamer Estonia, just in from Copenhagen. The hurricane struck the ship November 4, and reached such a velocity that the iron stanchions holding the weather cloth on the bridge were bent. Gigantic waves borke over the entire vessel.

Dangerous Rapids Won.

Grand Canyon, Ariz. — Tired and wet, but happy, Emory C. and Ellsworth Kolb arrived at their home Saturday after a 900-mile contest with the rapids of the Green and Colorado rivers, on their journey from Green River, Wyo., to the Gulf of California. The little boat in which they made the trip was in good condition. The Sockdolager section, supposed to be worst of the entire trip, was passed in safety.

Air Scouts Use Lights.

Washington, D. C.—Night scouting in aeroplanes equipped with searchlights has been tried for the first time at the army aviation school at College Park, Md. Successful surveys were made and, returning, the machines landed without the aid of watch fires.

TEXAS DRIVES OUT REBELS.

Mexican Plotters Against Madero Ordered Across Line.

Austin, Tex.—"All revolutionists in the vicinity of Laredo must leave within 48 hours," reads a specific order from Governor Colquitt, of Texas, to Adjutant General Hutchinson, who is at Laredo trying to cope with the situation there.

Federal authorities seized a quantity of ammunition and arms said to be a part of a store provided by persons who hoped to lead a revolt against the Madero government in Mexico. The officers were led to the cache by Juan Meriga soon after his arrest on a Federal indictment returned at the same time as the one against General Bernardino Reyes.

Meriga was formerly a Mexican cavalry captain. His arrest is the fifth in connection with the alleged revolutionary plot. General Reyes was arrested in San Antonio and three others said to be implicated were taken into custody at Laredo.

Meriga is said to have made a confession regarding the alleged revolutionary plot said to have been led by General Reyes. The officers say Meriga told them he had been engaged in storing horses, arms and ammunition, a considerable amount of which has already been sent into Mexico.

It was said by United States Marshal Brewster that other important developments were expected within a few days.

PRINCE PINES FOR HOME.

Heir to Baroda Throne Says American Girls Are "Too Cold."

Cambridge, Mass.—Jaisint Gaekwar, prince of Baroda, and heir apparent to the throne of that country and now a senior at Harvard, longs for the time that he can shake the dust of Ameirca from his heels and return to the lands of his nativity.

"I can't say that I admire your women, and you can say emphatically that I have no intention of taking an American bride home with me. I have found your girls too cold. They are over-fond of show and awfully affected."

Women Cannot Be Jurors.

Berkeley, Cal. — Women are not eligible for jury service in the local courts nor in any other in California, according to a ruling by Judge Robert Edgar, of the local justice court. Judge Edgar cited a decision of the California Supreme court to the effect that a woman should not be permitted to serve on a grand jury, and declared that the California civil code, which specifically defines a jury as a "body of men," would have to be amended by the legislature before it would be possible for women to perform duty.

3,000 to Run Big Farm.

Sacramento, Cal.—Morris Brook, of this city, has secured an option on a tract of 22,000 acres of foothill land in Glenn and Colusa counties for a colony of Russians that will include 3,000 persons. The land will be farmed as a whole if the deal is completed, and there will be no individual holdings. The colonists will farm it on a community plan, all living in a town that will be established by the management.

29,818 Flock to Coast.

Salt Lake City—Reports just compiled at the local offices of the Harriman lines show that 29,818 homeseekers were carried to the Pacific Coast over the Harriman roads from September 15 to October 15 this year. Of this number, 15,320 passed through the Ogden gateway, 9,929 were carried via El Paso, 8689 via Los Angeles and 3,701 via Portland.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

WOMAN WINS PRIZE.

North Yakima Apples Awarded $500 at New York Show.

North Yakima — "Other people could have as good luck as I, for the soil is here, the conditions are right, and the Yakima Valley country is the greatest in the world to raise not only fruit of all kinds, but other farm products are obtainable in abundance and are raised with very little effort."

This statement was made by Mrs. Ella D. Rowland, of Zillah section of the Yakima valley, who, on November 4, at the New York Land show was awarded the first prize, $500 in gold, for the best 25-box display any variety, grown anywhere. Mrs. Rowland's apples, Winesaps, scored 982 5-6 points out of a possible 1,000. While her exhibit competed with not only the finest samples from all other districts of the Yakima fruit valley, there were samples of the best produced in many other sections of the country.

"There is an abundance of just as good land all through the valley as this I have, and just as good results can be gained from it with any sort of care of orchards," said Mrs. Rowlands.

"My husband and I came here 18 years ago from Kansas," she said. "We raised hops while our young orchards were growing and as soon as they were along far enough we abandoned the hops.

"We paid $40 an acre for the ranch on which my three orchards are growing. The one bearing the prize-winning apples is on just a little higher ground, and is considered by fruit raisers in this section to be an ideal orchard. Its elevation is about 800 feet.

"Really, I feel that I am a sort of a novice at the business of fruit raising, as I have given the ranch my direct attention only since the death of my husband, E. M. Rowland, last June.

"Yes, I am happy over my luck," smiled Mrs. Rowland. "It was more than I had expected, for we had to make the pack in such a hurry that I had no idea that I would win any prize at all."

HOLD HOPS FOR HIGH PRICE.

Yakima Growers Make Few Sales at Present Figures.

North Yakima—With the English crop out of the hands of the growers and a promise of higher prices for what is left on the Pacific Coast, holders of the few lots of hops left in the Yakima valley are waiting for still higher prices and few sales have been made this week.

McNeff Borthers have closed their option on 4,000 pounds at 40 cents from the Moxee company, and bought 70 bales from Paul Lindahl at the same price. Robert Livesey bought two lots aggregating 377 bales at 40 cents.

In spite of the fact that 40 cents can be obtained now for hops, and that several growers are holding for still better figures, several contracts for future delivery have been made at 15 and 20 cents a pound. Louis Britton signed a contract to furnish Robert Livesey with 12,000 pounds of hops a year for the the next five years at 15 cents a pound, and also a contract for 200 bales a year for the next three years at 20 cents a pound.

Silver Cup for Best Potatoes.

Okanogan—With the object of stimulating interest in potato growing in the Okanogan valley William N. Mears, president of the Boston and Washington Apple Orchard association, announces that his company will offer a silver cup for the best potatoes grown by school children in the valley next season. In addition to this it will probably be arranged to put up a purse of $100 to be given as prizes. Providing rail transportation is assured, Mr. Mears proposes to plant a large acreage of potatoes.

Asks Work on Palouse Project.

Pasco—In closing his letter of November 11 to Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, Governor M. E. Hays says: "I trust you will not consider me impertinent, but I assure you that I am going to camp in your department until this work is taken up," and in letters to people interested in the Palouse project Governor Hay has stated that he can be counted upon as doing all in his power to urge the prosecution of this work.

Potatoes to Be Dug in Spring.

Husum—A new feature in potato planting was adopted during the summer by several ranchers in this vicinity, that will not place that commodity on the market until next spring. Potatoes of a late variety were planted about July 1 and allowed to remain in the ground to the growing limit. They will be dug in the spring, when, it is believed, they will command a high price.

Sells Prize Clarkston Poultry.

Clarkston—M. W. Gorrell, one of the foremost poultry breeders of this section and a well known winner at northwest shows has disposed of his entire flock of prize-winning Buff Leghorns to Reuben Doege. Mr. Gorrell expects to continue to breed Buff Plymouth Rocks.

TAX LEVY HIGH.

3.19 Mills Could Be Cut Off Washington Tolls.

Olympia — For the year 1911 the Washington tax levy would be only 2.11 mills instead of 5.30 mills if the state board of equalization used the actual instead of the assessed valuation as the basis for fixing the levy. This is shown by figures compiled by Secretary Koors, of the state tax commission, who announces that the aggregate value of all property in Washington as shown by the returns from the assessors totals $2,393,350,074.

In place of fixing the tax levy on this basis, the board of equalization used the amount returned by the assessors, or $955,125,934.

Washington has now passed the two and a quarter billion mark and as a result the state has steadily cut its rate of levy for state purposes and expects to make another clip next year. The tables compiled by Secretary Koors show that in place of using the total value of the property in Washington only 39.98 per cent is used for taxation purposes. This is the average for the state, so that where the levy is shown, the actual rate of taxation is something less than two-fifths of the figures given.

Taken by counties and figuring on the actual instead of the assessed valuation, the tax levy for state purposes is found to range from 1.8 mills in Franklin county, to 2.28 mills in Ferry county, due to high or low valuations. The table by counties follows:

	Values	Total tax
Adams	$ 52,896,367	2.16
Asotin	10,621,127	2.11
Benton	36,443,629	2.00
Chehalis	79,730,146	2.05
Chelan	32,413,936	2.19
Clallam	22,701'337	2.11
Clark	38,881,345	2.06
Columbia	18,416,825	2.14
Cowlitz	31,086,035	2.01
Douglas	24,438,615	2.11
Ferry	6,068,045	2.28
Franklin	29,524,891	1.80
Garfield	11,757,782	2.11
Grant	38,196,804	2.04
Island	3,412,220	2.11
Jefferson	17,869,166	2.11
King	590,770,691	2.13
Kitsap	14,606,526	2.11
Kittitas	45,302,704	2.08
Klickitat	29,706,649	2.03
Lewis	51,439,521	2.11
Lincoln	60,279,925	2.12
Mason	13,834,342	2.13
Okanogan	18,524,536	2.09
Pacific	33,850,973	2.08
Pend d'Oreille	16,436,083	1.92
Pierce	215,272,807	2.15
San Juan	4,357,428	2.11
Skagit	46,286,640	2.02
Skamania	11,456,314	2.26
Snohomish	94,489,725	2.13
Spokane	323,213,401	2.10
Stevens	26,880,229	2.04
Thurston	28,995,044	2.12
Wahkiakum	4,816,583	2.11
Walla Walla	67,699,623	2.15
Whatcom	68,653,315	2.13
Whitman	89,641,044	2.22
Yakima	87,762,764	2.12
Total	$2,393,350,074	Avg. 2.11

OIL AT PALOUSE.

Eastern Expert Believes District Promises Big Yields.

Palouse—C. R. Simms was in Palouse in the interests of an Ohio oil company. He was attracted to Palouse by oil indications observed here at many times and in many places. He spent several days investigating the oil seepage along the banks of the Palouse river. At one point in the city limits oil can be plainly seen oozing from the river bank. Mr. Simms has visited many oil fields in the United States and Mexico, and says he firmly believes that enough oil can be taken from the Palouse country to supply a portion of the United States for many years. He has been in the employ of the Standard Oil company for 22 years.

The object of the company is to lease tracts in several localities and sink wells. They desire to have at least three leases, and if they can obtain these he proposes to begin the work the first of the year. If three desirable locations can be obtained three shafts will be sunk, meaning an investment of $50,000 in this locality.

Palouse Farmers Plowing.

Pullman — Farmers are no longer complaining of lack of moisture in the ground. Rains and snow have wet the soil to a depth sufficient to allow plowing and to insure sufficient moisture to keep the grain growing. The roads are muddy and in bad condition. The weather is mild. South of here, near the Snake river, where the drainage is better and the soil lighter, farmers are plowing and the soil is said to be in splendid condition. In western and southern Whitman county plowing is the order.

Blowing Dust Cuts Wheat.

Connell—The wind has been blowing a gale for the past two days, and clouds of dust have filled the air. The tumble weeds and thistles have been blowing badly, and in some places the roads are drifted full as high as the fences. The wheat on the light spots is damaged, especially the small and late sown grain, and in quite a number of places the wheat has been cut off at the top of the ground by the drifting sand.

Sell Poultry at Reardan.

Reardan—The market is being flooded here with poultry, principally chickens, the price being forced below that of beef or pork. The Conrad Schorman company, butchers, shipped six barrels of dressed fowls to Spokane. Turkeys are retailing at 25 cents a pound.

Soundings for Big Dam.

Leavenworth— Manager Rothert, of the Washington Steel & Iron company, is at work with a number of men making soundings and taking measurements for the big concrete dam which they expect to start building in the near future.

SAVING MONEY

Perhaps more than any other known virtue, develops character.

The boy having once formed the habit of saving finds it so attractive that when a man he saves naturally.

Try having a bank account and see what opportunities come your way.

$1 will make the start at this bank.

Bank of Clallam County

Port Angeles, Washington
Established April, 1895.

Thos. T. Aldwell
Established 1890.
Rooms 10 & 10a Aldwell Blk.

See him for

Real Estate
Surety Bonds
Fire Insurance
Time Investments
All Information
Cheerfully Given

Special care given property of non-residents

Thos. T. Aldwell
Established 1890.

WEEKS ABSTRACT Co.

Our Patent Card System Assures Information accurate and up to The Hour

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

Order from us for
QUICK, COMPETENT SERVICE
All the Records are in Our Office

BLUE PRINTS and MAPS

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Harness & Saddlery SHOP

A complete line of

Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, All the different kinds Collars Harness Repairs and Various Trimmings

Repairing of all kinds neatly done and given Prompt Attention

Wm. Brandt, Prop.
By the CITY SCALES

The Fitzgerald Market

Opposite Hotel Angeles.

The Old Reliable Market

Good meats, low prices, square dealing.
Your patronage solicited.

James Fitzgerald

McKee & LaFlower
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and Embalmers
Phones: LaFlower 108; McKee 105
LADY ATTENDANTS

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Champions the Anti-Trust Statute but Suggests New Remedies. Recommends a Commission.

Not Repeal or Amendment, but Supplemental Legislation Needed—The Tobacco Trust Decision an Effective One—Federal Incorporation Recommended and a Federal Corporation Commission Proposed—The Test of "Reasonableness."

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-trust Law—The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change In the Rule of Decision, Merely In Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations" and in the second declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restraint of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect that of being reasonable, and this without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions has emasculated it. This is obviously unfair. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which in order that it shall be enforceable at all it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at comman law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts, but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy In Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly, and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust. The main company was the American Tobacco company, a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old), readjusted capital $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company (new), capital $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new), capital $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company (old), capital $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000 and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is also the British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible, but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants, who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit and the new companies who are made parties are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring farreaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change

Continued on page 8.

HIS JOB WAS SHAKY.

So Callahan Put a Couple of Nails In to Hold It Down.

This interesting narrative was revealed in a conversation between the conductor and another railway employee in the early morning hours the other day on a Smith street car:

"Is Callahan on the road yet?"

"Sure. He's got a steady run on No. 82,944."

"But I thought he got into trouble."

"He did. He struck a butcher's wagon some time ago."

"That's bad."

"Divvel a bit Callahan thinks so."

"And why?"

"You know when a motorman hits anything and it is his fault he has to pay for it, don't you?"

"Sure, the company takes a dollar a week out of his envelope until it is paid up."

"Right you are. Well, a cold winter is coming on, and Callahan thought it was time to hit something. So he hit a butcher's wagon."

"Make me wise, will you?"

"It's this way. Ever since he has been here Callahan has been shaky about holding his job. One day he did $10 worth of damage to the back of an undertaker's wagon, smashed a glass or something like that."

"Yes."

"He was told he would have to pay a dollar a week until the damage was made good."

"Sure."

"'Well,' said Callahan to himself, 'that makes me job good for ten more weeks anyway. They'll never discharge me while I be owing them money.'"

"Sure not."

"When he had all but $2 paid on the undertaker's wagon Callahan accidentally struck a pie wagon and damaged it $10 worth. That made his job sure through the summer. He had the pie wagon business almost settled when he began to think about the winter coming on and how men would be laid off after the summer rush, so he waited for a good chance and swatted the butcher's wagon."

"How much was the damage?"

"Fifty dollars. Callahan's sure of his job now for a year."—Brooklyn Times

Hardest to Raise.

Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York on the occasion of his recent record flight. Mr. Atwood's eloquent reply to a toast on aviation terminated neatly with these words: "The aeroplane has come at last, but it was a long time coming. We can imagine necessity, the mother of invention, looking up at a sky all criss crossed with flying machines and then saying, with a shake of her old head and a contented smile, 'Of all my children the aeroplane has been the hardest to raise.'"

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

In the Superior court of the state of Washington, for Clallam county.

J. P. Christensen, plaintiff,
vs.
J. R. Peterson,

and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinfter described real property, defendants

The State of Washington to J. R. Peterson, and all persons unknown if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described:

You and each of you are hereby notified that J. P. Christensen is the holder of certificate of delinquency numbered 2410, issued on the 7th day of September, 1907, by the county of Clallam, state of Washington, for the amount of Four and 95-100 ($4.95) Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the years 1905 and 1906, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon, upon real property assessed to you and of which you are the owners or reputed owners, situated in said county, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The E½ SE SW SW¼, Section No. nine (9) in Township No. thirty (30), north of Range No six (6) W. W. M.

and upon which he has paid taxes assessed against said property as follows:

Year's Tax	Date Paid	Receipt No.	Amt.
1907	June 1, 1908	3360	$1.90
1908	June 2, 1909	3681	$1.65
1909	June 1, 1910	4105	2.15
1910	June 1, 1911	3649	1.80

Total amount of taxes paid since date of certificate of delinquency, $6.50.

all of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum; and you are further notified that he will apply to the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said county, for a judgment foreclosing his lien against the property hereinbefore mentioned, and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the the date of the first publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said certificate of delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the land and premises hereinbefore mentioned. Date of first publication Dec. 8th, 1911.

Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned.

COCHRAN & THORP,
Plaintiff's attorneys.

P. O. Address, Port Angeles, County of Clallam, State of Washington

GATE CITY MACHINE CO.

We repair all kinds of machinery, pumps, bicycles, automobles, lawn mowers, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

We also carry a full line of shafting, auto supplies, electric light globes, wires and batteries.

Motor Boat repairing a specialty

MILL SUPPLIES

We are in a position to do all your repairing, and furnish all necessary supplies at short notice. Bring in your orders during the winter, while we have ample time, thereby avoiding the spring rush, and being in readiness when the time comes. Bear in mind that we repair everything.

Let us show you how to save 25 per cent on your fuel bill.

SAWS GUMMED AND FILED

GATE CITY MACHINE COMPANY

LEWIS LEVY

Real Estate Broker

City Property
Timber Lands
Ranches

Summer Homes on Scenic Lake Crescent

Cor. Front and Laurel,
Port Angeles, Wash.

WHEN IN SEATTLE
Stop At
HOTEL NORTHERN

best Rooms in City. Private Baths.
Hot and Cold Water. Phones.
$25,000 just expended in improvements.
Free Buss. Central Location.
Rates 75c and upward.

Mrs. M E. Troy

Instructions in China Decorations and Water Colors and Oil.
Conventional and Naturalistic work a specialty

Orders Executed

Front St. near Johnson & Bork

TIN SHOP

All kinds of Sheet Metal and Repair Work.

A. B. MITCHELL

Chas. F. Morey
Successor to Morey & Wright

Horse Shoeing and Wagon Repairing
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HALL & CO.

contractors of

Concrete & Cement Work

Phone 65 Port Angeles

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Champions the Anti-Trust Statute but Suggests New Remedies. Recommends a Commission.

From page 7.

in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust, with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement For Repeal of the Anti-trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness In the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can in such a case hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed, Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection, and indeed I can see decided advantages, in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy and on the other hand to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage earners, employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally in the industrial combinations called 'trusts' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets—in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that, while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business. * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections has been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts In Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree. But did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one man power could not have been a healthful influence in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

Averting a Calamity.

An American woman traveling in England stopped one day at a little country house. Chatting with the visitor, the woman of the house told of her difficulty in getting along and of an experience she had had with a boarder.

"The first morning this man stopped here," she said, "he began to eat boiled eggs very greedily. Egg after egg he ate—three, four, five, six—and it was only the yolk of them that he swallowed; the white he didn't bother with, at all.

"When he dug his spoon into the seventh egg my temper got the better of me, and I said in a severe tone:

"'Don't you ever eat the white of the egg, sir?'

"'Surely not, my woman,' he answered 'The yolk is the bird; the white is the feathers. Would you have me make a bolster of myself?'"

Measure For Measure.

Give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.
Give of the friendship that all men crave
And your friends will be many and true.
Give love and love to your life will flow.
A strength in your utmost need.
Have faith and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.
Give truth and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet,
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

What the Type Said.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was one of a group of newspaper men who during a convention of that fraternity were one afternoon talking of typographical errors. Said he: "While I've heard of a great many funny typographical breaks in my time, about the oddest and most humorous transposition of types that ever came to my observation was that in a New York paper some years ago. The paper used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. Imagine the glee with which its readers found the captions changed one morning, a long list of respectable names being set forth under the marine head, 'Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday.'"

Very Thoughtful of Him.

A young gentleman who lives somewhere west of Euclid village and a bit east of the square has always been noted for his good breeding, and, though as a college student he has sometimes been a trifle worse for late hours, he has never forgotten his code.

A few weeks ago he made a determined effort to enter a dwelling which he firmly believed to be his own. He was met at the door by an angry man in pajamas, who told him that he had made a grievous mistake and, furthermore, requested him not to make so much noise, because his (the householder's) wife was very ill. Our friend made abject and ample apologies and departed. His own home eluded him again, however, and in a few minutes he was knocking at the same door. The worried man in pajamas again descended.

"I told you before that this is my house!" he shouted angrily. "And I told you that my wife is ill. What do you mean by coming back here?"

"I rememb'r perf'ly what you told me about your sick house an' your own dear wife," answered the wayfarer solemnly, even tearfully. "And I couldn't sleep thinkin' about 'em. I came back to ask if they are better."

Scotch Consolation.

A story is told of a canny Scot who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each overindulgence John habitually took to bed and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see oor John. He's rale bad."

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply:

"Humph! Tell'm he needna be feart for that. He'll never see'm!"

A Lost Joke.

Mark Twain and Chauncey M. Depew once made a trip from Europe on the same liner. One evening after dinner it was suggested that the diners while away the early evening in speechmaking. When Twain's turn arrived he arose and delivered a characteristic address. When the senator was called upon to speak, however, he made an evasion.

"It was understood," he said, "that Mr. Clemens and I should write out speeches and prepare in advance for just such an occasion as this; also that he should exchange manuscripts. We have done so, but I regret that I have mislaid Mr. Clemens' manuscript and that I have forgotten his speech."

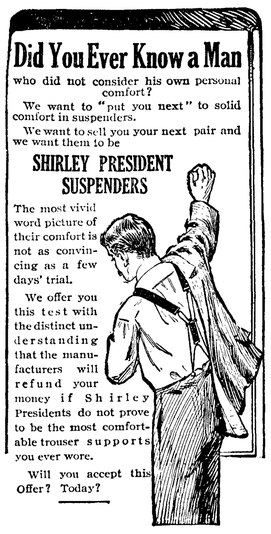
The audience laughed heartily at the joke as Depew sat down.

While strolling about the deck the following morning Mark Twain was stopped by an Englishman, who said to him rather confidentially:

"I have always heard that Senator Depew was a remarkably clever fellow, but really what wretched drivel of his it was you were compelled to recite last night."

THE BEST
IN
MEN'S WEAR

It is our business policy to offer only such goods as we know will give you entire satisfaction and make you a regular customer. If our goods fail in any particular you should give us a chance to adjust your complaint.



Shirts Collars Cuffs

The stock we show is the perfection of fit and finish. Materials, cut, style, and comfort leave nothing to be desired.

Gloves, Hats Neckwear

The new goods deserve your careful inspection. Come in and let us show you the latest touch of New York Style.

Kirschberg Clothing Co.
The Home of Good Goods

CHINA LILIES

Plant them now in a bowl of water and they will blossom for Christmas and New Years.

CHINA SILKS

Fans, Fancy Articles of all kinds. Carved Wood and Japan Toilet, Hdkf and Glove Boxes. Ivory Ornaments and Sea Shells.

TEA SETS, VASES, FINE

Decorated China. We pack safely so it can be sent anywhere. See our window. Always glad to show our goods.

CHINESE BAZAAR, Ling Toy, Mgr.

Through Tickets

The O-W. R. & N. - Union Pacific System has for years encouraged the purchase of Through Railroad Sleeping Car and Steamship Tickets.

The advantages of this arrangement are many. It enables the thorough checking of baggage. Baggage may be checked from your residence if desired, thus relieving you of all worry and responsibility in that direction, and when you arrive at your destination your baggage is waiting for you. Again, holding thorough railroad and sleeping car tickets insures you against difficulties in securing accommodations at at distant point.

There are other advantages in buying through tickets and you are invited to call on or write any of our representatives for information, fares and tickets to any point in

America, Europe or the Orient

O-W., R. & N.
(Line of the Shasta Limited.)

O. S. L. AND UNION PACIFIC

Seattle Ticket Office
716 Second Ave.
Phones: Main 932; Ind. 1995.

Passenger Station, Jackson St.
at Fourth and Fifth Aves.
Phones: Main 7378, Ind. 2623.

Phones, Shop 241 Res. 132

AUGUST SWANSON
Blacksmith Shop

Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Vehicles
Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing and General Repairing

JACK HAS HOUSE BUILT IN A DAY

Misfortunes Have Their Bright Side; One Learns How Many Friends He Has and Who They Are.

Last Saturday afternoon about four o'clock Jack Long had the misfortune to lose his house by fire, and also all the contents except the piano and sewing machine were lost. Mr. Long lost all his account books and about $75 in cash. Sunday morning about forty or more men appeared on the scene. Logs were hauled, the sawmill was running with full crew and carpenters were at work and by night the foundation and frame of a house 24x40 was well started. By the middle of the week it will be finished as there is a crowd of willing hands there every day at work.

Tuesday, a goodly number of ladies met at Mrs. George Brackett's and tied comforters for Mrs. Long, and others helped with other sewing as the family had only the clothes on their backs.

The business men responded to the call for help, some giving cash and others gave doors and windows, shingles, and many other things that were needed. The people of Sequim are very generous in time of need.

Sequim is to have an Odd Fellows lodge on Sequim. There will be a meeting at the McDonold hall the 27th and all members of that order are invited to attend The wishes and hopes of a good many are to be realized.

Mrs. LeRoy G. Wilber left for Seattle Wednesday to have her eyes attended to and get her glasses changed.

John Potter, who sold his personal property and left Sequim a few months ago, is back. John thinks Sequim is good enough for him.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The Senior class are thinking of working up the play "Cupid of Vassar," to take the place of their regular parts on the Philomathea program. The play has a cast of thirteen characters, just suiting the number of members in the class. Readings of the parts will be given by the pupils to determine assignments.

Mr. Gilmore will entertain the Senior English class at home, Friday evening, December 15th.

Arrangements have been made to have the Senior class pictures for the Annual taken separately of each individual in the class.

Many organizations in Southern California which were of a purely social nature before the recent election have now become civic associations in which members are to be instructed in regard to public affairs. One in Hollywood and one in Venice were started as soon as the election returns were in, and others are preparing to make just such a change. If there have been doubts as to the interest women would show in government if they secured the ballot, they have been dissipated by the hundreds upon hundreds of women who have not only already registered, but have become interested in a careful study of the political situation at home and abroad.

The monster lumber cargo combine proposition has struck a snag. Attorney General Wickersham declines to pass on its legality, claiming that he has no authority to pass on the legal phases of the proposed merger.

Rebels are in complete control of Nanking. The Imperialists did not resist. Destitution prevails, but the railroad service has been resumed.

The nineteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress convened in Chicago Tuesday in a five days' meeting.

Devil fish eighteen feet across caught in Discovery bay last week.

COAL FOR SALE AT WHARF

Davis & Woods have a big supply of good coal at Morse Dock. It is thoroughly washed and is free from rock and slate. Cheaper than wood; inquire at the dock for prices.

THE TOWNSEND GAME

Long on Basket Ball but Woefully Short on Common Decency.

Friday evening of last week the manager of the A. A. A. Basket Ball team received word from Townsend asking him if he could arrange to send his team down Saturday, to play in place of the U. of W. team which had been advertised to play and could not fill the engagement. The Angeles team were all out of practice but as a favor to Townsend, they wired they would play them. They left on the 2:30 boat Saturday afternoon and were met in Townsend by the manager, who escorted them to the hotel Not another member of the Townsend team showed up and the boys wended their way to the opera house along about 8 o'clock

When the Townsend team appeared upon the scene they immediately took the floor and the game was called at their pleasure.

As expected the Townsend team proved its superiority with Andrews at center, a bright star. Flint, the man Townsend expected to star was held to three baskets by the brilliant work of Paul Farmer, as was Roberts by MacKechnie.

Immediately after the game the Townsend boys left the hall, the manager urging the Angeles boys to hurry or take their clothes over to the hotel and dress as he had a girl waiting for him and could not wait around all night to lock up the hall."

As usual, no entertainment of any kind was provided for the visiting team, not even common courtesy was shown them as they did not see the Townsend boys again after the game.

Whenever the Townsend team has come to Angeles a dance or some kind of entertainment has been provided, the last time I think it was a chicken dinner. Angeles thinks it is about time Townsend showed a little more hospitality, as well as courtesy, especially when a team goes there as a special favor.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. M. B. Phillips pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m., C. E. Fulmer, Supt. Preaching service 11 a. m. Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Preaching service 7:30 p. m. Prayer service Thursday at 7:30. You are cordially invited to attend these services.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighth St., between Oak and Laurel. First reader, Mrs. M. A. Lewis. Services 11 a. m.; Sunday School 12 a. m.; Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

First Congregational Church, Rev. Stephen Smith pastor. Morning service at 11:00, evening service at 7:30. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6;30 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Ev. Luth. Church.—Until further notice there will be service on the 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month from 11:00 to 12:00 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday; classes in German and English from 10:00 to 11:00 o'clock.

The Port Angeles Commercial Club's handsome new triple deck showcase is now ready for exhibits, and the people of the entire county are asked to assist in placing an exhibit therein. Each exhibit will be neatly labeled with the name of the grower and the place of growth. Send in your exhibits.

A farewell dinner party was given aboard the Snohomish Sunday to Lieut. Grey and wife, who left Monday for their new station in Massachusetts. Lieut. Jack, who takes Lieut. Gray's place, expects to bring his family to Angeles in the spring.

In silver ware we have the best in solid, hollow and plated. See our casseroles, chafing dishes and bean pots. Aren't they beauties. P.J.

Myrrah Stiles will celebrate her birthday anniversary Saturday by entertaining a party of her little friends.

Special cakes and candies for special occasions. Special prices in quantity lots, at Eckley's.

Mrs. Munson and Mrs. Ward of Dungeness were Angeles visitors Wednesday.

Mantel lamp burners at Fulmer's Studio. The latest and best.

THE CITY ELECTION

The city election Tuesday resulted in the election of the entire Citizen's ticket by good majorities. There was more or less apathy, but an analysis of the vote shows that the Socialists were out in full force, evidently hoping that at least one or more of their candidates might squeeze in through lack of interest of voters generally. Of a total registration of nearly eleven hundred only about seven hundred voted.

In the sixth ward the Socialist vote was about three to one for the Citizens' ticket. The vote as a whole follows:

Mayor, Mead, 361; Gray, 241
Treasurer, Graves, 394; Rogers, 204
Attorney, Stewart, 377.
Clerk, Shields, 424; Layman, 170
Councilmen:
At Large, Myers, 365; Fleming, 232
2nd Ward, Fisher, 86; Dale, 25
4th Ward, Elliott, 89; Smith, 25
5th Ward, Stiles, 70; Garber, 43

Fisher and Stiles are the only new officials elect.

LINCOLN HEIGHTS NOTES

Mrs. Mary Mason was hostess to the W. L. C. Dec. 1st. Twenty-two members present. We enjoyed the pleasure of welcoming another new member, Mrs. Hattie Thompson. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell gave us an account of her summer at the lakes, of her trip to the hot springs and of the beauties of the place, that we all wished we could enjoy the same. Mrs. Minnie Richardson read a sketch written by the Princess Louise of Saxony, of her own life, which was interesting but sad. Mrs Hattie Sullivan read an amusing parody on Fidelity.

A number of Thanksgiving reunions were held in this vicinity. The most commendable of which was at Charles A. Filion's. While the wo men were occupied in the kitchen, the men were equally busy papering in the rooms. They set a precedent worthy of imitation. In the getting up of dinners, the women usually enjoy (?) more than "equal rights."

The election was a quiet one. Not a full vote, but the women were generally as much interested as the men. In many instances husband and wife came and went together. If there was a baby in the family it was brought along, therefore not neglected. If the wife did lose half hour from her duties, it was more than made up by the husband losing much less than on many former occasions. The men deserve commendation as there was no tobacco smoke in the hall during the thirteen hours it was occupied. It was just as the women believed it would be. They had confidence and won.

THE CITY NEWS

There was a double wedding at the M. E. Parsonage Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, when Rev. Phillips united in the holy bonds of wedlock Henry W. Maybee and Susie M. Machenheimer; Bert A. Joslin and Louise E. Machenheimer. The Olympic-Leader joins with their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes.

Our Socialist friends are looking forward with pleasure to a course of five lectures to be given here this winter under the direction of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, which includes the best Socialist lecturers in the United States. The first lecture will be given January 8th, by Eugene Wood.

The Elk's entertained Tuesday evening in the opera house with a dance, which was largely attended. The decorations for the memorial service were left undisturbed in the hall for this occasion and were very attractive. Eyeryone had a good time and danced till the "wee small hours."

The entertainment given by Miss Lillian Whitman in the opera house Wednesday evening under the auspices of the W. L. C. was very pleasing and entertaining and deserved a much better house. The W. L. C. entertainments have always drawn a crowded house, so this was a great disappointment.

A POETIC VERSION

On dark and dreaded mending day
No terrors are for me,
My family all,
Both large and small,
Wear "Holeproof Hosiery."
At Kirschberg's.

About People of Local Interest

Buy him a pair of dress Gloves, a pretty Tie in a Christmas box, or a pair of Silk Hose. Neither one will cost you much, and either one will make a useful present that is easy to mail and will make a nice Christmas remembrance. S. J. Lutz & Co. Where you get a square deal.

Mr. Bailey, the efficient pharmacist at the Nailor Drug Store, went up to Seattle Monday to purchase a fine line of holiday goods. He expects to bring back an excellent stock of books to add to their present display.

Had you noticed how Port Angeles is filling up? There is scarcely a house or "shack" in town vacant, and more new homes are at present in course of construction in the city than at any time within two years.

Mrs. Goldwater has many pretty and usefnl articles to help you out with your Christmas shopping. Silk petticoats, dainty flannelette patterns for kimonas and wrappers and a large assortment of handkerchiefs of all kinds.

Women will never know how to vote as long as they remain home and mend stockings. A purchase of Holeproof Hosiery is the first step towards women suffrage. For sale at Kirschberg's.

C. L. Baker & Co. have decided to close out their stock of Ranges by Jan. 1st REGARDLESS OF COST. If you want a range, come and see them before you buy.

State Senator Lincoln Davis, Seattle, was an arrival Monday for a trip to the Olympic Power Co.'s plant, and also into the woods.

The latest styles in shopping bags, music rolls, and a variety of leather goods of all kinds suitable for Chrismas gifts at Mathewson's.

A Christmas reminder every month in the year is what a subscription to some good magazine is. Order at once of Mrs. Jessie Webster.

R. G. Gilmore, principal of the High school, will entertain the senior class at his home next Friday evening, December 15th.

Half of a Christmas gift is in its dainty wrappings. Nailor's have a large assortment of everything you need in this line.

Suspenders in boxes, 50c to $1.50; a fine present for him. Easy to mail, and always fits, at S. J. Lutz & Co. Where you get a square deal.

Mr. Marlin Alexander of LaConner, a former resident of Angeles, has been here renewing old acquaintances the past week.

What nicer gift for a lady than a piece of cut glass? Nailor's are closing our their stock at one-fourth reduction.

You won't need to go to Seattle to do your Christmas shopping this year. Just take a look at P. J.'s window.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Godfrey of Sequim ate Thanksgiving turkey with the latter's parents in this city last week.

You can find just what you want in dainty hand-made Christmas gifts at the Hat Shop. See their window display.

Fresh home made candies, rich and pure. Big assortment for Christmas. Come early and avoid the rush. Eckley's.

Dean LaQ. Fletcher came down from Port Townsend Monday to look after his property interests here.

Christmas is only a few days away, so kindly get your orders for china in without delay. Mrs. Troy.

W. S. Brown of Sequim was a brief caller at this print shop when visiting the county hub Wednesday.

Expert horse shoer at Morey's Blacksmith Shop, First and Oak streets, opposite City Hall.

Postmaster E. E. Fisher went to Olympia Monday, returning Wednesday.

See Baker & Co. for dishes and glassware. They have in a fine new stock.

Al Eacrett was a county seat visitor from Myrtle Monday.

Christmas seals, tags and cards of all kinds at Mathewson's.

Fred Ward of Dungeness is here on business.

George Sands was here from Sequim Wednesday.

Martin Raun went up to Seattle Tuesday.

E. W. Merrill & Co.

COOKERY BAGS

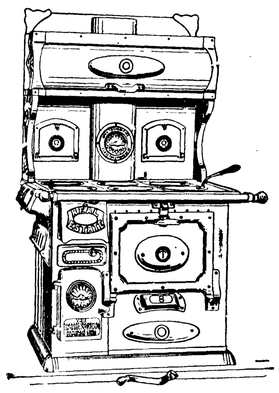
MADE OF PAPER

Prepare the food and put directly into bag without any dishes.
The bag retains all the juices and natural flavor.
NO ODORS IN HOUSE
No mingling of flavors in oven.

Atmore's Mincemeat

There is none better at any price.
This is mincemeat season. Try a ten cent package to see how good it is

E. W. Merrill & Co.



A splendid line of the Best Steel Ranges, everyone guaranteed to give satisfaction. "The Real Estate" is hard to beat.

Heaters of all Kinds

now on display, including the Noxall, the Mascot, and the Riva

The Radium

a combination wood and coal burner, is highly recommended

CHRISTOPHERSON & LELAND

Christmas Supplies

Only sixteen days more in which to do your Christmas shopping. Come in and let us help you with some suggestions.

Fancy boxes of stationery, an extra fine line of books, toilet articles, unbreakable doll heads, games and a good assortment of leather goods.
See our display window.

Mathewson's Drug Store

PHONE 28

THE BOY SCOUTS A SPLENDID ORDER

Formation of a Troop Here Would Be Just the Thing for the Boys. Effect on Future Citizenship Impossible to Estimate.

With the perfection, last week, of the organization in Port Angeles of the Angeles Boys Club, and with the understanding that sometime within the near future a troop shall be formed and affiliation effected with the Boy Scouts of America, a word on that subject at this time might be interesting.

The Boy Scouts of America is a noble organization, and will do much toward the elevation, morally and physically, of the youth of our land. No one but those who have witnessed the scene of the boys going through the tests for the tenderfoot degree, and, later, with uplifted hands give the scout oath, can realize what it means to those boys as they solemnly repeat from memory the following: "On my honor, I will do my best: 1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; 2. To help other people at all times; 3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." And then repeat the twelve planks of the Scout law, as follows: 1. A scout is trustworthy. 2. A scout is loyal. 3. A scout is helpful. 4. A scout is friendly. 5. A scout is courteous. 6. A scout is kind. 7. A scout is obedient. 8. A scout is cheerful. 9. A scout is thrifty. 10. A scout is brave. 11. A scout is clean. 12. A scout is reverent.

Altho organized only six years ago there are already over 300,000 Boy Scouts.

The reasons for this wild-fire spread over the country are not hard to find. Boys in the adolescent period love to be doing something, especially in the open air. Then too, they are imbued with the "gang" spirit. They are always forming "clubs" of some kind much to their detriment often unless guided by an older person. The Boy Scout movement supplies an opportunity to band together, it takes them out into the woods and fields where they optain first hand knowledge of Nature, it makes play of their work, and unconsciously develops them into good and useful citizens.

The tests for all degrees and honors of scout hood are so arranged as to secure the all-around development of the boy. In addition to the requirements for a tenderfoot, which have been already mentioned, a second class scout must be able to track half a mile in twenty-five minutes; run a mile in twelve minutes at Scout's pace; give satisfactory evidence of an elementary knowledge of first aid and bandaging, also of signaling by the semaphore, Morse, or Meyer alphabet. He must be able to use a knife or hatchet, cook in the open, know the sixteen principal points of the compass, and have earned and deposited at least one dollar in a public bank.

The requirements to become a first-class scout are even more exacting. The scout must be equal to a fifty yard swim and a fourteen mile hike; have advanced knowledge of first aid and signaling; be able to make and read correctly road maps; be a good judge of distances, heights and weights; give proof of trained powers of observation in animal and plant life; enlist a tenderfoot he himself has trained; and have earned and and deposited in a public bank at least two dollars.

In addition to these requirements, special honor badges are awarded for proficiency along fifty or more different lines, so that each boy can specialize in whatever appeals to him most.

The scout's motto is "Be Prepared," and it is with this idea uppermost in his mind at all times that he goes about his daily tasks and pleasures. He is ever on the alert to do someone a good turn; thus the good he does to others reflects back upon himself "a hundred fold." No boy can honestly attempt to perform his duties as a boy scout without becoming a better member of society. It is impossible to estimate the effect on the citizenship life of to-morrow of the attempt on the part of hundreds of thousands of boys to live up to such teachings as the following, taken from the official Handbook:

"A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do a good turn to somebody every day.

He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless.

He obeys his parents, scout master, patrol leader and all other constituted authorities.

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

He may give his services for pay but must not receive tips for courtesies and good turns.

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the right against the coaxing of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

He keeps clean in body and in thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

W.C.T.U. Will Have Law Enforced

Published by request of local W. C. T. U.

It is understood that the mothers of the local Union propose to see that the following Act of the Legislature is complied with in Port Angeles.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. That section 193 of an Act entitled, "An act relating to crimes and punishments and the rights and custody of persons accused or convicted of crime, and repealing certain acts," approved March 22, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 193. Keepers of Concert Saloons, etc.

Every person who—

(1) Shall admit to or allow to remain in any concert saloon, or in any place owned, kept, or managed by him where intoxicating liquors are sold, given away or disposed of, except a restaurant or dining room, any person under the age of twenty-one years; or,

(2) Shall admit to or allow to remain in any dance house, public pool or billiard hall, or in any place of entertainment injurious to health or morals, owned, kept or managed by him, any person under the age of twenty-one years; or,

(3) Shall suffer or permit any person to play any game of skill or chance, in any such place, or in any place adjacent thereto, or to be or remain therein, or to admit or allow to remain in any reputed house of prostitution or assignation, or in any place where opium, or any preparation thereof, is smoked, or where any narcotic drug is used, any person under the age of twenty-one years; or,

(4) Shall sell or give, or permit to be sold, or given to any person under the age of twenty-one years any intoxicating liquor, cigar, cigarette, cigarette paper or wrapper, or tobacco in any form; or,

(5) Shall sell, or give, or permit to be sold or given to any person under the age of eighteen years, any revolver, pistol, or toy pistol;

Shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

It shall be no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the person acted, or was believed by the defendant to act, as agent or representative of another.

Any person under the age of twenty-one years who shall purchase, or shall have in his or her possession, any intoxicating liquor, cigar, cigarette, cigarette paper or wrapper, or tobacco in any form, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. That section 284, chapter 249, Session Laws, 1909, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed by the Senate February 28, 1911.

Passed by the House March 3, 1911.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1911.

The penalty of a misdemeanor as defined in the Criminal Code, passed by the legislature in 1909, is imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than $250.

The penalty for gross misdemeanor is imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or a fine of not more than $1,000 or both.

[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

Conditions found on the averag are most favorable for egg production, and the cost per dozen has been found to be approximately 8 cents.

The champion wolfhound of Ireland, a species almost extinct, was sold the other day to a New York fancier for $7,500. He was a titled foreigner and came high.

The fellow who comes along with a proposition in which you are to make a wad without working is engaged in this very game, and it is safe to set the dog on him.

While a fifteen pound gobbler of last spring's hatch makes a fine centerpiece for the Thanksgiving table, it is hard to beat an eight or nine pound hen turkey of the same age.

Land irrigated by the several government projects produced last year $20,000,000 worth of stuff, and it is estimated that the increase in land values due to this irrigation approximates $105,000,000.

The chances of many a promising calf are often greatly decreased through lack of just the right care during the first few months. Once let a youngster get the skinny, pot belly look and it's a hard matter to get rid of it.

On American cattle markets a prime steer fetches the highest price. In England a prime heifer is most sought for local market consumption, the contention of the island butcher being that the flesh of a heifer is finer grained and that the carcass dresses with less waste.

A good housewife that the dispatches told of the other day thought her flock of chickens were afflicted with blind staggers, but a little investigation made clear the fact that they were drunk from eating some fermented crab apple sauce which she had thrown into the yard a short time before.

While rich land is necessary to the production of bumper crops of corn, another condition equally important is that the land shall produce a perfect stand. On rich soils capable of producing 100 bushels of corn per acre an average of between three and four kernels seems to give a maximum yield.

Dr. Evans of Chicago, recognized as one of the best health authorities in the United States, gives from 60 to 70 degrees F. as the temperature at which the home should be kept during the winter months. In too many cases the thermometer stands above 75 degrees most of the time, a condition that greatly increases the likelihood of taking cold when the inmates of the house go outdoors.

A great point in favor of the Rural New Yorker as a potato for late field use is the remarkable trait it seems to possess of developing a crop in late summer and early fall following periods of drought calculated to discourage every growing thing. In a number of instances that have come under the writer's attention practically the entire growth of tubers of this variety was made after the middle of August.

The remarkable radish stories that have appeared frequently in many country papers are understood when it is known that this giant radish is not of home origin, but was introduced from Japan some four years ago. It is called the Sakurijama radish and sometimes attains a weight of thirty or forty pounds and the size of a water bucket. It is most edible when about half grown. The Japs often boil it as we do turnips or cabbage.

A rather interesting discussion has been started in some of the dairy papers of the country on the relative influence of the dam and sire upon the butter fat production of their female offspring. One writer contends that a cow from a low test dam follows almost invariably the low per cent tendency of her dam. If there is anything in this claim it puts in rather ridiculous light the claims that have been made in the past as to the merit of dairy sires in improving the butter capacity of their offspring.

Some idea of the age of the old world in which we live may be gathered from the fact, now pretty generally accepted by those having any knowledge of geology, that in the beginning the surface of the earth was solid rock. What we now call soil is a combination of this decomposed rock plus the decayed vegetable matter produced during thousands and thousands of years. In this interesting process of soil formation glaciers, frost, rain, sunshine and even the wind have had an important part.

For those who have had no experience with bees it is a good idea—as with a number of other enterprises—to take the work up on a modest scale. Under these conditions experience is got at a minimum cost.

In sections where beets are grown as a stock ration care should be taken to see that they are not fed after being frozen and later thawed out. Some chemical change takes place in the freezing process that develops an active poison.

It is quite important that the pupils in town and country schools should be given instruction by competent teachers. It is even more important during the time spent in the schoolroom they should have enough fresh air to properly oxidize their blood. It is uphill business trying to "lead out" the mind when the air a child breathes is laden with carbonic acid gas.

Latest estimates put the potato crop of the whole country at about 10 per cent less than that of last season, which was 340,000,000 bushels. When the drought was at its worst in midsummer the outlook for the crop was discouraging, but the rains that came after the 1st of August caused fields that gave no prospect of a crop to produce yields of from 150 to 350 bushels per acre.

It is seldom advisable to plant young fruit trees among those that are mature or to set an entirely new orchard where an old one has stood. It is more than likely that the soil of such old site will be pretty thoroughly exhausted along the line of the elements which the young trees will need in growth and fruit production. On this account a new site should be chosen whenever possible.

The Hindu, a type seldom seen in central and eastern states, is much in evidence on the Pacific slope from southern California to Puget sound, there being in the neighborhood of 10,000 of these turbaned Asiatics in the territory mentioned. The majority of them are employed in railroad construction and other contract work, but not a few find employment out on the ranches. While they have no acquaintance with agriculture, they learn quickly and are willing to work for a small wage.

Because they have been wasting thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of poor seeds there has been established for the benefit of Missouri farmers in connection with the agricultural college at Columbia a seed testing laboratory in which the United States department of agriculture is cooperating. Any farmer of the state having seeds which he wants tested for either purity or germinating power can have them inspected free of charge by sending a few ounces to the seed testing laboratory.

Some experiments that have been conducted by the biological survey at Washington seem to show that sparrows stick very closely to one area and that because of this habit it is possible to rid a locality of them by trapping or poisoning them. While exterminating them it is worth remembering that, while it takes quite a good many of them, the little chaps make an excellent pie. To kill them grain should be scattered in a long strip in a spot which they frequent and a dose of fine bird shot fired along the row when the bunch is busy feeding.

An orchardist living in Missouri has found the following plan excellent for keeping apples during the winter in small quantities where the outdoor temperature is not severe. He digs a pit large enough to cover the end of the barrel and gradually sloping to a few inches. Put in another way, he makes the excavation large enough to receive just half the barrel, with the top just above the ground. He puts as many apples in the barrel as it will hold without them rolling out, tacks slats over the top so as to permit ventilation and packs earth and straw well up around the barrel.

If the country boy enjoys one privilege over the lad in town that both he and his parents should be profoundly thankful for it is that he is quite largely removed from the temptation to form the cigarette habit through not coming in contact with the detestable sharks who seek to increase their income by selling "stinkers" to small boys in violation of law. If there is any proposition on the face of the earth that is hopeless it is a half baked kid who acquires this habit. He might about as well be knocked on the head and buried at once, for he'll soon become dead to everything that's worth while.

There is probably no class of animals in the great corn belt that make easier or quicker money for the man who raises them than hogs, yet no class of animals receive such scant attention in the matter of the housing and accommodations furnished them. The outcome of this carelessness is that there is hardly a locality where any attempt is made at raising hogs in which more money is not lost in a season through the death of little pigs than warm and dry quarters would cost. Not only should the hog house be warm and dry, but it should be so built that the sunshine will have access to it during a part of the day, while it is equally important that it should be well ventilated. There are no two factors that have so much to do with the health of farm animals as sunshine and fresh air, and yet in many cases little advantage is taken

A CONVINCING FEEDING TEST.

The Oklahoma experiment station completed a hog feeding test not long ago that should have a practical value for hog raisers. Three pens of five pigs each were arranged. The first pen was fed cornmeal only, the second cornmeal and tankage in the proportion of seven to one, while the third pen was fed cornmeal and tankage at the ratio of eleven to one. In each case the pigs were fed all they would eat. In the feeding period, which lasted forty-five days, it was found that pen No. 1 consumed 1,386 pounds of meal, 630 pounds of cornmeal being required to make 100 pounds of pork. Lot No. 2 consumed 1,855 pounds of cornmeal and 265 pounds of tankage, or a total of 2,121 pounds of feed. In this case it took but 367 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of pork. With lot No. 3 the total amount of feed consumed was 2,026 pounds, a trifle less than in lot No. 2, but the pigs made a slightly larger average gain, only 344 pounds of feed being needed to produce 100 pounds of pork.

THE FOOL WITH THE GUN.

Many a farmer gets the reputation of being stingy and unaccommodating for posting "No Hunting" signs on his place when the truth of the matter is quite likely that he has been compelled to do this to protect his animals in pastures and feed lots. If there is any fool that needs tying up in his own back yard it is the chap in city or country who shoulders a gun, takes a hike to the nearest wood lot and who seems incapable of distinguishing a cottontail from a 1,200 pound cow or a gray squirrel from a nanny goat. At any rate, these larger quadrupeds are killed frequently by these hunters, and it matters little whether it is due to ignorance, carelessness or intent so far as the loss which the owner has to stand is concerned. If men and boys will not exercise good horse sense when out on such hunting jaunts the only other thing to do is to warn them off and if they persist in trespassing to prosecute them.

STINKING SMUT.

The plant disease known as stinking smut is responsible for an annual loss to the wheat crop of about $11,000,000. The disease ruins the wheat for flourmaking. The germs of the smut are on the grain at the time of sowing, and it develops as the grain grows and ripens. A simple preventive of the trouble is a treatment of the seed with a formalin solution, using one pint of the chemical to about forty gallons of water. The seed wheat should be spread out to a depth of four or five inches on the barn or granary floor, sprinkled with the solution, then shoveled into a pile and covered with gunny sacking and allowed to remain for five or six hours, at the end of which time the fumes will have penetrated the pile and killed all germs. The same solution is also used in preventing the development of other grain smuts and scab in potatoes.

SEEDLESS APPLE AGAIN.

A newspaper dispatch under a Reno (Nev.) headline states that an apple tree on a fruit ranch in Modoc county, in northeastern California, bears seedless and coreless apples, the placenta being forced out of the apple during the process of growth, the withered stamens and pistils being visible on the exterior of the mature apple. This particular "find" has been hailed as something brand new, the owner taking samples of the fruit to Burbank for the purpose of having him propagate it. Some seven or eight years ago considerable interest was aroused in connection with a seedless apple, but in this case there was a solid string at the center of the apple. While freaks of the above kind are interesting in a way, they have little to commend them for one who would produce apples in a commercial way.

DIHYDROXYSTEARIC ACID.

Investigations conducted for some time past by expert soil chemists in the department of agriculture at Washington have brought to light the interesting fact that a large influence tending to make soils unproductive is that they contain dihydroxystearic acid. In samples of soils taken from unproductive fields in eighteen states this acid was found. This new theory seems to make clear why some soils, apparently fat and rich, do not produce the crops one would expect. The presence of this acid in the soil is supposed to come from mold, to be connected with soil fungi and to be the result of improper oxidation. The difficulty is overcome by drainage, which dries the soil and increases the amount of air it contains, and by the application of lime, which neutralizes its acid tendency.

THE REAL THING.

We of America talk of crop failures, but it is figurative—a mere shadow of the real thing. However, they have crop failures in China that are terribly real. A friend's sister who is located in the city of Nanking, China, not far from the seacoast on the Yangtze river, writes that in some provinces of the empire there have been complete crop failures for two seasons owing to excessive rain and terrible floods. So awful have the resulting conditions been that the starving thousands have not only eaten leaves and bark from the trees, but men have sold their wives and children for food, while on the market human flesh has retailed at so much per pound.

F. E. Trigg

Free While They Last

A Photographic Mirror with with every Portrait Order that amounts to $5 or more. This offer limited to the small number of Mirrors on hand.

FIRST COME-FIRST SERVED

Fulmer's Studio

WE ARE SURPRISED that many neglect the most simple requisite for getting along on a life's smooth and even reel, namely deposit your money with

Citizens National Bank

Port Angeles, Washington.

THE Magazine that makes Fact more fascinating than Fiction

"WRITTEN SO YOU CAN UNDERSTAND IT"

A GREAT Continued Story of the World's Progress which you may begin reading at any time, and which will hold your interest forever, is running in

Popular Mechanics Magazine

Are you reading it? Two millions of your neighbors are, and it is the favorite magazine in thousands of the best American homes. It appeals to all classes—old and young—men and women—those who know and those who want to know.

250 PAGES EACH MONTH 300 PICTURES 200 ARTICLES OF GENERAL INTEREST

The "Shop Notes" Department (20 pages) gives easy ways to do things—how to make useful articles for home and shop, repairs, etc. "Amateur Mechanics" (10 pages) tells how to make Mission furniture, wireless outfits, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.

$1.50 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 15 CENTS

Ask your Newsdealer to show you one or WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY TODAY

POPULAR MECHANICS CO.
320 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

Angeles Steam Laundry

James Wooley, Prop.

Let us do your work. We do it right

C. E. FULMER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone - - L. 74

WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO.
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS
COLOR CUTS
DENVER, COLO.