San Juan Islander

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CONSTANT CARE

THE interests of our patrons are manifold, and these have our constant care.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BANK
FRIDAY HARBOR, WASHINGTON

ORCAS ISLAND STRAWBERRIES

The Largest, Sweetest and Best Packed Berries on the Market

We have contracted for the entire crop grown and packed by J. M. Scruggs and can furnish them in any quantity.

WE ARE OFFERING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR WOOL

It will be to your interest to consult us before you sell.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS

Sold on as small a margin as it is possible to do business.

Paxson & Cadwell
The Busy Store
Douglas Bldg. Friday Harbor

THE LEADING GROCERY STORE

Fancy and Staple Groceries
Tea, Coffee and Spices
Fresh Vegetables

TULLOCH'S, THE SATISFACTORY STORE
Ross Block Friday Harbor

A WEEK OF RECREATION AND JOLLITY

July 17-22 INCLUSIVE *Seattle's Golden Potlatch*

An Absolutely Unique Celebration of the Arrival of the First Golden Treasure from the Golden North

Some of the doings of Potlatch Week

Aerial Flights Daily, by Curtiss, Ely and others
The Wonderful Hydroplane Traveling by Air, Land and Sea.
Water Fetes and Sports.
Review of the U. S. Battleships.
Daily Historical and Artistic Pageants.
Coronation of King and Queen of the Potlatch.
Parades of All Nations.
Japanese Feast of Lanterns.
Chinese Monster Dragon Parade.
Indian Dances and Ceremonies.
Floral Parades of Women and Children.
Music by Ellery's and Other Great Bands.
Nightly Dances and Masquerades.

YOU MUST NOT MISS IT
REDUCED RATES ON ALL LINES--ASK ANY AGENT

Impressed By Schools In Eastern Washington

O. H. Culver returned Monday morning from Spokane where he went to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge of Washington which held its 54th annual session there last week. Mr. Culver spent the Fourth of July 1884, in Spokane on his return eastward from a vacation trip to this coast, and five years later he and his brother engaged in the printing business there, but their plant was destroyed by fire within a year and they moved to Puget Sound. Mr. Culver says the growth of the city has been astonishing. It occupies one of the grandest sites imaginable for a great city and it has been most admirably planned and beautifully built. The residential section on the hillsides and plateau south of the Northern Pacific tracks is especially fine. The business district is extensive and well built and the city seems so populous that no fair minded visitor can believe that there has been any padding of the census returns there. There are very few vacant buildings and business conditions seem good.

"Returning from Spokane," said Mr. Culver, "I crossed the state by daylight over the Great Northern road which traverses a portion of the great wheat belt of Eastern Washington and the picturesque and fruitful Wenatchee valley, now so widely known as "the land of the big red apple." I first crossed the same territory in 1893 when I had the honor to represent one of the big Seattle papers of that time at the celebration held in St. Paul in honor of the completion of the Great Northern to Puget Sound. Wenatchee was then only a straggling, cheerless looking little hamlet in the midst of a waste of sand and sagebrush and there were few settlements or settlers on the great rolling, treeless plateau between the Columbia and Spokane. Great have been the changes wrought in less than a score of years. While there are large areas of barren lands near the Columbia, there are tens of hundreds of fine grain and stock farms east of the great river and numerous thrifty looking towns. What impressed me most, I think, was the size and substantial character of the school buildings all along the way, and I could not help comparing them, to our discredit, with the shabby, inadequate building we have here. Places very much smaller than Friday Harbor and not to be compared with it in point of attraciveness and desirability as places of residence, have large brick school houses, apparently providing educational facilities very much superior to those which are afforded here in the county seat of one of the loveliest counties of the state. I hope that the people of this town and this rich and beautiful island may soon be made to realize the very great importance of building and maintaining a modern school here, worthy of the place and of intelligent and progressive people."

It Requires Skill and Experience

J. W. Jeffry, Commissioner of Horiculture, State of California, states in the Rural Press that in his state an unfit fruit grower is born in the possession of an orchard every hour of the year. He is largely the product of the land-booster, is captivated with fairy stories of the great and easy profits and finally cuts his eye-teeth in the reality of bitter experience. Whether he be a rich man who knows nothing of practical horticulture, or a poor man who has neither money nor knowledge, he is continually coming and going in thousands and the effect of his dipping into the fruit business will always be to unsettle conditions here. This class of men will always remain a charge upon the industry. Add to this the fact that even capable horticulturists from other states have much to learn before they can produce first-class fruits here, and it seems to reverse the ordinary laws that usually eliminate inefficiency from an occupation. Every new country has these economic problems to work out, but California, being particularly blessed with opportuinty of success, is equally handicapped with liability of failure. Our people hope to hasten the achievement of uniformity in their products and stability in their industry by standardizing their fruits.

Small Jobbing Launches Required to File Rates

After reading the section of the law passed by the last legislature providing for the regulation of public utilities, as it was published in the Islander two weeks ago, the owner of a small launch, engaged in jobbing business only, wrote to the Public Utilities Commission for information as to what he would be required to do. In his letter of inquiry he said:

"I am the owner and operator of a small jobbing launch, undocumented—it being under five net but not under five gross tons, which does not ply on any regular route or operate on any schedule. It is used for towing and for carrying passengers for hire, when chartered for that purpose, operating principally between island points in this county. It appears that you are empowered to suspend the operation of the act as applied to boats like mine and I would like to know whether it is your intention to do so. You will readily see, I am sure, that it would not be an easy matter for me to file a schedule of rates or a tariff for such work as I do, but if it is necessary to do so will you kindly instruct me as to what I should do and send me whatever blanks are needed."

Apparently it was the first case of the kind which had been brought to the attention of the Commission, which referred the letter to the attorney-general's office for reply. In answer, Assistant Attorney-General Carey wrote:

"The Commission has not yet determined what policy it will pursue with reference to vessels such as you have described. We suggest that you prepare and file with the Commission a schedule of your rates, as nearly as you can make it up at this time. In other words, make the best effort you can to comply with the law.

"If you desire to be relieved from the operation of the law relative to filing a tariff and maintainig the rates quoted therein, we suggest that you file with the Commission a formal verified petition, setting forth a detailed description of the vessel operated, a statement of the waters in which she operates, and a statement of the business transacted. In this way your case will be formally before the Commission for action.

"On behalf of the Commission we desire to say that the Commission has no desire to unnecessarily embarrass boats such as yours in their customary operation, but it is necessary that each case be formally brought to the attention of the Commission, so that its rulings may be uniform."

Friday Harbor's Celebration

The Friday Harbor Fourth of July Celebration committee have arranged the following program of sports and list of prizes for the day and evening.

National Salute at sunrise, 21 guns. Music by the Band 9 a. m. (half hour concert). Sports start at 9.30.

Events	Prizes 1st	2nd
100 yds. race free to all,	$2.50	1.50
100 yds. boys race, 12 to 15	2.00	1.50
50 yds. boys race 8 to 12,	1.50	1.00
Fat men's race 200 lbs. 150 yds.		1.50
Hobble skirt race 30 yds.,	1.50	1.00
Sack race 30 yds.	1.50	1.00
Egg race 30. yds.,	2.00	1.50
Potato race	2.00	1.50
Boys Bicycle race, under 12,	1.50	1.00
Pie eating contest,	1.50	1.00
Tug of War, farmers 7 men, vs. town,	7.00	
Girls race, over 12,	2.00	1.50
Girls race, under 12,	1.50	1.00
Greasy pole,	3.00	

After the sports program a picnic dinner will be served in the Gould grove. Free coffee for all.

After the dinner the first ball game will be called at 1.00 p. m. the Richardson Tigers vs. White Sox, immediately followed by a game between West Sound and Gerard's Tigers. The committee understands there is a side bet of $250.00 to decide the disputed championship of San Juan county. Following the ball game the greasy pole contest will take place at the docks.

Dance at 8 o'clock in the evening given by the Band Boys at the Odd Fellows' hall. Supper will be served by the Grange at their hall.

Trees will be delivered to all business houses for decoration.

Riciprocity From A Canadian Standpoint

In a recent address before a Seattle audience Fred T. Congdon, member of the Canadian Parliament, said:

"The proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada is by no means a new question. In the original agreement for peace between England and the United States there was a provision inserted for reciprocity with Canada, but it was found to be beyond the scope given the arbitrators of the two countries, and that restricted reciprocal relations were provided by the Jay treaty adopted by the two countries in 1794.

"Nations like individuals, are interdependent," said Mr. Congdon. "The United States has now become one of the great world powers. Canada is a young nation. Both are virtually republics, because after all we have a democracy as you have a democracy and it is for the mutual benefit of the two countries that they should have freer trade relations. We should have from you what we are willing to extend, and the best trade is that which promotes mutual advantages. You have received some of our people, and now Canada is receiving some of your people, and the two countries are becoming fast united by bonds of common interests and so step by step we should advance for the common welfare.

"But the economic aspect of the question is not as great, in my judgment," continued Mr. Congdon, "as its moral side, for I look forward to its being the means of insuring enlargement of the great arbitration treaty and eventually world peace."

Mr. Congdon then said that annexation was not necessary, that the United States was large enough, but that there was never a fairer pact than that now before the two countries for ratification, and that its adoption would be a step in advance for two countries whose positions now so well correspond.

Falcon Joslin spoke briefly, approved of the proposed reciprocity agreement, and said that a lesson or two taken from Canada might relieve the United States of the new fangled questions that forged them selves to the front during the last few years.

New Creamery Owner Talks of Management

From the 15th of this month the Friday Harbor creamery has been under the management of W. L. Chappell, the new proprietor. Mr. Chappell comes to us highly recommended not only as a first-class business manager, but as a manufacturer of broad experience.

In speaking of the management of the creamery, Mr. Chappell says, "There is but one way to conduct a creamery and that is to be fair, honest and just. The home creamery, well managed, is the best institution that the farmers can have and if differences creep in and the farmer thinks he is not getting all that he could elsewhere, let him go direct to the manager and enter his complaint. Or what would be better yet would be to have a committee of three to inspect each and every part of the management, such as the weight tests, price, expense and the net to the farmer.

"Lynden has the largest creamery in the state and it is due to the fact that the management is good and the farmers all know it through the report of their committee.

"The farmers are entitled to know and they should know. It not only gives them confidence in a home institution, but it encourages them to produce a better quality and to keep better cows and to feed and care for them better.

"If we expect to go to the head we must all pull together; there must be unity between the manufacturer and the producer. I promise to do my part in every particular and to give the business my individual attention, and all I ask is to have every patron investigate my methods and if he does I will assure you that I will have all the cream tributary to this creamery."

The Problem of Marketing Fruit

It seems more than a little bit strange that the fruit growers of this county do not organize and establish a selling agency. It is becoming more and more dificult with every passing year for the individual grower to dispose of his products. The numerous agencies keep constantly advised about the supply and demand all over the world. An agent gets information for every member of his organization at a small expense to each one; information which costs more than the small grower can afford to pay for himself alone, and even if he gets the information his little shipment is not worth bothering with by buyers who pay good prices. The days of petty dealing are past. So much has been said and written on the subject that it seems a waste of ink for us to repeat the "old, old story" ourselves; but we gladly give space in the Islander for others to tell what they think about it. There are some strong points in favor of our island fruit and there are the best of reasons for organizing an agency for its sale—Now, please, whomsoever will, come and let us reason together.

The matter is of so much importance that the Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Association will undertake to place a large amount of the fruit crop handled this year by that organization through the medium of traveling salesmen, who will soon enter into the various territories assigned to them.

Difference in Cows

There is a vast difference between the profits yielded by the common cow and the cow whose ancestors have been for economical production for hundreds of years. There is no disputing the fact that the profitable dairy cow is a source of large, regular and sure profits, and a conserver and restorer of fertility, but do you know the difference between profitable and unprofiable dairying? Here it is in a nutshell: A cow eats a certain amount of the proper food and produces a certain amount of milk. Some cows are capable of producing more milk from a given quantity of feed than others. In fact, some cows produce ten times more milk than others, and milk of nearly the same degree of richness. A cow consuming the same amount of food that the average dairy cow consumes and producing 350 gallons of milk per year produces it at a cost of 23 cents per gallon; a cow producing 470 gallons of milk per year produces it at a cost of 20.5 cents per gallon; a cow producing 590 gallons per year produces it at a cost of 18 cents per gallon; a cow producing 710 gallons per year produces it at a cost of 14.5 cents per gallon.; a cow producing 830 gallons per year produces it at a cost of 12 cents per gallon, and a cow that gives 950 gallons of milk in one year produces it for 9.5 cents per gallon. And so we might go on until we reach the production of Colantha 4th's Johanna, who, in one year, produced 3,190 gallons of milk. If fed the same ration as the average cow she would have produced this prodigious amount for 2.7 cents per gallon. However, this does not hold true beyond a production of 900 or 1,000 gallons, for the reasons that animals producing such large amounts require an extra amount of feed and care.—Professor Oscar Erf.

Practical Schools

Wm. Hayes, assistant secretary of agriculture, is authority for the statement that "Consolidated village and rural schools bearing three-fourths of the burden of formulating country life education, are the greatest factors in the establishment of virile morality and high ideals of every day life in this country.

"Practical training in the vocations the pupils expect to enter is coming to be recognized as far more profitable than general culture instruction. Consolidation of rural schools permits broader scope of work and co-operative associations, arising from this idea, awaken men to the needs of their fellow men."

Joseph Sweeney, of Seattle, has bought a large quantity of wool in the county this week, including several lots held over from last year.