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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

A CENTURY AND A HALF.
"How the world do move!"

Stop a little while tomorrow in your celebration of the birthday of this country's first president and consider the amazing progress that our nation has made, industrially, socially, politically, in the century and a half from Washington's time to ours.

Progress is a comparative thing. Simplicity was the feature of Washington's day as complexity is of ours, simplicity in government as well as in industry. Where our forefathers worked singly, we work in large groups, and so it has come about where our forefathers governed themselves singly we have found it necessary to govern ourselves through the means of larger organizations.

We sometimes forget these things.

Spokane has officially said good bye to the bunny hug, the turkey trot, the grizzly bear and the rest of 'em. What are our young people going to do to amuse themselves? Monkey around?

LISTER'S FIRST VETO.

Whatever doubts any individuals in Washington had as to whether Ernest Lister, governor, would do what Ernest Lister, gubernatorial candidate, said he would, were dispersed last Friday when Ernest Lister, governor, transmitted to the legislature his veto of the appropriation of \$300,000 for the Cheney normal school.

For, if that veto means nothing else, it does mean that Governor Lister intends to do what he promised the people of Washington he would do, in his remarkable campaign. It may be a somewhat new experience for the voters of Washington to encounter, but inasmuch as they are being treated to the novelty of a Democratic governor, we take it they will not kick when an official does what he said he was going to do when he was appealing to them for their support.

One paragraph in the veto message is particularly significant, inasmuch as it nails down the means whereby Eastern Washington solons obtained the passage of the appropriation originally and the only means whereby they can obtain its second passage: the trading of votes. This is what the governor said:

"The responsibility is now upon your shoulders, and I sincerely hope that in the future consideration each member will consider it strictly upon its merits and the matter of influence or trade of votes will not enter into its consideration."

We hope so, too, but we doubt it.

We might suggest to the legislature that they haven't yet appropriated any pension for indigent, abused, decrepit, mentally unbalanced, debt-ridden, unnecessary, unfortunate and long-suffering country editors.

TRADING VOTES.

As long as the people of the United States persist in their wisdom in maintaining the present unwieldy, unnecessary, undemocratic, politically unwholesome legislative system, so long its components, the legislators, will trade votes to get something for their constituency.

You may rail against it all you please but you might just as well expend your energies in butting your head against a stone wall. So long as one legislators says to another: "You give me this and I'll give you that," votes will be traded and nobody on the face of the earth can change it under the present system.

Every legislator comes to Olympia with one idea in his head: to get something for his district. If there is anything left after that, he does not care if it goes to the benefit of the rest of the state, but he proposes to see that his district is appeased first. Congress is run on the same principle, or rather, lack of principle.

How can we eliminate it? That may be impossible, but it most certainly can be mitigated to a great degree by cutting the membership of both houses in two at least—and there is no inconsiderable argument in favor of an assembly consisting of a single house—and by electing most of the members at large, with no qualms of conscience regarding a district two

niles square or less. Vote-trading probably would go on then, for human nature would be the same and will remain the same until such methods have been persistently repudiated for years, but it would not exist in such an alarming extent as at present.

Now principle plays a call boy's role in the enactment of laws. Wherever principle interferes with another legislator's desire and said solon adopts the perquisites of a mule, principle tades away and its quondam bearer gives his brother's bidding. Some day we presume—in fact, we hope—principle will play a more predominating part in our legislation, but it never will so long as we have 96 representative and 47 senators.

Today is the last day for the introduction of bills in the Thirteenth legislature. "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

Legislatures are great developers. Some solons don't know much when they come here.

HANDLE GRAIN IN BULK

Inland Empire Farmers Refuse to Contract for Jute Bags.

As suggested by Governor Ernest Lister in his inaugural message, the possibility that the farmers of Eastern Washington will handle grain in bulk in increasing quantities hereafter, thereby depleting the value of the state jute plant at the Walla Walla penitentiary is becoming a reality, according to reports from Pullman, Wash.

The farmers of that section are preparing to build grain tanks or granaries on their farms and it is certain that a large portion of the grain to be harvested there next fall will be handled in bulk. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union which has a big membership in the grain belt of the Inland Empire, is taking the lead in the agitation for bulk grain and will erect a number of large elevators before wheat hauling begins next fall. The farmers are refusing to contract for grain bags and declare they will handle their grain in bulk this year.

LISTER HINTS AT ACCOUNT JUGGLING

(Continued from page 1.)

member of the Hay administration who suggested it was informed that the state's new executive would not countenance such methods and that if expenses had been charged to the wrong fund, it was the retiring administration's place to straighten out its own accounts.

Governor Lister promptly resented the insinuations of the auditor's department by making the following statement:

"Immediately on assuming office I called on the auditor's department for a statement showing the condition of the funds of the executive department and state mansion. This statement indicated that there was but \$21.69 in the maintenance fund for the executive mansion and since that time there has been some bills presented that were contracted prior to my assuming office on January 15th.

"In the consideration of the different funds we have a right to presume that a statement made by the state auditor's department is correct and we worked upon this theory. We are now informed that the confusion has arisen over a mere matter of bookkeeping and that the bills properly chargeable against the fund for furnishings and improvements were charged against the maintenance fund.

"Possibly a great many of the items regarding which there has been criticism might easily be corrected in the minds of some public officials in indicating that the trouble was mere bookkeeping. For instance the fact that the board of control furnished to the legislature an official report covering only 23 months while the law states positively that their report must cover 24 months might be charged to mere bookkeeping.

"Also the fact that there was payment of what was properly a deficiency from funds of the state reformatory for a period other than that for which the funds were appropriated.

"Also the delivery over to a new administration of an incomplete Temple of Justice, for the proper completion of which an additional appropriation far in excess of the original appropriation will have to be made.

"All of these might properly be referred to as matters of mere bookkeeping. In the meantime, however, the state must pay the bills and it would appear to me that if the accounting system is such that entries can be changed from one fund to another and referred to, when such a change is made, as a mere matter of bookkeeping, the state would be better protected by dispensing with the services of such employees and getting in the place competent accountants who will be able at all times to make a statement, about the correctness of which there can be no question."

MARK EWALD TELLS

(Continued from page 1.)

I rather think that distance applies more to the Puyallup Valley where the soil is very rich and loamy, which is conducive to a rank growth rather to our own shot clay soil, where the growth is not so prolific. Some of our local growers seem to think that 8 feet between plants is not too close and I also know that in Oregon a great many of the plants are set from 8 to 10 feet apart.

It is a known fact that the roots of the loganberry spread over a large area and if set too close soon become over crowded. If I were setting out plants I would plant them at least 12 or 14 feet apart on the alternate plan which gives the plant plenty of room to spread.

The following which is an excellent article is taken from a lecture by Professor J. H. Stahl of the Western Washington Experiment Station, and if carefully read and studied will be of great benefit to those setting out raspberries and blackberries as well as loganberries as the soil cultivation of the different berries is exactly the same.

"A rich loam gives the maximum growth but a sandy loam will produce good crops if the subsoil will hold moisture. A clay subsoil is preferable to a gravelly one as it holds moisture better. Good drainage, however, is very essential in any subsoil.

"Preparation of the soil must be thorough before planting. In most of our good berry soil the rows should be about 8 feet apart and the plants not closer than 16 feet apart in the row. This will require about 340 plants per acre. The plants should be set alternately so that each plant is opposite the interval between plants of each adjacent row. If the rectangular system of planting is used instead of the alternative or diagonal, the roots soon become crowded. Set the plants with the crown one and one half to two inches deep.

"The canes of the plants should be trained on a wire trellis. A good trellis is made by setting a row of posts 20 to 25 feet apart, nailing a two-by-four cross piece two feet and one four feet in height on each post. These cross pieces should be about 16 inches in length so that the canes can have ample spread. Cross pieces of lath or similar wood should be fastened to the wires at intervals of 18 to 24 inches and the canes trained serpentine fashion above and below these cross alanes. Most growers train the new canes on the lower wires and the bearing canes on the upper. As soon as the old canes are removed the young ones are raised to the upper wires.

"Usually logans and phenomenals need little pruning. From four to six canes should be allowed to develop and all surplus canes removed. As soon as the crop is picked out cut the old canes, clean up the field and burn the trash.

"Cultivation should be thorough and often. The depth of plowing will depend upon the soil and the root growth. The roots near the plants will usually be close to the surface and plowing or cultivation should be very shallow, while midway between the rows cultivation can be deeper. Weeds should not be allowed to grow in the field until the crop is practically matured."

Klickitat County Division Killed.

The proposed new county of White Salmon was quickly put out of business this week by the lower house. The bill creating the new county from a part of Klickitat had been passed by the senate with only one dissenting vote, but the house, after a brilliant speech by Representative N. B. Brooks, voted to indefinitely postpone the bill. Brooks, who is the humorist of the house, had the members holding their sides during his entire talk, and when he concluded was presented by Speaker Howard Taylor with a bouquet of carnations, which had been standing on the speaker's desk, amidst the applause of the members and the galleries.

Opens Fight on Cheney Normal.

Governor Lister opened the Cheney normal fight this week by calling a meeting of all Democratic senators and representatives. The governor said he understood attempts were being made by friends of Cheney to "bluff and trade" to gain support for their bill.

"I don't want to use any such tactics myself and I don't want you to be intimidated by them," said Lister. "If I wanted to I could go upstairs and make enough trades to insure the veto being sustained, but I won't make a trade while I am in office."

The meeting was called after Walla Walla representatives, who are Democrats, reported that they had been approached by a Spokane senator who threatened to kill all Walla Walla road appropriation money unless they voted for the bill.

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that we have received a car load of new Wall Paper—spring patterns of 1913 and also a big car load of Matting Rugs, Linoleum and Carpets. The prices are right.

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POET OF SIERRAS DIES

Joaquin Miller Succumbs After Long Illness in California Home.

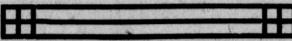
OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 18.—Telegrams of sympathy from all over the world poured in here today on the widow of Joaquin Miller, the famed "Poet of the Sierras," who died late yesterday at his home in the hills overlooking this city. The widow and his only child, Miss Juanita, are prostrated over the poet's death.

Miller knew that he was near death. Just before the end he tried to move from his couch, but the effort proved fruitless. Turning to his aged wife, he whispered: "I love you Abbie. I love you. Abbie. Goodbye."

The next words, which were his last, were scarcely audible.

"I can't live," he said. "I am dying. Oh, take me away, ye angels. Take me away. I hear ye."

Miller's death was directly due to diabetes and hardening of the arteries.



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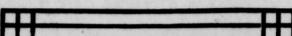
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NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF FINAL ACCOUNT AND PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for the County of Thurston.

In re the Estate of Thomas Terry Langridge, Deceased. Notice of Settlement of Final Account and Petition for Distribution.

Notice is hereby given that the administratrix herein has filed her final account and also her petition for distribution, and that the court has set Monday, the 24th day of March, 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and the court room of the court house of Thurston county, at Olympia, Washington, as the time and place for hearing the said petition and settlement of the said final account.

Notice is further given that the said administratrix sets forth in her said petition for distribution that she herself and Ellen Grace Langridge, and every other person interested in the said estate be and appear before the said court at the said time and place, if they have any objections against the said final account and petition for distribution and offer the same.

By order of the superior court. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 18th day of February, 1913. [Seal] D. G. PARKER, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of Thurston County, Washington.

DON'T KNOW THEY HAVE APPENDICITIS.

Many Olympia people who have chronic appendicitis, which is not very painful have doctored for years for gas on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. Sawyer & Filley states if these people will try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka the German appendicitis remedy, they will be surprised at the QUICK benefits. A SINGLE DOSE relieves these troubles INSTANTLY. Also recommended by Druggist Hewitt of Tumwater. (Advertisement.)

Miss Myrtle Mardon will teach for the remainder of the year in the East Union school near Rainier. She has been substituting in the Olympia schools for the last few months.

In the cavalry troop which will act as body guard for Vice President-elect Thomas R. Marshall in the inaugural parade at Washington March 4 will be an Olympia boy, Walter Draham, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Draham, who is attending Culver Military academy, Culver, Ind.