

Washington Standard

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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

HERE ENDETH OUR FIRST VOLUME.

One year ago today the present management assumed control of THE WASHINGTON STANDARD. This number closes our first volume, midway in the fifty-third year of the newspaper's history. We believe that this volume has marked a considerable progress in the STANDARD; we know that the volume which starts with our next issue will see greater improvements than the last year.

Today there is no newspaper published in Olympia that has a wider circulation throughout Thurston county than THE WASHINGTON STANDARD. We are gratified to announce that its circle of readers is being rapidly increased. This is not being done through the medium of any contest or by reductions in the subscription price. The new subscribers are paying exactly what you paid—\$1.50 a year—and they are coming at a rate which has been a surprise even to us.

Their coming means constant improvements in the STANDARD. The next year will see it become more thoroughly a county paper, devoted to a greater extent to what the farmers are doing and what the farmers want to know. The details of this policy will be presented to you from time to time as the changes are made.

Constant improvement is our watchword for the coming year.

THE LESSON OF THE "RIOTS."

However much the I. W. W. may hate our industrial system, and however much they may want to change it, their tactics won't work in this country and the sooner the rank and file of the workers come to realize that, the better off we will be. \* \* \* The country won't stand for their tactics and any union or individual members of trade unions that become associated in the public mind with that organization will lose steadily in the fight for industrial democracy. The sooner we come as straight union men to that realization, the better off we shall be.

Therein lies the lesson of the "riots" during the closing days of the Seattle Potlatch, in the opinion of the Everett Labor Journal, an opinion which is substantiated by every newspaper in the state which commented on the incident. One other feature, besides the general criticism to which Mayor Cotterill was subjected for his handling of the situation, predominates in the comments, expressed by the Friday Harbor Journal when it says:

Using the flag and a mask of patriotism to create disturbance and sell newspapers isn't conducive to good order and good government and should be prohibited by law.

As the Benton Independent-Record puts it in discussing the whole situation, "Everybody connected with the lamentable occurrence made mistakes and a bad situation was made inconceivably worse through a series of blunders." The keynote of the criticism of Mayor Cotterill is struck, however, by the Raymond Herald when it says, "When any city has at its head a man who sympathizes, even in a half-hearted manner, with the principles of the I. W. W., there is sure to be trouble," and by the Auburn Argus when it declares: "Mayor Cotterill has shown that he is neither broad enough nor possessed of the cool judgment that should be one of the possessions of every executive of a city of the size of Seattle."

Yet, as the Yakima Independent expresses it, "This is another of the many cases where it is much easier to criticize when all is over than to stand suddenly face to face with such a condition and decide at once the right thing to do." "Thoughtful people," adds the Benton Independent-Record in much the same vein, "will be impressed with the idea that those who vented their wrath against men whom they considered a dangerous part of society, descended, for the time being, to the level of the ones whom they opposed and became no better than they."

"While it is conceded that the mayor made a very serious mistake in his martial law program," asserts the Cle Elum Echo, "yet his honesty has not been questioned," but the Port Orchard Independent injects a little sting into its comment when it remarks, "Suppressing one newspaper and closing several score saloons, all in one forenoon, is a pretty big job for a real au-

thor, to say nothing of a pitiful little mutiny of desperadoes."

Returning to the question of patriotism, the Skagit County Courier declares: "None but reported foreigners insult the flag and men who are trained to defend the Stars and Stripes would be derelict in their duty if they did not resent an insult to the flag wherever it may occur." Taking a little different view of it, the Enumclaw Courier comments: "The red flag is not a fit substitute for the Stars and Stripes and never will be. It is time the nation was purged of this canker of anarchy. No further leniency is expedient."

The incident, however, may bring forth good results. Taking up the same idea that was voiced by THE WASHINGTON STANDARD last week, the Island County Times closes an editorial with the statement:

Perhaps the incident at Seattle will result in some good, in that it may have a tendency to teach the unreasonable members of the I. W. W. the inconsistency of their attitude toward law and order and decency, and a proper respect for soldiers and sailors as well as the rights of all citizens.

Perhaps so. Let us hope it will. Let us hope the madness which is now permeating a certain class of our society will give way to a soberer, sounder and more intelligent consideration of its problems and the governmental, economic and industrial problems we all face. Good will come of it then; nothing but harm can result from the present tactics.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANTED.

When a man dares precedent he essays a no inconsiderable thing, no matter what business or walk of life he may be in, but when a judge, disregarding the training of his own and many other lifetimes, overrides precedent, the holy fetish of his profession, in passing upon the constitutionality of a popular mandate, he has dared far more than any other.

That is the striking feature of the decision given by Judge R. B. Albertson of the King county superior court, wherein he upheld the constitutionality of the recall amendment. "The people want this and they said so by an overwhelming vote in the election—should a technical mistake in its title set aside that expression of popular desire?" is, in effect, the crux of his decision.

And however strange it may seem to the lay mind, the breaking of a precedent by this jurist set up a new precedent. The decision appears to be one of the most striking of those given in that newer temper of the judicial mind wherein the setting aside of a decision or a law on account of a mere technicality is not permissible as it once was. To us it marks a forward step in the judicial attitude of the Washington courts, a decision which because of the credence given prior decisions may be of considerable influence on the courts of other states.

LOCATING THE LIBRARY.

The Carnegie Foundation has agreed to award \$25,000 for the construction of a public library in Olympia for the use of residents of the city and county, upon certain stipulations to which the city and county have agreed. There remains the selection of a site, a decision still unmade.

Are Olympia and Thurston county going to lose that \$25,000?

The money will not be available long. Unless it is taken advantage of in a short time it will be withdrawn and the work of a year and a half, pushed practically to completion against big odds, will be lost. The city has paid a big price in effort alone to get that \$25,000—are we going to lose it now?

The people of this city must awake to the situation or it will be lost.

It would seem that it should be a comparatively easy matter to find a site for the building. The committee in charge has hoped to locate it somewhere within the district marked by Fourth and Main and Sixth and Franklin streets. This it has not been able to do so far, because of the high prices asked for available properties.

The committee has a site, however, at Seventh and Franklin streets which is far better than none at all. All the preliminary details for obtaining that site have been arranged. In a situation in which it appears to be impossible to obtain any better location, the best thing to do would be to take advantage of this.

Is there some public spirited citizen who can offer or can get a better, more central, location?

Let's wake up. Let's do something. The city and county need a library. What are you going to do about it?

Eight or ten months before the probable launching of the campaign is too early a time to pay much attention to likely candidates who may enter the fight against Senator Wesley L. Jones' re-election. Because of the general feeling that the present incumbent has little chance of returning, there doubtless will be a big list of aspirants and THE WASHINGTON STANDARD has named a few of these this week just to inform its readers of the talk that is going

around. There is one redeeming quality in this early talking of possibilities—talk frequently has the faculty of elimination.

Just from a cursory knowledge and view of the situation in Mexico it would seem that President Wilson is pursuing the best course in regard to it. The United States must maintain a neutral position, must divorce dollar diplomacy from its dealings with this or any of the other nations to the south, so far as it is possible to do so. The recognition of one band of revolutionists or another in a country almost constantly in turmoil is an act which will avail this nation nothing.

In a long statement given to the press this week Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declares there is a plot among the larger New York City banks to intimidate members of Congress by depressing the value of United States bonds so that Congress will not enact currency legislation which they oppose. In this manner the Wilson administration for the second time has availed itself of the weapon of publicity to defeat tactics to which former administrations had bowed their heads.

CO-OPERATION BIG NEED, SAYS POMONA

(Continued from page 1.)

This is the situation in the poor man's case.

The man of the present day is not seeking the farm unless he has failed at everything else. Why should a man spend from 10 to 16 hours a day on a farm when he can make just as much at something else in half the time?

When potatoes are \$10 per ton, can a man ship them to Aberdeen, about 60 miles, pay \$5.40 per ton freight, and live?

Can a man plant an orchard, spray, cultivate, assort, box and market his apples for 50 cents per box?

Can a man plant a bed of strawberries, cultivate and care for them a year before he gets a crop and then sell his crop the next year for 50 cents per crate?

Can a man pay \$2.50 per day to hired help and live on the above prices?

These are a few of the conditions that I speak of. Another is in regard to some of our laws.

A man cannot sell a few berry plants from his field without a license.

A man cannot build a new building without being fined every year for it.

Can a man pay 4 per cent taxes and live on the usual income that most of the farmers of Thurston county get?

One party in his reply to the aforesaid letter said that the way to overcome this trouble was to deal direct with the consumer. That is true in a sense, but suppose 100 farmers could peddle their produce and supply the City of Olympia, what would be the result if 200 should try to peddle their produce? And suppose these peddlers should increase their acreage about 50 per cent?

The law that governs the sale of produce or rather the price is, supply and demand. If 100 crates of berries will supply a market, what is the result if 500 crates are dumped on that market?

Distribution is one remedy but the method is the problem.

Planting and growing the proper varieties and kinds of crops is another remedy.

Co-operation is, I think, the only way to work out a successful system for practical and profitable farming.

Many of the farmers of the present day are set in their methods of farming, many are indifferent, many are ignorant, many are dishonest, many are selfish, many are farming only because it is the last resort of livelihood, many are ranching, or camping on the farm, many are speculating, and thus we find conditions.

The Grange, I think, is one of the best ways by which the farmer can educate himself and until he does educate himself he will find he is the scapegoat of all other industries, the one that they expect to do the work and feed the other fellow.

The Grange should work in harmony with our schools in educating the children, for to them we must look for results. It will take time and energy on the part of those who are trying to bring about this change and when they think they have about rounded up the crowd there will be another break or stampede and it will look as though the work will have to be done over again.

Whenever farming is looked up to by the public at large, whenever the city man can take the farmer's hand and class him as his equal, and whenever the United States government will give the farmer his share of recognition, and whenever the income will equal that of other industries, will the farmer come to his own, and God hasten the day!

H. P. BRIGGS,

Master of Thurston County Pomona Grange.

Apparently we do not need more farmers in this country as much as we need better farmers. How about it—is Mr. Briggs right? Are those the problems you have to face? Are those the questions you bump up against in the work on your ranch? And if they are, has he suggested the right solutions? Think it over. That is the only way you can decide this question for yourself, and when you have decided or if there are some points about which you are a little confused, write THE WASHINGTON STANDARD so it can publish your letter and perhaps some other rancher—some other farmer—who has bucked up against the same thing can help you out.

There's nothing like trying—it's the only way to find out—and the STANDARD will be glad to hear from you.

WHAT IS BABY WORTH?

"Better Babies" Contests Show Value to Community—Aid Weak Child.

Everybody loves a baby, though not everybody knows just what a baby is worth to the community. This important question is being settled all over the country by a new system of establishing baby standards known as "The Better Babies Contests." By means of a thoroughly scientific and sincere method of scoring babies precisely as live stock is scored, the true infantile value is being found and incidentally the babies that do not come up to this standard are being helped through practical means.

Beauty of face, rose leaf skin, silken hair and dimples do not count in these contests as much as an even physical and mental development, the sort of stuff from which fine, healthy men and women grow. And the importance of the examination is equal to the healthy child and the delicate child. The parents of the well child learn why it is well and has earned a prize, while the parents of the delicate child learn why its growth has been retarded, its functions disarranged, and how these defects can be remedied by hygienic living and simple care. And in both cases, the foundations are laid for teaching the child to respect and protect the beautiful machinery with which it has been endowed by its Creator.

This state will hold its first "Better Babies Contest" at the Washington state fair in North Yakima September 29 to October 4. Prizes amounting to \$500 cash, exclusive of medals and engraved certificates, are offered to the winners. One hundred dollars of this has been contributed by the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs which is co-operating with the fair officials and the Woman's Home Companion has added from its Better Babies Fund, two first prizes in gold, one hundred dollars each to the best city baby and the best rural baby, one gold, one silver and two bronze medals, and four beautifully engraved certificates. The Washington state fair, in addition to its cash offers, will present a handsome silver trophy cup to the grand champion boy and the grand champion girl, respectively.

Prizes of \$12 first, \$6 second and bronze medal for third are offered to the highest scoring babies of from six months to twelve, one year to two, two years to three and three years to four, with separate divisions for children from rural districts and from cities, in addition to the sweepstakes prizes.

SENATORIAL FIGHT ALREADY TOPIC

(Continued from page 1.)

throughout the state that race would be an exciting one. The Jones' contest is still far enough away, however, to give Judge Chadwick an opportunity for meditation, and he is as clever at meditating as the next one.

COLLIER'S BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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