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Vol. 13. No. 8

Leavenworth, Wash., Friday, February 25, 1916

\$1.50 Per Year

FIVE KILLED IN N. P. WRECK LAST SUNDAY

Twenty Injured—Cashmere Orchardist is Among the Latter, Tho Not Seriously Hurt

In a wreck on the Northern Pacific at South Cheney, seventeen miles south of Spokane, at 7:45 in the morning, five passengers were killed. The killed were all in the Walla Walla sleeper bound for Spokane. The dead are Professor Elton Fulmer, dean of the Washington State College, Pullman; all the others reside at Spokane; I. J. Minnick, state oil inspector; J. J. White, receiver of the Sammis monumental works; L. M. Conroy, traveling passenger agent of the N. P. Ry.; B. L. Berkey, traveling salesman. Three are quite seriously injured and a score of others slightly, among them F. T. Spiller, a prominent orchardist of Cashmere, well known here. The Burlington train was at the station when the North Coast Limited dashed into the rear end telescoping the sleeper. The blame is laid on the rear flagman, who failed to go far enough back to stop the incoming train which was known to be following. A dense fog prevailed at the time. Both trains were using the Spokane, Seattle and Portland track. A dead-head chair car hitched onto the rear of the sleeper was driven three-fourths of its length into the sleeper, where all the fatalities occurred.

Worst Winter in Hundred Years

Charles Grant, a resident of Central Washington for 31 years, writes to the Pateros Reporter from Methow that this is the worst winter in his experience. He says: "I see in your last issue that you say this is the worst winter in 26 years. I have been here for 28 years, and in the Inland Empire 31 winters, and this one for depth of snow beats them all. The winter of 1889-90 was severe as no one had feed, 95 per cent of all the stock in the county dying of starvation, still the snow was only 36 inches deep. The next hard winter was in 1902-03, when the snow was 44 inches deep on the 17th day of March, but only a few head of stock died as hay was shipped in from Yakima on the steamboats. The present winter beats them by 16 inches, there being 60 inches of snow on the level on my ranch on the 8th day of February. By the record kept in Spokane, this is the deepest snow in the Inland Empire since 1816, just 100 years ago."

Dryden

Mrs. Charles Linkem visited a few days last week with Mrs. Claribel Clayton at Wenatchee.

Miss Olive Amos visited in Cashmere over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Campbell and Miss Taylor gave a party for the school children on the 22nd. The afternoon was spent with games and music and a delicious luncheon was served. Those present were Ralph and Alice Campbell, May, Melvin and Dortha Gans, Florence and Mable Erickson, Miriam, Milton, Elizabeth and Richard Remley, Charley and Otis Holly, Thelma and Buddy Woodruff, Winifred Barker, Ben Estes and Olive Amos.

The N. Dryden Christian Endeavor will give an old-fashioned social at the school house Saturday evening, Feb. 26th.

Birthday Party

Miss Louise Swartz observed her fourteenth birthday last Saturday by inviting a number of her girl friends to her home. After music and games a luncheon was served. The following guests were present: Daisy McIntosh, Margaret O'Larey, Pearl Parkhill, Helen Blankenship, Myrtle Carlson, Ethel Ahearn, Marion Hagler, Mildred Logan, Myrtle Blankenship, Minnie Rust, Gladys Pinch, Dixie Walker, Lila Stewart, Mrs. Blankenship, Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Hagler.

Gun Club Meeting

The Gun Club held its second shoot of the season on Sunday last. On account of the snow and the dullness of the day, the light was very poor, and as a result the scores were barely up to the best average. The principal feature of the day was a luncheon to which visitors as well as the club members were made welcome. The lunch was purveyed by J. A. Hearst who, with the able assistance of Win Faulkner, did the serving and saw to it that the thirty-two members and guests were thoroughly enjoying the good things set before them. One young man was heard to remark that he was "satisfied that there was a good deal of buncombe about no cooking being like mother's."

Did everyone have a good time? Well, just ask Mayor Day.

THRU TRAINS ON G. N. AFTER 23 DAYS TIE-UP

Cool Nights of First Three Days of Week Favorable to Railroads—No Slides of Consequence

To the general public no less than to the railroad company the resumption of train service last Wednesday morning was a great relief. Leavenworth is a general terminal point and the free operation of trains is no small part of the life of the town, not to mention the inconvenience in the mail, passenger and freight service caused by a complete cessation of traffic for three weeks. With the exception of last Saturday the route to the east has been open all the time, tho we only had one train carrying mail and passengers each day. Crab creek, which caused the railroad company trouble between Leavenworth and Spokane, has run out and is not likely to cause further interruption.

Because of the roundabout way of getting freight by way of Spokane and the Columbia river route, little business was done last month with Seattle and other Puget Sound cities. Fresh California vegetables and fruit usually comes from Seattle by express and during the tie-up some inconvenience was suffered on account of the lack of these table luxuries by the housewives of Leavenworth the past month. Beyond this Leavenworth life kept on a pretty even keel. Fuel shortage never has caused any apprehensions here. If one can not get coal there is always an abundance of wood in easy reach, tho the price was much higher than in the fall before winter set in.

The season has so far advanced that it seems inconceivable that further serious interruption in the train service need be apprehended from now on. Of course there will be more slides when the weather turns warm again, but they will not be so large or so frequent.

Entertained in Honor of Visitor

Mrs. D. C. Town entertained a number of friends Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. R. E. DeLancey, of Kansas City, Mo. Beside the guest of honor the following were present: Mrs. Geo. Walker, Mrs. Chas. Eckhardt, Mrs. Alice Marble, Mrs. Glen Marble, Mrs. Robt. Meath, Mrs. J. Koerner, Mrs. J. Farrel, Miss Dupslapp, Mrs. Geo. Hood, Mrs. J. C. Davis, Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. J. L. Maston, Mrs. Heatherington, Mrs. Geo. Hoxsey, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Bert Hagler, Mrs. A. Blomeke, Mrs. D. S. More, Mrs. Beattiger, Mrs. C. M. Hendricks, Mrs. R. L. Smith, Mrs. Horey, Mrs. McNutt, Mrs. O. S. Sampson, Mrs. Percy Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Marble and Mrs. D. C. Town.

While working in his blacksmith shop last week Lou Brender lost part of one finger. It came in contact with the drilling machine in such a way that it had to be amputated.

Dr. D. W. King of Wenatchee spent a few hours here yesterday on professional business, returning home in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON POTATOES AT NEW YORK BANQUET

1800 Shipt from Yakima and Palouse None of Which Weighed Less Than Four Pounds

More than eighteen hundred baked potatoes grown in the Palouse and Yakima countries and other parts of the inland empire were served at the third annual banquet of the Far Western Travelers Association in the Astor hotel, New York, on Monday night of last week. None of the potatoes weighed less than four pounds. Opened and crowned with a cube of butter they provided a novel scene. More than 1000 women, chiefly the wives and sweethearts of the guests, viewed the banquet from two balconies above the great ball room. The association is composed of men who make three or more journeys to the northwest each year.

For three days before the banquet the potatoes were exhibited in an automobile that was run from the battery to 150th street, to the Bronx and the borough of Brooklyn. Banners on the car announced that the potatoes were grown on the Northern Pacific lines.

So great was the interest that traffic was congested six times by pedestrians, making necessary the services of the police in opening a way. On each occasion officers demand a display of the permit given for the exhibit.

Among those who ate and discussed the inland empire potatoes were Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchell. Besides Mr. Ude and Mr. Titus, D. S. Tobias of Seattle, assistant commissary agent, and other officials of the Northern Pacific were present.

Peshastin Fruit Grower Died Yesterday

Ernest W. Hatch, a well known and highly respected apple grower, died Wednesday from the effects of typhoid fever. Besides his wife he leaves a daughter, Hazel, aged 17 years. The family removed from Boston, Mass., three years ago to Peshastin. Mr. Hatch was borne in Maine. The remains will be shipt to Boston for burial.

Last Link in Scenic Highway

At a meeting of the county commissioners of Snohomish county this week it was decided to complete her six miles of the highway which falls in that county. The work will commence as early as possible. While the distance is very short compared to what King county completed last year at a cost of \$150,000 the six miles' work is very heavy and will cost much money.

Death of F. W. Crum

Mr. Crum died at his ranch, sixteen miles up the Columbia river from Wenatchee. He was quite well known here where he often visited some two years ago, when he became interested in a quicksilver mine located on Nigger creek in the Blewett mining district. He was also interested in a copper mine near Butte, Montana. He was a victim of Bright's disease. He left a widow and three children. He left a fortune estimated at \$75,000.

Idaho Mines Add \$39,000,000 to the Nation's Wealth

In his annual report for the year 1915, a copy of which has just been received by The Spokesman-Review, State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell, of Idaho, gives the total gross value of the metal contents of the ore and bullion shipped from that state in 1915 as approximately \$39,000,000, of which he says, probably over \$9,000,000 was accumulated as net profits to the operators.

The chicken dinner given at the church by the Congregational women last evening was generously patronized. A very interesting musical program was rendered.

Fire Destroys Cashmere Home

The seven-room home of Frank Meecham, with nearly all the furniture, was destroyed last Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Meecham had been out visiting friends and returned late, built a fire and hung some wet clothing near the stove to dry before retiring. When they were awakened by the fire it had gained such headway it was impossible to extinguish it. Much of the furniture was lost. Loss on the building is estimated at \$1700 with \$300 insurance.

CHEMICAL WONDERS IN NATURE'S LABORATORY

It Works Overtime to Supply All the Wants of the Human Race—A Fascinating Science

The simplest living room in the most modest home is, in the light of science, a storehouse of chemical wonders, according to Dr. Robt. E. Rose, of the chemistry faculty in the University of Washington. He pulled such a room to pieces, figuratively speaking, for the benefit of an audience at one of the popular science lectures recently, analyzing woodwork, furniture, tapestries, rugs, windows and ornamentations, and then put them back together in terms of chemical formula.

One particular adornment on which Dr. Rose picked was a little imitation ivory picture frame of the variety purchasable at any department store.

"It is made from cotton, nitric acid, camphor," said the expert. "The first came from the fields of the southern states. Like wood, it was made from air, sunshine and water. Nitric acid comes from South America, where it is found as a salt known as Chili saltpetre. In a country where it never rains, in some strange manner this salt got itself formed. In order to get the nitric acid from it, it is treated with oil of vitriol and sulphuric acid, which in turn is made of roasted pyrites, steam and oxygen. The cellulose, when acted on by the nitric acid, forms collodion, and this is mixed with camphor which comes from the forests of Formosa. The mixture is pressed and forms celluloid.

"Think of the many things that go to the making of that picture frame. Think of the human beings who have contributed their share of work that it may adorn the room: Negroes picking cotton in the moist air of the fertile fields of the South; Chilean natives mining saltpetre in the arid uplands of the southern continent; Japanese tapping trunks of great laurels in the tropical forests of Formosa; Slavs or Latins or Norsemen digging the pyrites from the earth in the temperate zones of this continent. All these have played their part, each working at his appointed task, preparing the crude materials, the finishing of which is done in some factory in charge of the great exponents of science, the northern races."

Dr. Rose spoke of the efforts being made by the Germans, since the war began, to find substitutes for cotton, and in this connection he displayed samples of cloth made from wood, including one deceiving bit of "silk," which scientists have succeeded in making either from wood or cotton.

Large Crowd at Library Ball

The Library benefit ball given on the evening of Washington's birthday was a great success both socially and financially. The hall was attractively decorated in red and green, hatched and cherries being much in evidence, with the American flag floating over all. The women of the library committee, dressed in colonial costume, aided in every way to make the evening a pleasant one.

Don't fail to get one of those hand-painted cups and saucers at Wheeler's Drug Store. Ask the man. 8*

Tacoma—The abandoned Emerson public school is to be made a home for the unemployed.

SLIDE WRECKS ROTARY AND DERAILS ENGINE

Four Miles Up the Canyon Last Saturday—Only One of the Crew Slightly Injured

An engine crew and rotary snow plow with some fifty men engaged in clearing out a monster slide near the G. N. electric power plant, four miles up the canyon, had a narrow escape last Saturday about 11 o'clock. When the news was flashed here that a rotary snow plow had been carried into the Wenatchee river and an engine thrown off the track by a slide, railroad men and the public, knowing that between fifty and a hundred men were working at the same place, jumped to the conclusion that more victims had been added to the slide troubles of the Great Northern railroad. An hour later news was brought to town that no one was seriously injured. Lloyd Durand was only slightly hurt in jumping off the rotary as it went down over the bank. The rotary was badly wrecked and the engine turned over on its side and slightly damaged.

Coinage by U. S. Mints

This government coins from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 into gold and silver coins each year in the three government mints located in Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. This means that approximately 150,000,000 coins are made. Their weight and fineness are provided for by law. To check up the coins as to the legal standards is the work of the U. S. Assay Commission. This commission is appointed annually by the president and C. C. Dill, of the 5th congressional district of this state, was the only member of congress selected this year.

One out of every thousand gold coins and one out of every 2,000 silver coins are taken from the mints as they are made. These are placed in sealed packages to be weighed and melted by the commission for the purpose of determining whether or not the coins are up to standard. The commission, consisting of eighteen men, reports to the president the results of its work in testing these coins. It met on Wednesday, February 9, and worked for two days.

Only once in recent years have any of the coins been below the standard. In 1904 some gold coins made in the Denver mint were found to be lacking in the necessary amount of gold. All of the coins were immediately called in and recoined and the coiner removed from office. This year all coins were found fully up to the required standards. Should coins below standard come into the possession of foreign governments the standard value of American money would immediately be affected, so that these annual reports of the assay commission are awaited with great interest in all of the government mints.

At the Philadelphia mint more than \$400,000,000 in gold coins were in the vault when the commission inspected it. The man who is in complete charge of the room where the bullion bars are kept is under \$4,000 bond. He had \$15,000,000 worth of bullion bars there when they went thru the mint. Most of it was in real gold bricks worth \$10,000 each.

The men who melt and pour the gold and silver into bars preparatory to rolling them into thin strips from which are cut the coins, are under \$2,000 bonds each. Every night they sweep up from the floor of the workshop flakes of gold which are worth from \$300 to \$400. The superintendent who has complete control of the mint is bonded for only \$100,000. Thus the integrity of the government employes in the mints is far more important than the amounts of their bonds.

However, the system keeps a rather complete check upon the employes daily. All gold and silver is weighed out to them in the morning and

weighed back in the evening. To these workmen gold and silver seem to be no more valuable so far as handling them is concerned, than iron is to those who handle it, except that the employes of the mint are careful not to scatter the metal about, because of the difficulty of collecting it at the close of the day. Only once in recent years has a workman actually stolen any gold or silver. He only succeeded in getting away with \$800 before he was discovered. All of the money was recovered later.

MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AFTER THE WAR IS OVER

Mostly From Southern Europe—Many Will Leave This Country for Europe After War

Twenty million men who have been living in the trenches in Europe and have developed the spirit of democracy will become restless under old restrictions after the war and wish to come to this country, declared Frederick C. Howe, United States commissioner of immigration, in an address before the national democratic club, last Saturday, in New York.

The largest influx of immigrants, Mr. Howe pointed out, may be expected from Russia and the Balkan states, while Great Britain and Austria-Hungary also will have trouble keeping their people. He said we might also expect many from other countries whose business has been ruined by the war.

There is rapidly developing in the United States, according to Mr. Howe, what he termed a "labor vacuum" and we must be prepared for the exodus of many foreigners now here, who will return to Europe at the end of the war to learn what has become of their relatives.

STATE INDUSTRIAL NEWS

The Seattle Port Commission will build a \$30,000 compressor plant.

South Bend reduced her debt last year \$10,000.

North Yakima—An extension of the railroad from Grand View to Gibbon has been ordered.

Aberdeen—Bids will be opened on \$150,000 federal building March 22.

Seattle—The C. M. & St. Paul Ry. will build three miles of concrete snowsheds.

Whitman county has half a million to spend on roads.

As the result of a boom in sugar the beet-sugar factory at Waverly may re-open.

Spokane—Payrolls in Couer d'Alene mines have increased from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.

The Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co. is building a large warehouse in Tacoma.

A new \$20,000 fireproof garage is to be built at Centralia at once.

Chehalis is rapidly becoming the shipping center for stock.

The Chesaw and Orient copper mines are active.

Hanford—The Benton county fruit crop for 1915 totals \$345,197.90.

Ashley and Ruth Holden, who have established the Brewster Review, say: "Our mission is one of construction, not destruction."

Huge Flour Mill for Seattle

The Fisher Flouring Mills company, of Seattle, last Saturday awarded a contract for the construction of an addition to its plant which will increase its capacity from 2000 barrels of flour to 5000 barrels daily. The contract price was not announced, but it was said that the improvements, which will make the plant the largest flour mill west of Minneapolis, will cost \$500,000.

Fred L. Brender went to Wenatchee yesterday afternoon on courthouse business.

Attorney Pearson returned yesterday afternoon from a professional trip to Wenatchee.