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WHEN CLEANING
YOUR HOUSE

Some Suggestions For Making
This Annual Event as Easy and
Effective as Possible.

HOUSECLEANING time varies
in different localities. The
sensible housewife waits un-
til the weather is settled. If
the work is done systematically its la-
bor will be lessened.

Closets should be cleaned first and
rubbish thrown away. Wash the
shelves. Pour boiling water over a
pint of salt and when it is dissolved
pour the solution into the crevices to
keep out insects. When cold it will
harden. Paint cracks with turpentine.

Bureau drawers also should be
cleaned out. Boxes and trunks should
be overhauled and useless things
thrown away.

The attic should be overhauled some
pleasant day. The cellar also should
have its turn.

After the closets are cleaned take
down draperies and curtains. Wash
such as may be laundered and dust the
others thoroughly.

Beds should be taken apart and
cleaned. Air the clothes and clean
springs and mattresses thoroughly.
Wash such covers as you can. Wash
the parts of the beds with turpentine
and paint the crevices with turpentine. If
you do this insects will not trouble you.

Kitchen chimneys require sweeping
three or four times a year, the others
according to how much they are used.
By practicing the following method the
sweep is not needed nearly so often as
otherwise.

Mix half a pound of flowers of sul-
phur with half a pound of powdered
saltpeter and occasionally when the
fire is bright and clear throw in an
ounce or two. This plan removes with-
out trouble or dust a good deal of the
accumulated soot.

All extra blankets can now be looked
over, repaired, washed and stored.
To mend these darn all the thin places
with fine wool of the same color.

But actual holes will require patch-
ing. Keep old blankets for this purpose.
Herringbone patches round
with wool.

When the edges get shabby work
them over in blanket stitch with wool
to match the ends.

For washing blankets take a very
large tub, soft water and washing
powder.

Half fill the tub with warm water,
the temperature being 40 degrees C.
Put in the washing powder, lay in one
or two blankets, move them about in
the lather, squeezing and pressing them.

Repeat this process in a second
soapy water.

Then rinse well in clear, warm soft
water. Put through the wringer after
folding carefully and seeing that the
rollers are quite loose. Shake the
blankets well before hanging them out.

When dry stretch them on a clean
kitchen table and rub all over with a
piece of clean rough flannel.

Alr most carefully and store with a
few camphor squares between them.

When you wash lace curtains first
shake them free from dust, then place
them overnight in a bath of warm wa-
ter in which borax has been dissolved—
two tablespoonfuls to four gallons of
water.

The next day squeeze them well,
then put through the wringer.

Now make a lather with warm soft
water and washing powder. Move the
curtains about gently, pressing
them, but do not rub. Should the cur-
tains be very dirty this washing will
have to be repeated in fresh soapy
water as before. Then rinse them in
warm water, then again in a generous
supply of cold.

It is very little expense or trouble
and a first class safeguard to add two
ounces of alum to each gallon of rins-
ing water. This insures the curtains
against catching on fire.

The curtains must be starched wet,
then dried very quickly.

To do this pin them out on clean
sheets laid on a floor in an unused
room. When nearly dry take them
up and iron them round the edges,
well pressing out the points.

Then hang them out in the air to
dry. Should that not be possible they
must be dried off by ironing quickly
all over.

Lace, muslin and net cushion covers,
table centers, doilies, sideboard cloths,
etc., may be treated in the same way.
Embroidered or spotted muslin must
be ironed on the wrong side.

All these clean things should be care-
fully folded up in white or blue paper
and put away in drawers to be taken
out when the house is in order.

To clean the carpet, after well
sweeping it, wipe it over with a cloth
wrung out of a pail of warm water
to which have been added two table-
spoonfuls of ammonia. Turn and rinse
the cloth often. This cleanses the car-
pet and freshens it up wonderfully.

Est More Fruit.
If ripe fruit were used freely and
wisely at meals the mouth and diges-
tive organs would be kept clean, the
eliminating functions would be assist-
ed, and many poisons that otherwise
might linger in the body and develop
obstinate diseases would be prevented
from accumulating. In all ripe fruit
properly eaten there is medicinal vir-
tue, and those who make good use of
this healing agency will, as a rule, find
that they seldom if ever need to em-
ploy the apothecary.

ARE WOMEN NO MORE MORAL THAN MEN?

Are women no more moral than
men?

Are the changed conditions brought
about by women's advent into busi-
ness and political competition with
men changing women's morality, too?

Read what Gertrude Atherton says
in a recent article in the Yale Review,
for the famous novelist has expressed
a new view—and a rather daring one—
of the women of today, and perhaps the
answer will be culled. Here is Mrs.
Atherton's rather startling statement:

There is no reason to believe that
women are fundamentally more moral
than men; that is to say, that they are
guided by an instinct unknown to the
great body of virile, careless living
men.

The vast army of self-supporting
women are more concerned with per-
sonal comfort and occasional amuse-
ment than with abstraction of any
sort; and that ever augmenting army
of young women of a higher class non-
maternal, passionately independent, ex-
ulting in modern conditions that per-
mit their sex at least to live unyoked
and unregulated without loss of pres-
tige, and with a fair chance of success
in whatever active field they elect to
enter, are far too individualistic to
merge themselves into the general idea
of reform. It is in the last two classes
that women's morals will tend to be-
come one with man's.

Man, having firmly established his
code, with the help of both law and so-
ciety, has never had the least hesita-
tion in violating it himself, openly, if
he is a loose liver, indifferent to the
pleasures of social groups composed
of stricter or more circumspect men
and women, or if he is young enough
to be forgiven his "wild oats." If he is
none of these things he discovers him-
self to the world accidentally. A large
number of men are too indifferent to
women to venture into the zone of dan-
ger, and there is still another class,
men of stern, unyielding morality, who
are the backbone of the creed. All var-
ieties, however, unite as one man upon
the question of the conduct of the sex
that gives them birth. She must be
good, or she must emigrate to the gar-
ish and definite district beyond the
pale and stay there. So far, not even
as a result of the modern rapid expan-
sion of the civilized conscience has
anything been said about the girls
sowing wild oats.

Now, how far have women been con-
trolled by this law invented by man
and upheld by society?

At what period of the world's history
have women—sheltered women—been
invariably chaste, what period has been
without its scandals?

I can recall none—in the occiden-
—save ancient Greece, where the moth-
ers, present and potential, were segre-
gated, the heterae a triumphant class
by themselves, and the admiration of
men was reserved for their own phys-
ical perfections; or, perhaps in those
long periods when all the world was at
war—in other words, all able-bodied
men on the battlefield and all women
absorbed in keeping themselves and
their children alive. Otherwise, if his-
tory is to be believed, the irregular re-
lations of men and women have ever
diverted society, inspired poets and ro-

managers and been the mainspring of
the world's tragedies, great and small.
There is no reason to believe that
women are not innately as immoral,
or as unmoral, as men; but they have
held their propensities in leash—when
they have—through pride, fastidious-
ness, fear, custom, or at the command
of two forces more restraining still,
maternity and religion.

The code in this country is still the
highest in the world, but it would be
interesting, nevertheless, to sit down
and recall how many weeks we could
segregate in our lives in which we had
not heard a bit of scandal in one set
or another; how many days, in fact,
when we have dwelt in cities at the
height of the season. The hope for us,
is, or has been, that we loudly upheld
our standards, ceaselessly reiterated
them; that our women, if they fell
from grace, did so with the violence
of the unhinged or with the utmost
circumspection; and that girls whom
circumstances forced to earn their own
bread, monotonously and with hateful
toil, preserved a haughty front or took
streets altogether.

But what of the present? The inde-
pendent young woman who earns her
bread grows more cynically independ-
ent every year. This is particularly
true of girls that move to the newer
Western towns in search of lowered
pressure and higher wages.

Whether as office, telephone, tele-
graph girls, clerks, or servants, if they
have any ability whatever, coupled
with industry, they soon find money
easy and conditions far less exacting
than in swarming communities of the
East. In consequence their bodily fati-
gue is less, their hours of pleasure
longer, their demand for pleasure, for
"life" more eager and insistent. Add
to this the reckless atmosphere of
towns scarcely a generation old, where
everybody when not working is "out
for a good time," where a dollar is
valued as a dime instead of the re-
verse, where caste lines are fluid,
where the new-rich women, conspicu-
ously in the eye, are engrossed only in
ing time and money fly, and it
would be more than amazing if these
girls, scantily educated, full blooded,
with no restraining hand, spent their
afternoons and evenings improving
their minds or writing letters home.

With heads too strong to permit
them to "go to pieces," or even to ne-
glect their work, they live practically
the same lives as the unattached men
(generally in company of the attach-
ed), and are the despair of the good
women of the Y. W. C. A. The bolder
and thoroughly capable damsels laugh
at their best efforts to provide innocent
amusement. They are enjoying life
precisely as men enjoy it, and with no
call for the subterfuges forced upon
the girls at home. And if they are not
blessed with the respect of men, pray
—they ask you—what good does a
man's respect do a girl when she is
tired out or bored to death? Many of
them have not the least desire to mar-
ry; or, knowing the weaknesses and
ingenuousness of these "easy spend-
ers," especially when young enough
to be new to "life" and the wiles of
women, count upon "roping in" a hus-
band when they are "good and ready."

RIBBON IS USED
IN MYRIAD FORMS

Useful In Fashioning Bows, Belts,
Sashes, Flowers and For Trim-
ming Hats and Garments.

THIS seems to be a ribbon sea-
son. Never before have the
ribbons been gayer and more
varied nor have they ever
been used in so many ways.

Ribbon is used in the making and
trimming of hats and in the form of
sashes.

Ribbon flowers are very popular, and
any needlewoman possessed of skill
can make such simple flowers as roses,
daisies, forgetmenots and violets.
These can be made into wreaths suit-
able for hats or evening coiffures or
into little bunches and nosegays for
afternoon or evening dresses.

In fact, the woman of limited income
whose purse will not allow her to pur-
chase in the ordinary way the various
little dress accessories of present day
wear can make many of them for her-
self out of the contents of her ribbon
drawer.

Ribbon flower brooches to be used as
a slide for fastening a lace scarf or to
provide a touch of color on a lace jabot
are fashionable novelties which can be
made at home from merest scraps of
ribbon.

Modish little bows can be made of
black velvet ribbon, with the edges
outlined in steel beads. These beads
are threaded on wire and then sewed to
the edges and ends of the bow.

Black velvet bands for the neck are
also much worn. These can be orna-
mented with tiny ribbon flowers and
leaves or with a little jeweled neck
slide.

Ribbon forms an excellent founda-
tion for embroidery, and pretty ban-
deaux for the hair, as well as fancy
ties and other trifles for neckwear
which would appeal either to the van-
ity of the child or grownup, can be
made by embroidering little tasteful
designs or devices on remnants of rib-
bon.

From short lengths of wide ribbon
dainty theater and vanity bags can be



SMART HAT AND SASH.

manufactured, while the various meth-
ods that can be employed for making
workbags, sachet bags and needecases
are galore.

Many useful articles for household
purposes can be made from ribbon by
the woman who understands the sim-
ply acquired art of "ribbon plaiting."
The making of table napkin rings is a
splendid way of using up odd lengths
of ribbon, as several colors can be
employed in one ring, and no two rings
need be alike.

The artistic woman who is clever
with her paint brush has the oppor-
tunity of making delightful little gifts
by painting suitable designs for vari-
ous purposes on odds and ends of rib-
bon. Hatbands, belts and bookmark-
ers are but a few of the articles that
suggest themselves. Ties decorated
with the lucky device of the intended
owner would prove an acceptable mas-
cot to the superstitious woman.

Cotton agate cloth was used in mak-
ing the summer costume illustrated
here, which is trimmed down the
front with a line of crystal buttons.
The jaunty little sash is of satin rib-
bon. Smart in the extreme is the hat
of figured silk which comes down over
the face and shades it comfortably.
A band of ribbon and ribbon roses en-
circle the hat. The hat is finished
with a plaited lining.

WOMEN WE DON'T LIKE.

Women who talk all the time
and never say much.

Women who never say much
and yet speak volumes.

Women who say a great deal
and do very little.

Women who have good clothes
but have a very ragged sense of
honor.

Women who have an idea they
are religious mainly because they
feel bad.

WHAT BIG MILLIONAIRES WILL PAY
IN INCOME TAX ON A 4 PER CENT. BASIS.

The big millionaires of the country would be hit by the income tax,
on a 4 per cent. basis, about as follows, according to the Spokesman-
Review, the incomes themselves being estimated at 5 per cent. of the
owner's capital, with the exception of J. D. Rockefeller and William
Rockefeller, each 10 per cent. and the J. P. Morgan estate, 10 per cent.

	Capital.	Income.	Tax.
John D. Rockefeller	\$500,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	300,000,000	15,000,000	600,000
William Rockefeller	200,000,000	20,000,000	800,000
Estate of Marshall Field	120,000,000	6,000,000	240,000
George F. Baer	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Henry C. Frick	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
William A. Clark	80,000,000	4,000,000	160,000
Estate of J. P. Morgan	75,000,000	7,500,000	300,000
Estate of E. H. Harriman	68,000,000	3,400,000	146,000
Estate of Russell Sage	64,000,000	3,200,000	128,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of John S. Kennedy	65,000,000	3,250,000	130,000
Estate of John J. Astor	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
W. W. Astor	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
J. J. Hill	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Isaac Stephenson	74,000,000	3,700,000	148,000
Jay Gould Estate	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of William Weightman	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Ogden Goelt	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
W. H. Moore	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Arthur C. James	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Robert Goelt	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Guggenheim estate	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Thomas F. Ryan	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Edward Morris	45,000,000	2,250,000	90,000
J. O. Armour	45,000,000	2,250,000	90,000

The name of Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, the "lumber king,"
does not appear in the above list. He is regarded as one of the wealth-
iest men in the country. He owns, it is said, 60,000 square miles of
standing trees, and it has often been stated in print that he is "richer
than Rockefeller."

In the \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 class, yielding incomes of \$1,250,000
to \$1,750,000 and taxes of \$50,000 to \$70,000, are James Stillman, J. H.
Schiff, Charles M. Pratt, J. H. Flagler, Quincy A. Shaw, E. T. Bedford, E.
T. Stotesbury, John Claflin, Henry Walter, E. C. Converse, Clarence H.
Mackay, Nathaniel Thayer, W. H. Moore, and the estates of H. H.
Roxkers, Robert Winsor, George Smith, W. D. Leeds, W. Scully, John
Arbuckle, J. Crosby Brown, John F. Dryden, W. L. Elkins and O. H.
Payne.

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Thurston county received \$24,330.48
this week as its share of the second of
six annual apportionments of the state
school funds, which total \$1,390,867.03
for this April as against \$1,388,386.20
for April, 1912. King county received
the most, \$269,741.75. Spokane next,
\$169,119.60 and Pierce county was
third with \$141,249.28.