

ABERDEEN HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR

ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1914

NUMBER 103

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE CHANCES

Republican Paper Says Wise Policy of Administration Makes Friends

VAST TRADE POSSIBLE

Latin American Countries Are Heavy Purchasers in Markets of Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—The administration's efforts to open up South American trade to the commerce of the United States are being appreciated by the American public. It is generally realized that this country now has an opportunity "to get in on the ground floor" in South America. It is admitted, too, that the opportunity exists only because the President has so conducted international affairs that the United States is at peace; and that the Latin-American countries are well disposed to enter into closer business relations as the result of the President's considerate and magnanimous handling of the Mexican problem.

"While European artisans, mechanics and laborers are drilling and marching and fighting and killing one another, somebody must supply the peoples of South and Central America with the manufactured products which they need and use in their everyday life," said the Ohio State Journal (Rep.) August 12. "Of course that somebody is the United States. The republics to the South buy annually from England, Germany, France and other Old World countries manufactured articles which cost more than \$1,000,000,000. Last year Argentina alone bought \$250,000,000 worth of such goods from the nations now involved in war. These buyers can not get what they need from Europe now and naturally turn to the United States.

"There is a wonderful opportunity right now to establish with the Pan-American republics trade relations which will be permanent. President Wilson's wise policy toward these nations, as illustrated by his virtual recognition of three of them as world powers in the Mexican peace negotiations, has put them in a friendly frame of mind toward us. Sentimentally, they probably would rather deal with us than with anybody else. If our manufacturers are alive to the situation and resist the temptation to charge war prices for their goods, Europe never again will get much of this business, and within a very few years the business will be double or triple what it is now."

ERADICATE THE RAT!

A Disease Breeder and Carrier That Serves No Good Purpose.
Rats are dangerous. They have no legitimate business, nor can they serve any good purpose in any community. Sanitarians are well agreed that rats are a serious menace to health. They are so filthy in their habits as tenants of the sewers and as feeders on every thing dirty and diseased that it is no wonder they are carriers of disease, parasites and plague infection.

That rats are afflicted with many diseases more than bubonic plague is confirmed by Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, who, speaking on this point, says: "Other infections of the rat are trematodes, or flukes; cestodes, or tapeworms; nematodes, or round worms; protozoa, insects and vegetable microbes." Of the rats examined in San Francisco 34 per cent were infested with tapeworms.

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat. It is communicated from the plague-stricken rat to other rats and from rats to man by means of fleas, as the principal agent, yet it has been determined many times that handling a rat that has been dead of plague only a few hours gives the infection almost instantly. Two small boys while playing in an unweeded cellar found the body of a dead rat. The corpse was buried with unusual funeral honors. In forty-eight hours both were ill with bubonic plague. A barber finding a sick rat on the wharf picked it up with the naked hand and threw it into the bay. He was seized three days later with plague. But the flea is the chief agent. Fleas abound in the body of plague and go in and out of the holes which still have a life of their own, coming in at their veins, and then they inoculate into him the living virus which starts the disease.

Since plague is a disease due to rats and rat fleas and not to fish or fish habits, there's only one thing to do to avoid plague, eradicate the rats. This can be done by making war on them with traps, poison and starvation, and by "rat proofing" against them; that is by building them out. As a result of the Chinatown plague epidemic in 1907, so efficient was the ratproof construction that followed that rats and plague were entirely "blat out" of that part of the city.

Useless Bargains.
He bought a coat for five escape
And stored it up to keep
It isn't in the best of shape,
But, then, he got it cheap.
His wife's reproaches, don't you know,
Disturb him not a bit,
He says some day he may have dough
To build a house to fit.
—Kansas City Journal.

Posted.
"Papa, what is an escutcheon?"
"Why?"
"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."
"Oh, yes. An escutcheon is a light colored vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen." — Houston Post.

FULL TEXT OF THE 8-HOUR LAW

Initiative Measure No. 13, Is Fraught With Big Interest to Entire State

WOMEN CLUBS ARE AIDING

Crass Opposition of Johnson to Wilson Loses Congressman Many Supporters

Initiative Measure No. 13, the so-called eight-hour bill, is recognized as the most important of the ten measures to be submitted at the November elections, so far as its effect will have upon every industry in the state. In response to several requests the Herald prints the text of the measure below and suggests that it be clipped out for reference during the campaign:

"An act prohibiting employers from requiring or permitting employees to work more than eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours, except in agricultural labor and cases of emergency; providing for extra compensation for overtime; and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Washington: "Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, corporation, company or joint stock association to cause, require or permit any male or female employe in his, her or its employ to work more than eight hours any day of twenty-four hours, nor more than forty-eight hours during any week of seven days, except that in agricultural labor an additional two hours per day may be allowed for work which is unavoidably and necessarily incidental to farm management.

"Section 2. If for any reason any of the provisions of this act shall be adjudged unconstitutional and invalid it shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any other part thereof.

"Section 3. Any employer, overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each day during which such violation continues."

FIRST CATCHER'S PAD.

It Was Worn by Charlie Bennett of the Old Detroit Team.

Charlie Bennett, the noted catcher of the famous Detroit team of 1886, often told with delight the story of how he and his wife made the first catch of her breast protector.

It was a constant source of worry to Mrs. Bennett to watch her husband being made a target for the speed merchants of thirty years ago. And she fully realized the pressing necessity of some kind of armor to prevent the hot shot sent through by those speedy slugs from carving in a rib or two which belonged to her better half.

After much deep thinking and considerable labor the Bennetts shaped out something that had a faint resemblance to the protector worn today.

In a private trial it worked fine, and in the trout Charlie would let the ball slip through his hands and bang up against his chest without experiencing the slightest jar. After Bennett got used to it he wore it in a regular contest, and with the eyes of thousands of spectators upon him, he would let a fast one hit him square on the chest. The ball would rebound back almost to the pitcher.—New York World.

Deaf Mute Church Work.
Religious work among deaf mutes was established in 1849 by Dr. Galbraith, who started a small Bible class for them in a room in the University of New York. The Churchman, an Episcopal weekly, says that at the present time there are thirteen or fourteen clergymen, twelve of whom are themselves deaf, ministering to the spiritual needs of 35,000 deaf mutes in the United States of whom there are fully 200,000 in the southern section. The salaries of the missionaries to the deaf range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 an annually, and a very few of them have their expenses, in addition, provided.

They Seldom Do.
A half witted fellow living in one of our country villages makes his usual tent to attend all funerals and come next on them for days afterward. Recently he received an invitation to the wedding of a relative. The next day during the wedding a neighbor asked "And how did the wedding go off, Jim?"

A HAND ACROSS THE SEA.



—Goldsmith in Boston Globe.

SATSOP IS HONORED.

MONTESANO, Sept. 28.—Judge E. R. Brady, of the Satsop valley, was elected president of the newly organized Washington Pure Bred Live Stock Association, formed last week at North Yakima. This is the first association of the kind ever launched in this state and the election of Mr. Brady as the chief executive is a merited recognition of his efforts along the line of improving the grade of cattle raised in the state. E. L. Brewer, also of the Satsop valley, was named as one of the executive committee of the organization. Judge Brady is a breeder of pure bred Guernsey cattle and Mr. Brewer is devoted to the Jersey breed. Both own prize winning herds in their respective breeds.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The bodies of John Johnson and Henry F. Otto, who were on the wrecked steamer, F. H. Leggett, were discovered on North Beach Saturday.

HOQUIAM BEATS MONTESANO

MONTESANO, Sept. 28.—Hoquiam scored first blood, literally speaking, Saturday afternoon in the football contest against Montesano's high school team by a score of 57 to 7. Montesano's only score came in the third quarter, following a long run by Capt. Jones through the entire second Hoquiam team, which was played in that quarter. The game was slow, due to a wet field, and consequently elusive pigskin.

ABERDEEN TEAM LOSES.

SEATTLE, Sept. 28.—The Aberdeen high school team made an excellent showing against the University of Washington at the opening game and succeeded in scoring a touchdown against the varsity in the third quarter when Johnson made a gain of 50 yards on a forward pass from Thompson and then Pinckney went through the line for the touchdown. The final score was Washington 33, Aberdeen high 6.

TAKES ACID ROUTE

A. J. Fitzgerald, aged 35 years, took his own life shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday at Cosmopolis by drinking carbolic acid. He was found in a rooming house in a dying condition. Dr. Sizer was summoned, but there was no chance to save the man. Despondency induced by drink, is assigned as the cause.

Fitzgerald worked for the Grays Harbor Commercial Co. He was a printer at one time and was recognized as a first-class linotype operator.

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NATIONAL PRAYER DAY FOR PEACE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1914.

President Woodrow Wilson, by proclamation, has appointed Sunday, Oct. 4, a national day of prayer for peace in Europe and called upon all God fearing persons to gather in church on that day and petition Almighty God to heal again and restore once more concord among men and nations. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and

"Whereas, In this as in all things it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and

"Whereas, It is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in his mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe his children to heal again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world, praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance of his holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise."

DRURY HAS GOOD ORGANIZATION

His Appeal to "Up'd Wilson" Meets Warm Response From All Parties

WOMEN CLUBS ARE AIDING

Crass Opposition of Johnson to Wilson Loses Congressman Many Supporters

TACOMA, Sept. 28.—The cleanest, best-working organization that has ever taken up the political cudgel in Southwestern Washington, is that which is now electing Charles Drury, the Pierce county candidate for congressman.

The unique feature of the organization fighting the battle for Drury is that it is not partisan. Republicans are working for him by the hundred. These are the type of true-blue, Abraham Lincoln Republicans who believe in President Wilson and Wilson's policies. These men want to send a man to congress from this district who will support Wilson and not fight him, as is now being done by Congressman Albert Johnson who represents this district in Washington.

The Drury people are making a very strong issue of this support of Wilson. Drury himself passionately, positively and sweepingly favors Wilson. He also favors the peace program and other constructive legislation which is making the Democratic administration famous. Republicans, democrats, progressives, socialists and prohibitionists who approve of Wilson and his way of doing things and resent the fight that Congressman Johnson is making against Wilson, are coming out by the hundreds for Drury all over the district. Drury's friends believe this one issue will develop sufficient strength to elect him.

Scores of business men also are coming out in different parts of the district for Drury. Letters are being received from these at the Drury headquarters daily. They are against Johnson and for Drury from purely constructive business and commercial reasons. They have an issue that they feel should be the issue of every man in the district who has a home or a dollar at stake, and this issue is a big one with a business man—INCOMPETENCY.

Johnson has been the cap sheaf in political incompetency, these men feel, and the affairs of the district from a business point of vantage have steadily gone from bad to worse.

"The business end of this congressional district has not received the slightest attention in Washington in the past two years," said one of these men, who is prominent in business circles.

"Naturally," he continued, "We lay all the blame for this at the door of Congressman Johnson. He is the man we sent there to look after the district's business interests. We did not send him down there to fight President Wilson, or to play politics. I am afraid there is too much partisan prejudice in Johnson's make-up for him to ever qualify as a live, wide-awake congressman."

Another hard-working contingent in the Drury line-up is half a dozen women organizations that are fighting for Drury. He has been a hard fighter for Woman Suffrage. They are repaying the compliment. He was prominent and positive in securing the vote for women in this state, and these women know that if the suffrage question ever comes up in congress in any form Drury will be one of the hardest hitters for it.

THE STATE TAX LEVY IS REDUCED

State Board of Equalization Finds Opportunity to Lower State Rate

GOVERNOR SAVES MONEY

Under Gov. Lister, the Departments Have Been Able to Run Under Estimates

OLYMPIA, Sept. 28.—The state tax levy for 1914 (taxes payable in 1915) has been fixed by the state board of equalization at the rate of 8.07 mills, which will raise \$8,327,447.

This is a reduction from the state tax levy of 1913, which was 8.81 mills, raising \$8,937,525. It is the first reduction in state taxes since 1910.

The reduction was attained by lowering the general fund levy, which has year reached the statutory limit of 3 mills, to 2.45 mills, and by lowering the public highway levy, last year 1.25 mills, to one mill. The state school levy was increased slightly, being raised from 1.9 mills to 1.96 mills. This was necessary to provide for an increased school population of more than 9,800, shown by the last school census, the "barefoot boy" school law providing that the state shall raise \$19 for each child of school age.

The 10 separate levies going to make up the state levy, the purpose of each and the amount of money to be raised by each levy, are as follows:

General fund levy, for support of state institutions, state departments, and general expenses, 2.45 mills, raising \$2,528,159, a reduction of \$515,266 from last year.

State school levy, state aid to schools, 1.96 mills, raising \$2,022,528, an increase of \$95,925.

Public highway levy, for state road work, 1 mill, raising \$1,031,902, a reduction of \$236,192.

Permanent highway levy, for surfaced roads, to be spent under direction of the counties, \$1,547,853, an increase of \$26,141.

Military levy, for support of militia, construction of armories, etc., 11/16 mills, raising \$113,509, an increase of \$1,917.

Combined levies for higher educational institutions, 1.05 mills, raising funds as follows: University of Washington, \$409,153; state college, \$335,368; Cheney normal, \$92,871; Bellingham normal, \$92,871; Ellensburg normal, \$72,253.

Of the total taxes of \$8,327,447 it will be noted that the state school money and the permanent highway money, totalling \$3,570,381, or more than 45 per cent of the total levy, will be returned to the counties for expenditure. Last year only 39 per cent of the state levy went back to the counties.

The reduction in the general fund levy this year has only been made possible by the fact that state departments will at the end of the present biennium, March 31, 1915, be able to return unused to the state treasury, a sum estimated at between \$600,000 and \$650,000, saved from the appropriations of the 1913 legislature. Of this total departments under Governor Ernest Lister will return between \$300,000 and \$400,000, or approximately 10 per cent of the total general fund appropriations for these departments, the office of secretary of state expects to return about \$200,000 of the appropriation made for initiative and referendum expenses, while other departments will also show smaller savings.

In this reduction it is noted that Chehalis county will pay \$14,543 less than for this year, the apportionment being for 1913, \$317,766, and for 1914, \$303,223.

BEARDS IN BATTLE.

And Why Clean Shaven Men Became Prized as Warriors.
The habit of shaving is not of a very ancient origin. According to James Stephens in "Here Are Ladies," when humanity lived a quiet, rural and unambitious life men did not shave; their hair was their glory, and if they had occasion to swear, which must have been infrequent, their hardest and readiest oath was "By the beard of my father." Showing clearly that this feature was held in veneration in early times and was probably accorded divine honors upon suitable occasions.

With the advent of war came the habit of shaving. A beard offered too handy a grip to a foe who had got to close quarters; therefore, warriors who had no true hardihood of soul preferred cutting off their beards to the honorable labor of defending their chins.

Many ancient races effected a compromise in order to retain a fitting military appearance, for a barefaced warrior has but little of terror in his aspect. The ancient Egyptians, for example, who had cut off or could not cultivate or had been forcibly deprived of their beards, were wont to go into battle clad in heavy false whiskers, which, when an enemy seized hold of them, came off instantly in his hand, and the ancient Egyptian was enabled to dispatch him while in a trance of stupefaction and horror.

Clean shaven men became by this cowardly stratagem very much prized as fighting men, and thus the foundation of the shaving habit was laid.