

The Semi-Weekly ABERDEEN HERALD

Published Every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon at
Aberdeen, Washington.

JNO. J. CARNEY

Sworn Circulation, Over 5,000.

Copy for Ads. must be in not later than Saturday afternoon for
Tuesday issue and Wednesday evening for issue of Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| One Year | \$2.00 |
| Six Months | 1.00 |
| One year, cash in advance | 1.50 |

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notify this office.

The Herald is the oldest paper on Grays Harbor, and has a
larger circulation than any other paper in Chehalis county. Adver-
tising contracts are based upon this claim of circulation and all
money due on contracts executed under this statement will be for-
feited if the statement be not absolutely true.

Retarding Business (?)

R. M. Calkin, traffic manager of
the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
railroad, is quoted in the Seattle Post-
Intelligencer as saying, on his re-
turn from a recent visit in the east
that:

"Should the administration at
Washington take its hands off the
railroads and other corporations of
the country, quit its policy of
shadowing these institutions and
abrogate its 'gum shoeing' gener-
ally, the greatest accumulation of
money, brains and energy ever
known in America would be let
loose to bring on an unparalleled
commercial revival."

It has been observed that since the
campaign of this year loomed above
the horizon the standstill press of the
hidebound variety has been filled with
this line of talk, but, like Manager
Calkin, they are not specific, they
should make the charge more definite
and certain, as the lawyers say.

The readers of those papers would
like to be informed as to just what
lines of legitimate business was
threatened by the "administration at
Washington," and how any business
conducted on the square could be in-
jured by those measures. They would
like to know the names of the corpora-
tions threatened and the manner of
the threat.

We had this same line of talk
served up when the tariff bill was
being framed yet today business in
the lines that were said to be most
directly injured show no such signs,
and in some instances a notable in-
crease is announced in those branches
of commercial endeavor.

Again, the calamity howler emitted
his yelps when the currency bill was
mooted, but when it became a law the
loudest yelper was forced to admit it
was an advance in monetary science
that was sure to prove beneficial.

There remains but one administra-
tion measure to complete the program
formulated by President Wilson and
that measure is absolutely necessary
if this government is to revert to the
people and not remain where the per-
verted legislation of fifty years has
placed it, in the hands of privileged
interests, alias commercial pirates.

This measure is the trust legisla-
tion, and the country is to be con-
gratulated upon the emphatic an-
nouncement of President Wilson that
he means to use every influence at his
command to get the senate to act on
those bills this summer.

Nor can those bills be made a party
issue. They passed the house almost
unanimously and the opposition in
the senate is not drawn upon party
lines. No legitimate business fears
those laws and the pirates of com-
merce and finance may as well make
up their minds that their special line
of business is going out of fashion in
the year of our Lord 1914.

What the Bosses Miss

I am very much opposed to the
present system of party primaries,
by theory and by reason. Men
who want office are trotting helter
skelter, without halter or control.
—Chairman W. P. Reynolds to the
Republican County Convention.
"Without halter or control" is good.
In the old days when the bosses met
in the back room, hand-picked the
delegates to the convention, furnished
the platform and arranged the slate
of candidates to suit their purposes,
there was no such thing as a candi-
date running "without halter or con-
trol." The candidate wore a halter
and a collar and the bosses always
had him under perfect control, while
the people were deluded into believing
that they had something to say about
the selection of candidates and the
direction of their policies. All the
people had, as a matter of fact, was
the right to run with the machine and
do the shouting. The bosses have
never been quite happy since the peo-
ple began to manage their own af-
fairs and to allow candidates to run
"without halter or control."—Tacoma
Tribune.

Currency, Law and Prosperity

Secretary McAdoo announces that
the new banking and currency law will
be in operation by August 1. The

new currency system will break the
stranglehold of Wall street and other
financial centers on the business of
the country, and will give it a free-
dom of initiative and of action which
it has rarely known before. The con-
sequence of this achievement of fi-
nancial independence will be to add new
force to the driving wheels of busi-
ness in every section of the country,
and the reduction in the percentage
of reserve on deposits, required to be
kept by the banks under the new cur-
rency law, will tend to let loose a re-
viving and stimulating addition to the
circulation that can scarcely fail to
make itself felt almost immediately.

The wonderful crop yield that is in-
dicated comes as a strange and en-
couraging coincidence just at this
time. It is almost as if the heart of
nature and the mind of man had been
working in harmony to effect a joint
purpose. Precisely at the time when
nature is preparing to lay at our feet
one of the finest and most splendid of
ferings she has ever made us, we meet
her in the fields with our new cur-
rency delivery wagons ready to dis-
tribute her bounty to every part of
the country. When untrammelled na-
ture and an untrammelled financial
system thus get into partnership and
start working together, it may be hard
to see the clouds for the rainbows, and
difficult to hear the feeble voice of the
croakers for the general chorus of
optimism.

Poor Man's Banking System

There exists in Virginia, with head-
quarters at Norfolk, a financial cor-
poration which has adopted what is
known as the "Morris system" of
loans for small borrowers, as a means
of destroying the nefarious practise of
usury. This institution is named the
Fidelity Corporation of America. Un-
der its control are fifteen banks in
the south now in operation. Steps
are being taken in New York to or-
ganize a corporation which will take
over the southern concern and its
branches and extend the system to the
north. The plan contemplates a gen-
eral organization, the capital of which
shall be provided by the sale of pre-
ferred stock at the par value of \$100 a
share and of common stock at the par
value of \$10 a share.

Under the Morris system, money is
loaned by the banks already in exis-
tence in amounts of \$50 or multiples of
that sum at reasonable rates of in-
terest, the acceptable applicants being
men of guaranteed character and earn-
ing capacity. The personal note of
such a borrower is taken. If the loan
is \$100 the names of two indorsers are
required. On making this loan he
becomes a depositor in the bank and
pays \$2 a week until his obligation is
removed. It is said that while the
southern banks have made loans run-
ning to an aggregate of \$6,000,000,
only 2 per cent of the indorsers have
been called upon to pay anything.

A "poor man's bank"—an institution
to which an honest, capable wage-
earner might apply, in case of neces-
sity, for a small loan without subject-
ing himself to the exactions of usur-
ers—has long been needed in every
community of the United States. The
public is but too familiar with the op-
erations of a certain class of loan
agencies and with the consequences
resulting from dealing with them. At
a time when the nation is planning to
afford better banking accommodation
to the business man by declaring com-
mercial paper to be legitimate security,
when the "short note" is apparently
destined to rank with the bond and
share, when farm credits are widen-
ing and rising, when the disposition
is to give honest effort a credit stand-
ing at the cashier's desk, it would
seem to be only common justice to
rescue the poor man from dependence
on the unscrupulous pawnbroker or
loan agent.

Grays Harbor Splash

It is the duty and should be the
pleasure of every Hoquiam resident to
aid in every way to make the Grays
Harbor Splash, to be held at Aberdeen
this year, a grand success. We can-
not but remember how the entire popu-
lation of that city came to Hoquiam
last year and helped to whoop up the
Splash here.
The Aberdeen committee is actively

at work and will undoubtedly provide
a celebration which will be long re-
membered. Some \$5,000 has been rais-
ed for the event and that it will be
successful cannot be questioned.—
Washingtonian.

ANTI-TRUST PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT

Summary of Three Measures Which Cover Program.

SHERMAN LAW AMENDMENT

Clayton Bill Makes It Prison Offense to
Refuse to Sell Certain Commodities to a
Responsible Person, Firm or Cor-
poration—Interstate Railways Curbed.
Powers of Proposed Trade Board.

President Wilson's entire program of
anti-trust legislation is embodied in
these three bills, which may be briefly
summarized as follows:

Clayton Anti-Trust Bill—Is designed
to supplement the Sherman anti-trust
law. Prohibits price discriminations
under penalty of fine and imprison-
ment. Makes it unlawful for the own-
er, operator or transporter, oil or gas
well, reduction works, refinery or hy-
droelectric plant to refuse arbitrarily
to sell such product to any responsi-
ble person, firm or corporation; such
refusal made a misdemeanor, punish-
able by fine and imprisonment. Pro-
hibits "discriminations" or "rebates" un-
der penalty of fine and imprisonment. Per-
sons claiming to be injured by reason
of any act forbidden by the bill may
sue and recover threefold damages.
Combinations and mergers that "les-
sen competition" are forbidden. Rail-
road "pools" are prohibited, except
such as are now held to be lawful upon
approval by the interstate commerce
commission. "Holding companies" are
prohibited and interlocking director-
ates are made unlawful under penalty
involving both fine and imprisonment.
Guilt is made personal throughout the
bill. Labor unions and voluntary as-
sociations of farmers are declared to
be legal entities. The power of the
federal courts in issuing injunctions
and punishing for contempt in labor
disputes is restricted. Exclusive and
"tying" contracts are prohibited. A
private suitor seeking damages may
offer evidence obtained by the United
States in a suit to dissolve a corpora-
tion.

Railway Bill.

Railway Capitalization Bill—Empow-
ers the interstate commerce commis-
sion to supervise the issuance of stocks
and bonds authorized by interstate
railways. Railways seeking such au-
thority must give reasons for issues
and the purposes for which proceeds
are to be used. All issues made con-
trary to the orders of the commission
are punishable by fine and imprison-
ment of all persons, officers, directors
or other agents, responsible. In seek-
ing authority to issue securities rail-
ways are required to submit to the
commission terms, conditions and rates
of interest of stocks and bonds involv-
ed. Pipe lines and telephone com-
panies are brought within the purview
of the proposed law. Distinctions are
made to prevent the encroachment of
federal authority upon the rights of
state railway bodies. Full publicity
of the financial affairs of railways is
assured through reports to be made to
the interstate commerce commission.

Trade Commission Bill.

Interstate Trade Commission Bill—
Creates a commission of three mem-
bers, each to receive a salary of \$30,000
a year. All corporations with a cap-
ital of more than \$5,000,000 are re-
quired to file reports with the commis-
sion. The commission is empowered to
classify corporations with capital of
less than \$5,000,000 that may be re-
quired to report to it. All the powers
of inquiry into the operations of cor-
porations exercised by the commis-
sioner of corporations are transferred to
the commission. All investigations in-
to the activities of corporations, con-
ducted by the commissioner, are to be
made upon its own motion instead of
being under the direction of the presi-
dent as is the commissioner of cor-
porations. Publicity of reports of cor-
porations is required. Section 10 of
the bill requires the commission by di-
rection of the president, the attorney gen-
eral or either house of congress to in-
vestigate alleged evasion of the anti-
trust law and to make recommenda-
tions of changes in all laws affecting
business. The commission is required
to see that the execution of any decree
against any corporation to prevent or

restrain a violation of the anti-trust
acts is effective, thus acting as an arm
of the department of justice. In mak-
ing its inquiries the commission may
enforce the attendance of witnesses
and compel the production of books
and papers. The report of the bill said
in part: "The whole theory of the crea-
tion of the commission has been to
make it an efficient and useful inde-
pendent body, concerned with the
maintenance of proper supervisory re-
lations of the federal government over
industrial corporations engaged in in-
terstate commerce."

Buy a Town For \$1.

The town of Bulger, Cal., has been
sold for a cash consideration of \$1
(\$1). At a sale worth, the purchaser will
rent out on the main street and build
a court on the site of the Bulger hotel.
The ornamental street lighting
system of the town will be left intact.
Bulger was founded three years ago
by Colonel James Bulger. Its decline
as a municipality came when the rail-
road raised its right of way and left
the town fifteen feet below the tracks.

WILSON'S GOLF MEDIUM GOOD

Handicap Same as For Predecessor.
Representative Ogleby Rated Best.

President Wilson and former Presi-
dent Taft are rated as "medium good"
golfers by the Columbia Country club,
while Representative Ogleby of New
York is rated as the best golfer in pub-
lic life, the former two being allowed
handicaps of sixteen strokes each over
par for the course, which is 72, and the
representative a handicap of only 11.
Senator O'Gorman is not rated high
as a golfer, his handicap being 24
strokes. Senator Hristow, who is al-
lowed a handicap of 20 strokes, is
rated as the lowest of any member of
congress.

The ratings of other members of con-
gress are: Senator Penrose, 16; Senator
Saulsbury, 14; Senator Walsh, 24; Sen-
ator Cummins, 17; Senator Hitchcock,
18; Senator Hollis, 15; Senator Town-
send, 22; Representative Prouty, 16;
Representative Fitzgerald, 22; Repre-
sentative Whaley, 14; Representative
Gillette, 16; Representative Kent, 24;
Representative Tuttle, 21; Represen-
tative Townsend, 16; Representative
Tredway, 18; Representative Woods,
16; Representative Shreve, 16; Repre-
sentative Walsh, 24, and former Sena-
tor Bourne, 15.

Village Gossip Over One Phone Wire.

In a village near Chicago one party
telephone line serves all those in the
village, and when the company pro-
posed recently to separate the line into
private lines for the improvement of
the service a protest was raised. It
was found that every night after sup-
per everybody in the village "rang in,"
and an hour of general gossip followed.

A Heroine.
"What is a heroine?" "A girl who
knows she can't sing and can't be
coaxed to try."—Livingston Lance.

The Similarity.
Slobbs—Why do you liken Harduppe
to the busy bee? He isn't particularly
industrious, is he? Slobbs—Oh, no; it
isn't that, but nearly every one he
touches gets stung.—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

Muffins

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of
the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

When muffins are on the breakfast table,
nobody cares for meat or eggs, and they
will be served more often if this meal
were not prepared so hurriedly that there
is no time to make them. If K C, the
double-rake baking powder is used, the
batter may be stirred up the night before,
put in the pan ready for baking and not-
ing to do in the morning but bake them.

One-Egg Muffins
2 cups flour; 2 slightly rounded tea-
spoonfuls K C Baking Powder; 1 tea-
spoonful salt; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup melted
butter or lard; 1 egg; 1 cup water or milk.
Sift dry ingredients together three times.
Add to this the unbeaten egg, melted
shortening and water or milk. Then beat
all together until perfectly smooth. Oil
muffin or gem pans and have oven sud-
denly hot when the muffins come to the top of the pan,
then increase the heat to bake
and brown the muffins. This
recipe makes 12 large muffins. Raisins
or currants may be added if desired.

Graham Muffins
1 cup graham flour; 1 cup pastry
flour; 2 level teaspoonfuls K C Baking
Powder; 1 to 2 level tablespoonfuls sugar;
1/2 teaspoonful salt; 1 egg; 1/2 cups milk or
water; 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls melted but-
ter; mix and bake as One-Egg Muffins.
Graham batter should always be quite soft
to insure light and moist muffins.
To get 88 other recipes as good as these,
send us the certificate packed in every 25-
cent can of K C Baking Powder, and we will
send you "The Cook's Book" by Mrs.
Janet McKenzie Hill. Handsomely illus-
trated. Jaques Mig. Co., Chicago.

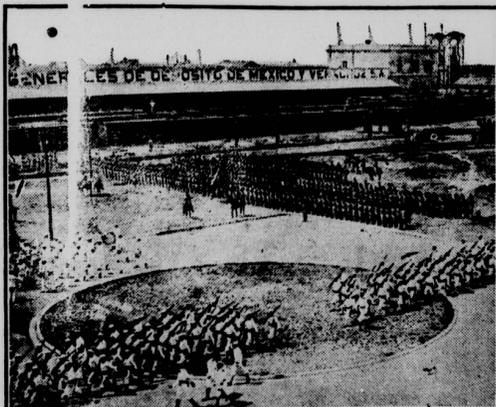


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Funston's Men In Complete Control of Vera Cruz

United States marines are here shown marching back to their ships in
Vera Cruz harbor, while the troops of Brigadier General Funston are drawn
up in review. The picture gives an idea of the complete occupation of the
city of Vera Cruz by American forces.

IN BUYING PUBLICITY

**One Naturally Wants All He Can
Get For His Money**

**The Seim-Weekly
ABERDEEN HERALD**

**Has far and away the largest circulation
of any Paper on Grays Harbor**

SWORN CIRCULATION OVER 5,000

**The Herald Covers Chehalis County
Like a Blanket**

MEXICO A LAND OF BIG STAKES

Wonder Stories of the Riches
Many Have Found There.
MINES THAT ARE LIKE BANKS

Where the Owner Can Draw on Their
Resources Whenever He Pleases.
One Worth \$86,000 a Ton—Cattle That
Just Multiply and Oil That Gushes an
Endless Flood.

Mexico is the land of big stakes.
That is one reason for its revolution.
says the New York Times. It is also
one reason why many people believe,
as Senator Borah says, "If the flag
ever goes up south of the Rio Grande
it will never come down." The coun-
try is too rich to let go. Humboldt
called it "the treasure house of the
world." It is all that and more.

A man who has spent years of his
life on the south of the Rio Grande
and whom the stormy times of the last
few years in Mexico had driven back
to New York was telling about the
things he had left behind there the
other night and this was the burden
of his tale.

He told of a subterranean lake of
oil known to be 200 miles long and
from fifteen to twenty miles wide,
with a "gusher" that flowed more than
300,000 barrels in twenty-four hours
before it was "capped" and regulated;
of valleys filled with oil in that twen-
ty-four hours, of vegetation drenched
for miles around. Oil—crude oil—is
worth roughly a dollar a barrel at the
well.

He told of ore that assayed \$86,000
to the ton and hundreds of tons of it
in sight, and the eyes of the Ameri-
cans who listened opened wide.
"Under Spanish rule," said the man
from Mexico, "the mines of Guana-
juato alone produced over \$1,000,000,
000 worth of silver. The mine owners
made millions so quickly that one of
the Spanish viceroys was forced to is-
sue an order forbidding them from
scattering handfuls of silver on the
streets because it increased the num-
ber of beggars.

Offered to Pay Off National Debt.
"Well, it isn't very different in the
year 1914. For instance, there's Pedro
Alvarado, the owner of the Palmito
mine. He is an ignorant Indian who
has no idea how much money he has
nor any idea of its value. In the last
few years he has built fifty churches,
at least 100 schools and has given
away several fortunes.
"Before Porfirio Diaz abdicated Pe-
dro offered to pay off the national debt

of Mexico. When his request was re-
fused he asked to be allowed to pay
off a piece of it anyway. When this
was also refused he became indignant
and gave away a fortune estimated to
equal the interest on the national debt
for five years.

"There's a mine in the state of So-
nora which is probably the richest
mine in the northern half of the re-
public. It has high gold as well as sil-
ver values. An engineer from Cananea
was allowed to visit the mine, and the
Mexican owner asked him to sample
and assay a shipment of thirty-six tons
of ore that were going to the smelter.
The owner said he didn't think the
smelter was giving him full value. He
didn't care for the money, but he
wasn't going to be robbed by anybody.
"The engineer assayed the ore. Then,
thinking he had made a mistake, he
had two other assayers check his re-
sults. All three assays checked within
a few dollars. That ore was worth
more than \$86,000 a ton. The owner
used the mine as a bank. Whenever
he needed money he would send a few
men into it and take out a small for-
tune. I know that, because I was the
engineer."

"Poor Men's Banks."
"There are lots of creeks or streams,
particularly in Sonora, where a peon or
a Chinaman can make from \$5 to \$10 a
day washing for gold with an ordinary
pan. They call these little streams
"poor men's banks."

"You mustn't forget the cattle when
you think of Mexico." Until the vari-
ous armies began to eat them up the
owners in the two big ranches of So-
nora and Chihuahua had no idea how
many cows they had. A few years ago
when I was milking on the big ranch in
Sonora we never attempted to buy
meat. We just gave the Chinese cook
a Winchester and two cartridges—only
two, because he'd go hunting if you
gave him more and wouldn't return
and that night we'd have beefsteak for
supper. You see, these ranches were
as big as the ordinary country, and as
there were no fences nobody knew how
many cattle there were.

"Then there are the oil fields. No
body knows yet how rich they are, but
oil experts have said that the oil fields
of Mexico have greater productive
power than those of California and
Texas combined. There is known to
exist one subterranean lake of oil that
is 200 miles long and from fifteen to
twenty miles wide. The greatest
"gusher" or flowing well in the world is
in that part of Mexico. Before it was
"capped" and the production regulated
it flowed at the rate of over 300,000
barrels every twenty-four hours. The
oil rose into the air, driven by the pres-
sure below, for nearly a hundred feet
and before the well was controlled had
filled every valley and depression for
five miles around."

Something Explained.
Church—What do you think! This
paper says that women spend 90 per
cent of \$10,000,000,000 annually in the
United States for food, clothing and
shelter. Gotham—Now do you wonder
what becomes of your pay envelope?—
Yonkers Statesman.

CANAL PICTURES TO BE SHOWN AT GRAND THEATER

Tonight and tomorrow nights Ly-
man H. Howes' great pictures of the
Panama canal will be shown at the
Grand theater in Aberdeen. This is
one of the greatest films ever made
and this will be the first time the
pictures have ever been shown in
the Northwest. After one has seen
them one has a splendid idea of the
work which has been carried to such
a successful conclusion by the Unit-
ed States.

TUCKE'S
'Home of the Danish Kid Gloves'

**NEW SUMMER
WASH FABRICS**
THAT ARE IN BIG DEMAND

NEW KNOB CREPE—36 in.
wide, cream, copen and
black, yard35c

NEW CREPE APPLIQUE—
36 in. wide, copen and
white, pink and white,
and black and white, at
yard39c

NEW ACCORDIAN CREPE—
32 in. wide, apricot, copen,
rose and lavender, at per
yard29c

COATINGS—Black and white
waffle check coating, 42
in. wide, yard90c

SILK AND WOOL RATINE
—38 in. wide, tango and
green, yard\$1.25

SILK AND COTTON CREPE
PLESSE—26 in. wide, pink,
white, blue and lavender,
at yard35c

COTTON RATINES—28 in.
wide, blue, copen, tan, pink,
lavender, blue and white
and black and white check
at, yard35c

TUCKE'S
Dry Goods Store
Cor. Wishkah and G Sts.