

THE LEAVENWORTH ECHO

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SPECIAL NOTICE—All resolutions of condolence, cards of thanks, notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged and the object is to raise money, or notices of any kind intended to promote business of any kind whatever, must be paid for at regular advertising rates when printed in The Echo.

When this paper is asked to push some scheme where the object is to get money from the public, the use of the space must be paid for.

Free entertainment of a moral or beneficial nature, or any movement with the object of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the community as a whole will be given free use of its columns.

No deviation will be made from this rule. Back numbers of The Echo other than those of the current month will be furnished at a cost of 25 cents each.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

The age of the earth was referred to by the president of the Mathematical and Physical section of the British association at Cardiff. It is a pity that the specialization of the sections prevented a joint discussion of the subject by geologists, biologists and physical astronomers. The length of time that has elapsed since our planet ludded off from the sun and assumed independent existence sets a limiting condition to the theories of many branches of science. Geologists, believing that in a broad way the past can be inferred from the present have made approximate time-tables for the sedimentary rocks judging from the slow rates at which existing rocks are worn down and mud accumulates at the bottom of the seas, they have reckoned the age of recent deposits by millions of years, that of the tertiary and secondary and primary rocks by hundreds of millions, and they have followed margins of almost unthinkable durations for epochs which have left no sedimentary trace. Zoologists and botanists, tracing the long pedigrees of existing animals and plants, have assumed that evolution has proceeded by a process of modification so slow that we need not be surprised at our failure to find, or to induce experimentally, the actual birth of new species. They both thought that they had unlimited credit on the bank of time. More than twenty years ago the late Lord Kelvin, perhaps with some malicious pleasure, disturbed the serenity of these prodigal speculations. The earth, he said, could not be older than its parent, the sun. Helmholtz, he reminded them, attributed the heat given out by the sun to the process of contraction. There were data by which this could be calculated; he made the calculation, and declared that the birth of the sun itself could not date back to more than twenty million years. He called on biologists to adapt their theories of evolution and geologists their time tables of the rocks to figures well inside this maximum. The task was beyond them. Possibly Gosse, the naturalist of the sea-shore, who recoiled at the existence of fossils with the creation of a perfect world in seven days, could have devised an ingenious theory had he still been alive and concerned to get evolutionists out of a scrape. But the others took the easier way of neglecting Kelvin's calculation. And even physicists pursued their theories of the moon and earth and stars, although, as Professor Edington declared at Cardiff, these were outrageous violations of Kelvin's time limit. Now, we are told, the theory of Helmholtz and Kelvin's deduction from it must be dismissed. The sun and stars do not depend for their heat on concentration, but on some vast reservoir of sub-atomic energy. The sun can still maintain its output of heat for fifteen billions of years, and it must date back to time so remote that there is no practical limit to estimates of the age of the earth.—London Times.

Alexander Millerand was elected president of France last Thursday. Millerand has long been one of France's greatest men, in many respects. He was a radical in the beginning of his public life, but seems to have grown more conservative.

The big reduction in Ford cars and tractors, announced last week, shows that Henry Ford is right. Fords were selling as fast as they could be delivered and in face of this the drop in prices was made. Perhaps no other manufacturer was ever known to do such a thing. Other cars are said to have dropped off some in price, but no other manufacturer has had such a demand as Ford and other reductions were no doubt influenced by desire to create greater demands.

Fred Dotterwick, accompanied by his friend, Earl Buell, drove into town last Thursday and spent the afternoon and evening visiting the Echo publishers, former acquaintances, and helping out with a rush of work. Fred being an expert linotype operator. They were on their way from Sidney, Montana, to Seattle by the Ford route. Friday forenoon they resumed their journey, but returned here owing to their machine being in poor order and went on by train, leaving the auto here.

SURVEY SHOWS GREAT STRIDES MADE BY UNITED STATES

SURVEY OF U. S. BY FRANKLIN K. LANE SHOWS PROGRESS IN MANY BRANCHES. R. R. CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of Interior today issued a statement making public a summary of what he calls "The first comprehensive, carefully made and approximately accurate picture of industrial, agricultural, financial and political conditions throughout the United States." It discloses in the foreground, he says, that both major political parties have overlooked the greatest issue in the public mind, which is the cost of living. It also shows, he states, that the country is on a sound economic basis, with the wave of extravagance subsiding, saving increasing, wholesalers and retailers optimistic over the winter outlook, and a growing disposition for hard work, although the individual productivity of labor is not yet showing much increase.

Mr. Lane's statement summarizes a survey made through 900 field representatives of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and covers every section of the country. Manufacturers, merchants, Chambers of Commerce, bankers, lawyers, business men and farmers were questioned in the effort to mirror the immediate economic and political situation and obtain a consensus of representative opinion as to the future. The replies from all localities were made simultaneously by telegraph.

In a preface to his analysis of the survey, Mr. Lane says: "With the presidential election but six weeks away and the winter rapidly approaching many thoughtful people stand hesitant and undecided, having difficulty because of the general lack of knowledge of business conditions outside their own locality or interests. The general tendency has been to see what the next man thinks, with the uncomfortable feeling that his guess is no better than another's. I believe, for this reason, the picture presented in the tabulated analysis made by the Fidelity and Deposit Company, is of interest to every business man and voter. While it is not, of course, perfect in detail and exact in prophecy it is as clear and valuable a concept of present conditions as can be gathered."

Under the heading of industrial conditions Mr. Lane says: Economically, the United States is shown to be better off than any other country in the world. There is no evidence of idleness. Our people have the opportunity to work and are at work.

"There is no shortage of raw materials sufficient to curtail production reported from any of the nine geographical districts into which the country was divided for the purpose of the survey. Only in the district including Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin is there evidence of lack of orders. New England industries report a number of cancellations, but there, as elsewhere, manufacturers are well filled with calls for their product.

"Transportation conditions are improving everywhere and a substantial reduction in the freight car shortage is reported in every district except in the Rocky Mountain States, in the Southwest and in the district including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, although an improvement is noted in the latter district.

"A shortage of coal and the failure of labor to increase individual productivity appear to be the only two unfavorable aspects in the immediate industrial situation. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific States report a sufficient supply of fuel. All other sections of the country are feeling the shortage but it is apparently least felt by the South Atlantic states.

"Although labor is costing still more than it did last year, it apparently is producing no more. Wages have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent in the last twelve months and yet nowhere there reported increase in productivity per man. I am not expecting that the cost of labor will fall off even in the

worst of times to its pre-war stage, for I believe that the real differential between directing labor and manual labor will never again be as great as it has been.

"So far as the distribution of labor is concerned, the situation nationally appears to be well equalized. A shortage of labor is found only in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic states and this is largely of unskilled workers. In the rest of the country the demand and supply appear balanced. Only in some sections of the Middle Atlantic states is any unemployment reported and this is in certain of the skilled trades, chiefly the building and shipbuilding trades.

"An important disclosure of the survey is the seriousness of the housing situation. In many of the larger industrial centers where the shortage has been most acute the investigation of the Fidelity and Deposit Company has disclosed building operations to be decreasing instead of increasing.

"The call for buildings comes loudest from the most essential places of manufacture rather than from the retail centers and is for low priced dwellings. Building construction is increasing in New England, but the bulk of the construction is of factories, warehouses and stores. New York, Pennsylvania and most of the other great industrial states of the East and Middle West show a falling off in building operations. There is improvement in the housing situation in Southern and Pacific Coast industrial centers with special emphasis on the erection of workmen's homes.

"In no section of the country did the investigators find sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads; and everywhere better transportation conditions are reported.

"Agriculture is generally recognized as the backbone of the country, and the farming condition is excellent; from no section has an unfavorable report been received. Our farmers appear everywhere to be in too happy a mood to permit the cynicism. 'The farmer is always grumbling.' They are well supplied with funds from the sale of this year's crop, but they are wise in that they know that more favorable marketing conditions can be created.

"The recent drop in grain prices is reported to have had no effect except in the Rocky Mountain states. Farmers of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Central states are withholding grain.

"In the financial field, money is tight. That may mean several things: First, that the people want money to put into producing activities; second that the banks attempt to get whatever the traffic will bear shearing close to the skin; third, that there is an adequate supply of money, or fourth, that those who have money lack confidence. There are other reasons, no doubt, and among them that the dollar now buys less than heretofore, people with money wish to charge more for the service than money gives. No one can accurately say which of these causes is the most important factor, but probably all contribute to the present situation.

"The telegraphic reports from every section of the country state that the banks are well loaned up, although money is available in the East and Central districts at from six to eight per cent interest. The Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Pacific states report the highest interest rates, averaging from 8 to 10 per cent, and in the mountain district as high as 12 per cent.

"There is great encouragement however to be drawn from the fact that in only one of the nine geographical divisions, the Rocky Mountain, has there been a decrease in bank deposits during the last six months. While the general increase includes corporation deposits, individual savings accounts show a more marked improvement everywhere. This seems to show clearly that the orgy of spending and extravagance is over.

"Discounting of bills by industrial concerns is universally reported. Except in the Middle Atlantic, Southwestern and Pacific Coast States, manufacturers appear to be carrying large amounts of customers paper.

"The country does not like the present taxation system. The excess profits tax is in bad favor everywhere. Opinion is divided, however, as to a substitute. In the East and Central West sentiment runs strongly for a sales tax, but elsewhere opinion as to a substitute is divided.

"We are not yet masters of the art of distribution of product. The fact that the farmers uniformly report a desire for some co-operative method by which their products can be brought to consumers means that this problem is of the greatest importance. But it is not for the farmers benefit primarily that such a movement must quickly culminate in action.

erative movements only in New England and Pacific Coast districts. Sentiment is divided in Ohio, Illinois and the other North Central and Western states, but favorable in the Middle Atlantic, the South Central and the Southern states.

"Politically the replies indicate that it is too early to tell what the outcome of the November election will be. Three months ago there was a stronger Republican sentiment than there appears to be now. The trend has been, and is, Republican. What it will be in November these gentlemen do not prophesy.

"The large outstanding fact developed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company seems to be that the greatest issue in the public mind is being overlooked by the campaigners—the high cost of living. I think this conclusion will be justified but the blame should not be cast upon the producer and certainly the farmer has not received his share of the wealth he creates.

"The cost of living and foreign relations seem to be the main issues. Taxation and industrial relations also occupy a space in the general political thought. Least interest appears to be shown in the railroad policy of the present administration, radical movements and prohibition.

"It is clear that the country is on a sound economic basis and there is generally a spirit of confidence in the future, regardless of the outcome of the election.

"The business outlook appears to be good in every section. Wholesalers and retailers view the fall and winter optimistically. The retailer is finding that the consumer is looking forward without fear to the winter, and his purchases from the wholesaler are founded upon this optimism. From the simple toiler up through to the tradesmen, to the industry and the financier there runs the connected feeling of confidence."

MILITARY DRILL AT PULLMAN COLLEGE.

From the Evergreen: Military instruction at the college is not a matter of choice with the students or with the authorities; it is a requirement of law.

All elementary students are required to drill.

All freshmen and sophomores who have not completed three years of drill are required to drill.

All juniors and seniors who have not completed three years of drill, or two years of collegiate drill, are required to complete two years of collegiate drill, provided, that persons entering as juniors and seniors shall not be required to drill, and persons entered as sophomores shall be required to drill but one year.

Drill is held four times per week from the opening of the college till the end of November, twice per week during December, January, February and March, and five times per week from the first of April until the annual inspection, and then terminates unless otherwise ordered by the faculty, upon recommendation of the commandant. The minimum number of drills per year is 108.

Ten days after the beginning of the college year, the athletic director is allowed to turn in a list of 25 football men who may, upon application, have their enrollment changed from military drill to physical culture until after Thanksgiving.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Registration Books in and for Leavenworth Precinct, City of Leavenworth, Chelan county, Washington, will close original registrations Oct. 12, 1920.

E. G. GOWING, City Clerk.



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WILLARD WILL RETURN TO MEET DEMPSEY. Rumor Giant Kansas Will Face Jack Inside of Six Months.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—Jess Willard is going to fight again. Within six months the giant Kansas will step into the roped arena and answer the call of the referee.

Jack Dempsey will be Willard's opponent and the fight will be held in

New York, probably under the direction of Jack Curley and Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager.

The length of the bout and other conditions will be determined by the new fistie law of New York.

Willard has held the proposition under consideration for a week and today he signed a contract and mailed it to Jack Kearns in New York. This statement was made to a close friend of the former champion, who is training on his farm near Lawrence.

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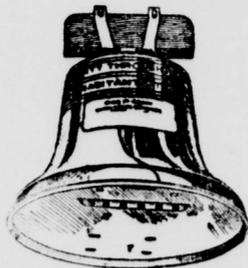
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