Washington Standard

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EAGLE FRESHWATER.....Editor
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OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OLYMPIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

Those residents of this city who have lived here either through force of habit, circumstances or other agency more than from desire, must admit along with the rest of us that the coming of this new railroad, with the prospect that it will be joined by another before the year is out, means that Olympia has an industrial future that any city would covet.

Some of our most conservative citizens—men who are in the closest touch with all that is involved in the coming of this railroad—predict that the city will more than double its population within the next few years. Others, more enthusiastic, are predicting greater additions to its population; the upshot of it all, conservatively stated, seems to be that a population of 25,000 is assured the city within the next three or five years.

Olympia is in an admirable condition for such a growth. While other cities on the Sound and in Western Washington have been remaining more or less quiet in the last five years, Olympia has gone ahead steadily, carefully and substantially. It has prepared the groundwork in excellent shape; the foundation is strongly laid for the city building that is to be done.

Twenty, twenty-five and forty years ago Olympians dreamed and planned of the city that was to be. It never came, for reasons best known to the pioneers and the railroad that bottled the town up. But the neck of that bottle is about to be broken, new territory, new advantages, are about to be opened up; may not the dreams of the pioneers still in great measure come true?

Olympia will make greater strides in the next five years than any other city in Western Washington. Let's make a good city while we are at it.

HELPING OURSELVES.

Probably no one other thing wins greater admiration in this day than the spectacle of a man or group of men, facing a difficult situation, grasping it as best they can, working out their problem and attaining success. Ability of that character and grit are universally admired. It is a part of the American nature.

It is all bound up in the long-accepted doctrine, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." We make this present observation for the benefit of the farmers of this county who, facing the problem of disposing of their products at a profit, confront a situation out of which only co-operation among themselves will bring results. Farming is their business; it is in bad shape as far as this phase of it is concerned; theirs is the problem and theirs equally is the matter of working that problem out.

"Inefficient management"—the term heard so much these days—is at the bottom of it all. The farms of the United States are its worst managed businesses. Only in rare instances does their management come up to that point which the merchant or the manufacturer must reach before he makes a success; in most cases the management of the farm ends with the harvesting of the products.

You can see how silly that is when you stop to think what would happen to the manufacturer who thought his work, his management, ended when his goods were made—before they were sold. But that is exactly the position of the farmer—he makes his goods and expects somehow or other they will be sold, without any particular effort on his part.

This is the old idea, to be sure, and one that is being rapidly discarded, but it appears to exist to a great extent in Thurston county. We believe and believe heartily that the Chamber of Commerce or some other group of business men in Olympia should cooperate with the farmers in reaching a solution of this market problem, as we said last week, but we just as strongly realize that upon the farmers themselves the greatest responsibility lies, that they themselves have got to do the greater part of the work needed to solve the problem.

It is up to you farmers to get busy. The problem is your problem more than anybody's else; on it depends your life success. Assistance will be quickly forthcoming when you indicate any desire to help yourselves. Call a meeting of a few of your neighbors, get started, select your plan and you will get along far better than you may now know.

ANOTHER FAVORITE COMMISSION.

Just in passing it might be well for you to glance over the following portion of an editorial written recently by Col. W. W. Robertson of the Yakima Republic, one of the Eastern Washington "standbys" of the Republican party, concerning the reform THE WASHINGTON STANDARD has been advocating earnestly for some months:

This year's state tax levy is a powerful argument for a more compact and efficient state government. There is no good reason why, if state affairs were properly conducted, it should be necessary to tax the people $8,938,000 to pay the bills of a single year. It would not be done if the state had a system of government modeled as closely as possible after the commission form which is proving so successful here and in many other places.

The governor of Kansas favors the commission form for his state and we anticipate that when Governor Lister of this state comments in public on the failure of his scheme to cut down state expenses he will take a similar position. Neither he nor any other man, nor public opinion itself, can control legislatures which are subject to no discipline, acknowledge no responsibility, and consist for the most part of gentlemen whose sole actuating principle in dealing with public affairs is to grab as much from the treasury for their local constituency as possible.

The governor's plan to cut down state expenses has not failed, as the reports of several departments show, but the fact remains that the governor was not able to control the appropriations by the last legislature and will not be able to handle so unwieldy a body until its membership is in sympathy with his program. So it may be as Col. Robertson says that Governor Lister will join with the governor of Kansas in advocating this reform.

Such an act by the governor would give wonderful impetus to the progress of the reform in this state and would couple his name with a forward step in governmental systems that history will recognize as the most revolutionary change since the establishment of the republic. And it is coming as certainly as one day follows another.

EXPLAINING OUR POSITION.

Lest you misunderstand us in our advocacy of the application of the commission form to our state government, let us explain that we are advocating it only so far as it applies to the reform of the legislative branch of the government. We believe heartily in the wisdom of the division of the legislative, executive and judicial branches; whatever failure the commission form of government as applied to our cities has made, has come from the consolidation of the administrative and councilmanic duties and powers.

We are seeking the substitution of efficiency, directness, economy and facility of action for the incompetency, inefficiency and expense of the present legislative system. We believe that this can be accomplished by the adoption of a legislative commission of 15 members instead of the present two-house system of large membership, meeting at more requent intervals and giving closer study to present and past legislation before determining that needed in the future.

We believe the adoption of such a commission will remedy most of the abuses with which the state is now burdened.

Tonight is Hallowe'en—if some forlorn "kid" aided by the rest of the "bunch" soaps your windows, tears up your sidewalks or pulls your gate off its hinges, remember you were a "kid" once, too, and had just as much fun out of it as they are—perhaps more.

Nearly every paper in the state seems to think it would have been better for the suffrage cause in the United States if Mrs. Pankhurst had not come to this country. These are comments made by newspapers where equal suffrage is an established fact, remember, not the theorizing of editors unacquainted with the actual practice.

The city primary comes next Tuesday. No one in Olympia, except perhaps the candidates themselves, exhibits any interest whatever in it. Where are the "dear peepul" these days?

So long as Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst stays in the "effete East" the Western states that have accorded women the suffrage will have no cause to regret it. Incidentally we are inclined to agree strongly with the sentiments of the women voters of California who telegraphed the government authorities to keep the militant out of this country, declaring she would harm more than help the equal suffrage cause.

The extension of the work of the Parent-Teacher circles into the school districts of this county, now under way, offers a factor of rural school development whose possibilities are almost unlimited providing the proper interest and energy are displayed. We hope to see it prosper.

Press Comment

Endorses Prison Farm Plan.
(Island County Times.)

The plan of the state prison board to establish a convict honor camp is an idea well worth carrying out and there is no doubt but that such a move would be productive of beneficial results to the convicts. A farm of 1,000 acres, as proposed, could be made more than self-sustaining and the benefit that would result to the men, morally and physically, can not be estimated in dollars and cents. The idea is one of the best we have heard proposed along this line and it is to be hoped will be carried to completion.

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Farmers and the Tariff.
(Colville Examiner.)

Among the hardships which will fall upon the Stevens county farmers and homesteaders, as a result of the Democratic tariff law, is an increase of 10 per cent. in the duty on diamonds and pearls. Champagne retains the old duty of six-bits a quart, and bay rum still takes 45 cents a quart. The fact that agricultural implements are changed from 15 per cent. to the free list will perhaps partly mitigate the offense, but the affront to the day laborer in increasing his monthly diamond bill should not go unnoticed by those papers which have supported the opposition to tariff changes.

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Favors Shorter Study Assignments.
(LaCrosse Clipper.)

Our local teaching force is to be commended for establishing a custom of short lessons, which permits the pupils to do their work at the school building. This is the place where the work should be done and it permits the parents who have a number of school children to spend an evening at home without having to act as substitute teacher after an exacting day's work at the office or store. Long life to the teacher who believes in the short assignment, and no lamp study.

* * * *

Be Good, Emmeline.
(Davenport Tribune.)

So Mrs. Pankhurst, England's leading militant suffragist, was permitted to land after all, through the broad-mindedness of President Wilson. If Mrs. Pankhurst has come to the United States to get some ideas as to how woman suffrage should be handled, she will be welcomed and enriched by the knowledge she can get. If, however, she comes to the United States to preach the doctrine of destruction, which seems to be the English method of getting the ballot, she will find little sympathy and will no doubt find herself aboard a boat headed for home, in short order, so better be careful, Em, treat Uncle Sam with due respect, learn all you can, be good and you won't get spanked.

* * * *

Tariff and Woolen Mills.
(Douglas County Press.)

The Kirkland woolen mills, of Seattle, have sold their entire output for the year at good prices since the tariff law came in force and are preparing to enlarge the capacity of their mill with promise of a big trade ahead. But don't you ever tell our Congressman (?) La Follette that.

* * * *

Senator Jones and Lorimer.
(Big Bend Outlook.)

Senator Jones is working the franking privilege overtime these days sending copies of his alleged speeches to his constituents. Why doesn't he also include a supposed speech in defense of Lorimer? That would make good campaign literature and would bring one of the most important acts of our senator's career into the limelight.

* * * *

Teaching Kansas Girls to Swim.
(Odessa Record.)

Back in the University of Kansas the authorities have issued an order ordering all the girls who want to get credits in the department of physical education, to learn to swim proficiently. What we want to know is what good it will do to teach the Kansas girls to swim. From what we read in last summer's daily papers we are led to believe there isn't enough water in Kansas at swimming time for a catfish to get a good bath in.

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Hopes "Frosts" for Mrs. Pankhurst.
(Cowlitz County Advocate.)

Despite the fact that she had been convicted in England and served a term or two in jail for inciting her fellow suffragettes to arson and other crimes, our Woody does not think her guilty of moral turpitude, and has therefore overridden the decision of the commissioners of immigration and permitted Mrs. Pankhurst to enter this county. It is a credit to the people of the city of New York, however, that her meeting Tuesday night at Madison Square garden proved to be a frost, and it is to be hoped that all subsequent meetings in this country with her as the central figure will prove to be chilling frosts.

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Friday Morning, October 31st

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WHAT OUR FATHERS READ ABOUT IN THIS PAPER FIFTY YEARS AGO

(From the Washington Standard for October 31, 1863. Vol. III. No. 51.)

Mr. John Pickering, son of Governor Pickering, took his departure on the Anderson Tuesday last for the Atlantic states. Mr. Pickering has for some time past been suffering from a serious disaffection of the lungs and the trip is made in the hope that a change of climate will result beneficially.

It appears that the farmers throughout the territory are becoming impressed with the importance of making tobacco a staple article for export. It has been proven by actual experiment that it can be successfully cultivated and matured in many portions of the territory and the present high prices which the article commands will make it the most profitable crop that can be grown.

The failure of our tri-weekly mail has become a regular thing of late—the stage arriving at the schedule time but minus the mails. Now, this is a matter of serious inconvenience to our people which it should be to the interest of some certain contractor to remedy.

George T. Strong, treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission, sends the following acknowledgement from the New York agency: "Received September 12, 1863, from collection at close of Thanksgiving service, Olympia, Washington territory, by George F. Whitworth, Esq., $90.50, being a contribution to the support of the commission appointed by the United States government to protect the sanitary interests of the volunteer forces."

Marketing the fruits of the Northwest is its most serious problem today, in the opinion of an expert who has studied conditions, and one that will become more acute within the next three or four years, spelling bankruptcy for many growers, unless it is immediately handled. Marketing the products of their farms is the chief difficulty of Thurston county farmers; perhaps in working out of their problem they will aid much in solving the larger one. Organization—a central distributing or marketing agency—that is the solution; how soon will our farmers effect one for themselves?

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EVERY DAY

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On Sundays only, Steamer Magnolia leaves Tacoma for Olympia at 7:00 P. M.

Steamer Nisqually leaving Olympia at 12:15 P. M., makes direct connection at Tacoma with 3:00 P. M. boat for Seattle, arriving there at 4:45 P. M.

Steamer Nisqually leaving Olympia at 6:00 P. M. makes direct connection at Tacoma with 9:00 P. M. boat for Seattle, arriving there at 10:45 P. M.

Nisqually leaves Tacoma for Olympia at 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. P. M.

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MONEY IN ALASKA KELP.

That the kelp beds of Alaska rival the gold fields of that rich territory and foretell a tremendous future for the Northwest in the potash industry, is the opinion of Prof. George R. Rigg of the botany department of the state university.

Prof. Riggs says that the gold mined in Alaska every year averages about $19,000,000, while the kelp crop is worth $16,000,000. He has been in charge of the government survey of the kelp beds in Northern waters for the past two summers.

Since the kelp found on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in Alaskan waters, is the only kind that can be utilized commercially for producing potash, the possibilities are unlimited.