

Sunday Morning Aberdeen Herald

JNO. J. GARNEY

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Copy for display advertising should be in by Thursday noon, and for classified ads, readers, etc., by 10:30 o'clock Saturday night.

The Herald is the oldest newspaper on Grays Harbor and it has wider circulation than any other newspaper in Grays Harbor county.

The Resignation of Secretary Bryan

The resignation of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan last week afforded the newspapers quite a sensation, more in fact than the incident appears to have warranted. There was no cause for surprise in the action of Secretary Bryan. As stated in his letter, he is animated above all things by a desire for universal peace, and even his detractors will not question the sincere devotion to principle that led him to sever his connection with the administration rather than abandon a policy which he apprehended may end in war.

The resignation is in perfect keeping with the high character of Mr. Bryan, when he found himself not in accord with President Wilson on the German situation, a matter of vital importance to the country and which particularly involved the office of secretary of state, rather than place both the president and himself in a false and embarrassing position. He preferred to give up his exalted position and retire to private life rather than abandon or compromise in any way his own ideals. One may differ with Mr. Bryan at this juncture in his career, but one fails to find cause for condemnation.

Mr. Bryan considered the second note to Germany as too drastic and found himself unable to sign it as secretary. His resignation was the

only proper thing and it was tendered at the proper time, and relieved the situation instead of embarrassing it, as is suggested by the Perkins press and its echo.

He contended, in the interest of peace, that the United States should at this crisis give evidence of its faith in the treaties this government has been urging on the nations of the world, by investigation and arbitration for one year of the differences existing between this country and Germany, as provided by those treaties.

The president did not oppose investigation and discussion of the cases in dispute, but insisted that if such procedure was adopted a guarantee must be given that in the interim the lives of American citizens will not be jeopardized and that the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, will be fully recognized by any and all belligerents. He maintained that in the interest of humanity and in conformity to international law the lives of neutrals on unarmored ships must be safe on the high seas, a position so far-reaching as to overshadow the Lusitania catastrophe.

To concede the right of German submarines to destroy the Lusitania with more than one thousand souls, would be to extend the same right to each of the belligerents and would totally destroy all overseas commerce during the war. The rights of the United States and every other neutral nation on the high seas is involved in the question at issue, and this nation almost to a man is with President Wilson's firm presentation of our position.

The suggestion of Mr. Bryan that Americans refrain from traveling on the ships of belligerents involves an implicit surrender of American sovereignty and the rights of American citizenship. It amounts to a proposal that law yield the right of way to lawlessness, right to might, and that the hard-won gains of centuries for neutrals in time of war be cast aside. The result would be further encroachment upon the rights of neutral nations, the freedom of the seas and the welfare of civilization.

There is no cause for war in the note of President Wilson. It is a dispassionate summing up of the case, phrased in the most friendly spirit, placing reliance in these renewed representations, "upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation." Should war with Germany result it would not be because of this note, but because that nation, foreseeing defeat, would embroil

the United States to save a surrender to the allies alone, and thus make this, really a friendly power, a party to a peace treaty. That Germany yet believes defeat probable is not in evidence.

Time to Change.

To anyone who attends the meetings of the city council, the methods of transacting business must appear antiquated and absurdly dilatory as well as expensive. A case in point is the engagement of Engineer Thomson at a salary of \$50 a day a long time in advance of having the Wynoochee water project in readiness for the expert. Mr. Thomson is an eminent consulting engineer, whose services are seldom enlisted until a project has been tentatively at least, put on paper by the field engineers.

This is but a sample of the reckless way in which the public money is handled, and for which it is doubtful if the membership of the council is to blame. The twelve members are busy men, and their pay by the city does not justify giving the attention the important affairs of the city demand, if economical administration is had.

The commission form of city government may not be the ultimate in this line, but it is recognized wherever adopted as a vast improvement over the ward-councilmanic plan. No city has yet returned to the old method after adopting the commission plan, a fact that bears loud testimony to its superiority. The contemplated Wynoochee water system has created quite a demand for a better system, before the expenditure of the large sum required on this project is authorized; in fact it is becoming evident that the voting of the necessary bonds will depend upon the adoption of the commission plan first.

The Indifferent Voter.

In locating the blame for the evils that occur in government, city, county, state and nation, the indifferent voter should not be overlooked. Many who pride themselves on their good citizenship frequently fail to go to the polls at important elections, yet they strain their vocal chords yelling when something governmental goes wrong.

The City of Hoquiam recently voted upon a large bond issue, when but 372 electors exercised their franchise, and at the election last week in that city to decide upon an important electric franchise, only 296 votes were cast. It is safe to assume that if a list of the Hoquiam non-voters at those two elections was published the names of

a goodly number of so-called prominent citizens would appear.

The Herald believes in a compulsory voting law, to teach citizens that the franchise is a duty—as much so as jury service or bearing arms—not a privilege to be exercised at pleasure. We believe this indifference would be removed to a large extent if the law provided that where a voter failed to cast a ballot at an election, without a valid excuse, he or she should not be permitted to vote at the next election.

Such a law would be easy of application, as the new election laws require a state-wide registration, and the fact that failure to vote at an election in which the elector felt little or no interest would disfranchise him at the next, would serve to stir up quite a few.

Dreadnaught Locomotives.

More important than any news of German 17-inch guns or British super-dreadnaughts is the announcement that the Great Northern railroad has engines pulling a mile of loaded freight cars. These huge locomotives are in use in the state of Washington, between Spokane and Leavenworth. They are described as having 17 driving wheels apiece, and two separate boilers.

Two years ago James J. Hill suggested, as his ideal of power and transportation efficiency, a locomotive capable of hauling 100 loaded cars. These are hauling 134 cars apiece—the equivalent of about 500 cars of the ordinary European type. Their very power has proved to be a source of trouble. There are no side tracks long enough to accommodate their trains, and there are few cars strong enough to endure the strain of the enormous pull, so that the trains are constantly breaking in two. These defects, however, will be remedied. Eventually, it is likely that the whole equipment will be rebuilt to fit the new giants.

It is expected that before long engines of this type will be pulling freight over the "big hill"—the Cascades divide—to the Puget Sound ports. If they prove practicable for that heavy mountain work, similar engines will probably be installed on other trunk lines in the mountain regions. That would presumably tend to cheapen transportation and help the railroads to compete with steamships in transcontinental business.

As for those costs in the Barnes case, the colonel and the boss might split them fifty-fifty, and reimburse themselves by adapting their act for the movies.

Bright Outlook Ahead.

In the face of tense relations with Germany the weight of authoritative judgment holds firm that better times have come, and that with the return of peace the United States will turn into a long period of high prosperity. Three cheering outstanding facts are held in view:

First—The country's unprecedented financial strength, with money abundant and cheap and complete absence of public distrust of the banks.

Second—An unprecedented favorable balance of foreign trade, with resultant piling up of credits abroad. It is now known that with the end of this fiscal year, June 30, the country's exports of merchandise will exceed its imports by about \$1,000,000,000.

Third—Prosperity on the farm, with prospects amounting nearly to assurance of the approaching harvest of a wheat crop that will fall little, if at all, below the record-breaking crop of last year.

With bountiful yields the growers are receiving high prices at the farm. The government's index figures testify convincingly to that. With 100 per cent as a base, representing the composite average price in the 43 years from 1866 to 1908 of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and cotton, the American farmers were receiving May 1, this year, 150 per cent. That is to say, the prices for all these products averaged May 1 half as much again as the average for 43 years.

Teach Spanish in High Schools.

In a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post, Roger W. Babson quotes from interesting interviews with the presidents of Peru and Chile, on the opportunities now existing for the United States to extend trade with South America. The president of Peru dwelt upon the necessity of a knowledge of the Spanish language by Americans and its importance from the commercial viewpoint.

He urged that Spanish be taught in all our high schools and that Spanish should be required for entrance to college, with an option of French or German. He remarked that the Southern Continent was a tremendous affair from any point of view, and that our schools gave it slight attention. The war in Europe presents an opportunity for this country to extend trade with the South American republics such as may never occur again, and the feeling of the Latins for the United States is warmer than ever, owing largely to the moderate policy adopted by us to unfortunate Mexico.

Agency Agreement Ends.

The new insurance law, which went into effect on the 10th, prohibiting "Agency Agreement" with insurance agents, puts an end to the discrimination in the amount of commissions paid to "clear" agents and those who write insurance in the non-board companies. Insurance Commissioner Fishback has mailed circulars to all insurance agents, calling attention to the provisions of the new law.

"Then I, Daniel, saw the ram pushing westward, southward and northward, so that he became great. And a he-goat came from the west, and ran into the ram in the fury of his power, and there was no power in the ram to stand, but the goat cast him down to the ground and stamped upon him." It all sounds as if Germany's hock-beer goat were ramming Russia off the earth.

Members of the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association will trademark their lumber, and the trademark will serve as a guarantee of the quality of the goods. It is proposed that each mill shall be given a number which will go on the lumber with the trademark so that any complaint as to quality may be traced.

An American citizen of foreign family may have his natural sympathies without letting them interfere with his proper allegiance.

Mexico may congratulate itself on the fact that its affairs are not of a kind that permits the introduction of submarine warfare.

Uncle Sam occasionally becomes conscious of the fact that a long coast line may be a liability as well as an asset.

IS GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY NOW First Law Case Filed in New County is Divorce Complaint, Genevieve vs. Albert C. Kelly

It has been Grays Harbor county since Thursday, June 10. All legal papers must bear the new county title, now.

The first law case filed since the change was a divorce suit instituted by Genevieve Kelly against Albert C. Kelly of this city, on grounds of incompatibility.

Graveling now is being done on the new Satsop river county road and it soon will be ready for traffic. Commissioner Kirkaldie declares it a fine piece of work.

Twenty Years Ago FROM ABERDEEN HERALD.

June 13, 1895.

The dispatches announce that F. Clark has been appointed postmaster at Aberdeen. No official notice has been received yet.

Another new house was started last week, Mr. J. R. Harper having begun the erection of a residence on the lot adjoining the Methodist parsonage.

At the school election Monday there was but one ticket, and a light vote was polled. N. S. Arnold for director received 110; W. B. Mack, clerk, scattered votes, 7.

Caldwell Bros. & Watson have been awarded the contract for the Matteson road. The price is six cents per lineal foot for clearing, thirteen cents for grading and fifty cents for culverts.

The bank of Ocosta closed its doors Tuesday, and Dr. F. L. Carr was appointed receiver by Judge Irwin. From what we can learn the assets are supposed to cover the liabilities, if the same can be realized on. None of the banks in the county will be affected by the failure.

The A. O. U. W. held its regular election last Friday evening, and the following officers were chosen: W. B. Bowes, P. M. W.; H. Berliner, M. W.; W. B. Mack, foreman; James Bush, overseer; G. W. Shelly, recorder; J. McLafferty, financier; Chas. Pratsch, receiver; D. H. Keith, gate; Julius Hoyer, inner watchman; W. Loucks, outer watchman.

Marcus Nodine, ex-mayor of Ocosta, gets nothing for all the mental agony he suffered through having the people of his town say mean things about him. The \$10,000 libel suit which he brought against about fifty Ocostans has been decided against him. The jury that patiently listened to his troubles for several days returned verdict in favor of the defense.

15 MOTHERS SEEK PENSION

Fifteen mothers have applied since Thursday for pensions, under the act, as follows: Laura Trail, Oakville; Ida May Dwer, Aberdeen; Neva Atkinsno, Cosmopolis; M. L. Landis, McCleary; Kate Lewis, Satsop; Ed. McLellen, Hoquiam; Tina Salsberg, Hoquiam; Mary Ross, Elsie Mary Boettcher, Aberdeen; Cora Nett, Malone; Georgiana Marsaw, Aberdeen; Lena Johnson, Aberdeen; Pearl Erickson, Aberdeen; Ed. Hartwell, Aberdeen.

CLEAN-UP WEEK AT OUR STORE

SALES AND RUMORS OF SALES

These Are Happy Days for You as a Keen Buyer

The barometer says powerful trade winds are due to blow here this week in our Real Genuine Clean-Up Sale, which begins tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Prices such as the following will obtain throughout our entire stock, which is made up of the newest goods --- nothing shoddy, nothing unreliable. The same liberal terms of payment will prevail during this sale as in the past. Don't fail to investigate this sale --- it means dollars to you

Special Bargains on Pianos

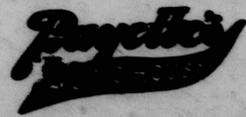
One Kingsbury Piano, slightly used but in first class condition. Original price \$375; Clean-Up week \$200. Swell Whitney Piano, used a little but in just as good condition as if new. Original price \$350; Clean-Up week \$188. During this sale a special discount will be given on all the new pianos in stock, and a discount of 25 per cent will be given on all violins, mandolins, guitars, accordions and clarinets.

Special Bargains on Sewing Machines

One Standard Sewing Machine, used only short time, beautiful case. Regular price \$55; Clean-Up week \$30. One Free Sewing machine, used very short time. Regular price \$50; Clean-Up week \$32. One Standard, used only short time, drop head. Regular price \$60; Clean-Up week \$35. Two White Rotaries, sold by agents at \$80, used only short time. Clean-Up week \$40. One New Home, used very short time. Regular price \$55; Clean-Up week \$35. Other Sewing Machines \$18 and upwards.



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