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THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BANK
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FRIDAY HARBOR DRUG CO.
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Friday Harbor, Wash. Aug. 29, 1913.

To our patrons:-

Our grocery stock will be taken over by R. W. Bowler Sept. 1st. The dry goods department will be continued by the firm of Sweeney & Allen. Both departments will be conducted jointly with an increased stock so that we shall be able better than ever to cater to your needs.

Thanking you for past business and soliciting respectfully your future patronage, we remain,

Very truly yours,

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When you are in need of

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Paint, Oils, Varnish, Glass
Windows, Doors, Sash
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ROSS TULLOCH'S HARDWARE

Friday Harbor

Washington

N. E. CHURCHILL has just received his Fall Shipment of Dry Goods composed of Gowns, Sheet- ing, Outing Flannel, Ticking, etc.

N. E. CHURCHILL
THE PIONEER MERCHANT

Friday Harbor

Washington

Darwin's Plan Not Successful

Whether the state fish hatchery fund or the general fund of the state is entitled to \$1,936.36 worth of salmon confiscated by State Fish Commissioner L. H. Darwin is a question which was discussed at length before Judge Houser by Prosecuting Attorney Beagle and Commissioner Darwin.

Some weeks ago the Bellingham Canning company's traps in Skagit county waters were seized and the company summoned to appear in court to answer to a charge of failure to raise nets at the time set aside by law. It seems that Darwin gave the canning company to understand that the funds derived from the confiscated fish as well as the \$250 fine would be turned over to the hatchery fund here benefiting the company and at the same time making Darwin's budget hold out without an increased appropriation from the state.

The company's attorneys appeared before Judge Houser last week and entered a plea of guilty. Then Darwin sent down a stipulation to Prosecutor Beagle to sign. The stipulation contained provision for the disposition of the fund according to Darwin's plan. But Beagle objected to giving the money to the hatchery fund, contending there was no law to warrant such action. He made no opposition to paying the \$250 fine into the hatchery fund as the law specially provides for that. Judge Houser supported Beagle's contention and told Darwin he would reserve decision in the matter until Darwin produced authority for the position he takes. It seems that Darwin was influenced largely in his stand by Whatcom county judges. It is stated, however that Darwin, in his effort to let the cannerymen down easy and at the same time bolster up the appropriation of his own department agreed in a plan which he has not the power to carry out.—Mt. Vernon Argus

Working Women Requested To Keep Itemized Accounts

Working women and girls throughout the state will be asked to keep, during the next few months, a careful summary of all their expenditures even down to corsets and shoe-strings. They will be asked to set forth how much they paid for room, for board, for various articles of feminine attire, for lemonade candy and car rides. The information is sought by the new industrial welfare commission and will be used in determining intelligently upon a fair minimum wage for working women and for minors.

As a preliminary to fixing such a minimum wage the commission has determined that a thorough investigation into the cost of living in the state is necessary and it is in regard to this that the co-operation of the women and girls will be sought. Blanks have been prepared, on which the employes will be asked to note their estimated expenditures during the past year for the various individual items. In addition to this as many as possible will be prevailed upon to keep an accurate account of their expenditures from this time on, so that the commission may be sure that the figures they receive are not the result of mere guess work.

A. D. Conway has purchased a lot from Mrs. Nichols adjoining the photograph gallery. Mr. Conway intends to build at an early date.

DAGGETT EXPLAINS INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE LAW OF WASHINGTON

"There seems to be a lack of understanding among the employers and the public generally as to the method of adjusting the rates or cost of the state industrial insurance and the experience of the accident fund from the inception of the law October 1, 1911, to July, 1 1913" said Floyd L. Daggett, chairman of the industrial insurance commission.

Mr. Daggett and Mr. Wallace, of the commission, were at Bellingham last week adjusting a number of difficult claims and attending to other business connected with the commission.

The law provides a basic rate for each class and sub-division of each class. That is to say, several classes of industry may be in the same class and still have differential basic rates, therefore, in making our call as we call it, or as you please to term it, assessment, they are based upon the differential rates on the payrolls of the various industries involved subject to adjustment at the end of the fiscal year. However, do not lose sight of the fact that the accident fund to which these contributions go for the payment of accident claims to employes is only supposed to be self-sustaining, therefore we call only as we need to pay for accident claims that have been adjusted and to keep a reasonable working balance in the fund. This latter is done because it takes some time to prepare and send out a call and to get in the money, therefore with the working balance on hand the injured workman received his money immediately, state warrants which are cash rather than experience any delay in receiving his money.

"For instance, take the lumber industry class 10, this being by far the largest class we have in point of contributions and accident claims. The basic rate of this class is 2 1/2 per cent upon the payroll. The experience of the accident fund in this class for twenty-one months has shown 1.6 per cent is sufficient to pay all the claims, pensions and pension reserves for this period. At the end of the fiscal year, which is January, or as soon after as the audits can be made, the account of each firm is adjusted to the actual experience of this class, and any surplus amount paid in by any firm is placed to their credit for succeeding year.

"In my judgment the industrial insurance is going to be a very potent factor in not only encouraging the employer to use every means of safety appliances to minimize the accidents in his plant and also for economic reasons is going to raise the moral and physical standard of the workingmen. The lack of ordinary safety appliances merely increases the accident hazard and under our law the accident must be paid by the employer in the class in which they occur, therefore it is to his interest to reduce these accidents as much as possible. Also under our compulsory feature of the law every employer of the class is interested in seeing that his neighbor and associate does everything in his power to reduce the accident hazard in his particular plant. We thus get the solid support of all the members in each class towards the end of lowering the cost to the accident fund.

"As soon as the employer fully realizes that the workmen through vicious personal habits or acholism is more prone to accident and when injured recovers less rapidly and is more apt to have permanent disability and when they realize that this is costing them money they are going to insist upon a higher moral standard of living among workmen.

Again, the honest, right living workman is just as much interested in seeing that his fellow lives rightly as the employer is.

In the mind of the better class of workmen, there is no reason why he should be paid a month for a certain injury when his fellow workman, through careless or vicious habits, require three or four times that period to recover from the same injury. It is a reflection upon the workmen generally and will be resented as soon as it is thoroughly understood.

"I am heartily in favor of the theory of this law as I believe that the compulsory feature both as to employer and employe, makes it the most workable and most practical workmen's compensation law in existence in America. Since becoming a member of the commission I have visited nearly every portion of the state, came in contact with a large number of employers and employes and I find the law working very satisfactorily."

Strange Race Needs No Clothing In Ice

Captain James Leslie, of the British steamship Earl of Elgin which arrived August 29 at San Francisco from Norfolk has become fairly convinced that clothing is not a necessity. As proof he cites a happening among the dwindling race of Yahgans, in the Straits of Magellan.

The ship was in the midst of ice bergs when two natives, father and son, paddled out in a canoe. The father wore a simple belt and the son was attired in the remains of a coat. Feeling certain the lad was freezing the captain had him wrapped in a blanket and sent to the galley to get warm. The boy speedily became weak and fainted. The father seeing his son's plight, rushed forward seizing him and threw him overboard into the icy waters. The boy immediately revived and climbed into the canoe where he laughed merrily as he caught the ship's biscuit tossed by members of the crew.

The captain adds that there are only 200 Yahgans left.

Stamps Cancelled In Advance Valid

Postmaster General Burleson has signed an order which provides that pre-cancelled postage stamps may be sold to the public on and after September 16. Pre-cancelled stamps have printed on them the name of the postoffice before they are sold. Such stamps will be valid for postage on second, third and fourth class mail—newspapers and magazines mailed by the public, books and other printed matter and merchandise or parcel post matter.

The stamps will be recognized only at the office named on them.

By the use of pre-cancelled stamps, not only will the transportation and delivery of mail bearing be expedited greatly, but it is estimated that the government will save in expense of labor in cancellation \$250,000 a year.

"I have weighed carefully," said Postmaster General Burleson "the question as to whether the extension

Japan Pensions School Teachers

By Rev. Sydney Strong

While in Osaka I spent a few hours in the Western Japan Education exposition, organized by the educational department of Osaka city, with the president of the school board as chairman of the committee.

The exposition reveals that in the matter of popular education Japan has taken hold with the same clever and vigorous hand with which she has organized her commerce, her industry, her hygiene, her army and navy; so that in education she stands to the front with the leading nations of the world. Schools after all are the best test of modern civilization.

Of all the children in Japan, 95 per cent are enrolled; this percentage running as high as 97 per cent. in the cities. For eight years attendance is compulsory, and effectively so, for law in Japan is obeyed. She is one of the most law abiding nations in the world.

There is a normal school in every one of the forty-six prefectures (which correspond to our states.) About two thirds of the teachers are men.

Of course, quality is the only high test for an educational system. For forty years Japan has had investigators visiting every civilized country to get the best in the world for Japan. Anyone who knows the Japanese is quite prepared to believe that by their capacity for detecting and absorbing the best, Japan could not but have an excellent system of education. So far back as 1871—when the remarkable Joseph Heesima was a student at Phillips academy, Mass. and was summoned to Washington, D. C., to assist the Japanese commissioner of education, Tanuk—Japan was visiting America, Germany, England, Switzerland, France, looking for the best. What is more, she is keeping it up. More than a year ago she sent a committee to investigate the Montessori system in Italy. She has today hundreds of students abroad, notably in Germany, for just now in public schools and universities (and there are six imperial universities) she is being influenced from the outside, mostly by Germany.

Let me note two or three things I saw in this remarkable exposition of the educational progress of Japan during the past century. In the central court was a fine waterfall with a bit of landscape gardening. The whole thing was done by the students of the technical school. In another place was an exhibit showing the children being taught to take care of flowers; watering, cultivating, cutting, arranging, etc. Elsewhere is shown the pupils trained to care for the birds and other animals. Of course, it is well known that English is taught in all the schools of Japan. In consequence, thousands of Japanese speak some English. I have met many who converse quite well—and these have never been outside of Japan. I have an idea that a larger percentage of Japanese speak and read English than can be found in any other non-English country. The young men are eager to learn English. A policeman in Karuizawa stepped up to me and politely asked me how to say "The waiting time of the train is," etc., and he hung on until he learned it. The stewards of our steamer organized a class in English, and asked my daughter to teach them once a day. To know English is one of the roads to preferment in Japan and is recog-