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## MUTUAL INTERESTS

We are not disposed to overlook the fact that the interests of this bank and those of the entire county are closely bound together. They cannot by any means be separated. Our success depends on that of the county. Therefore it is our business to build up the whole county.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BANK  
FRIDAY HARBOR, WASHINGTON

25c. Nyal Baby Cough Syrup Ny.1 Croup Ointment 50c.

To have these two in the house may save much trouble and expense

We guarantee these remedies.  
We will give you the formula if you wish.  
Ask your neighbors who are using them

FRIDAY HARBOR DRUG CO.

## Everything In The Grocery Line

R. W. BOWLER

FRIDAY HARBOR

WASHINGTON

## SAY, Mr. MAN

When you are in need of

### Hardware

Paint, Oils, Varnish, Glass  
Windows, Doors, Sash  
Cutlery, Tools, Etc.

Launch and Elec-  
trical Supplies

Remember

ROSS TULLOCH'S HARDWARE

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Go To N. E. CHURCHILL for  
your Dry Goods, Groceries,  
and Shelf Hardware.

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THE PIONEER MERCHANT

Friday Harbor

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## Game Commissioners To Meet In Bellingham

State Fish Commissioner L. H. Darwin is making arrangements for the meeting of the game commissioners of western Washington, representing nineteen counties, in Bellingham on November 18. Each of the nineteen counties has three commissioners and one warden, and all have promised to have one or more representatives present at the conference which will be held in Bellingham.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be the advisability of formulating a permanent game commission organization. The present game code also will be digested at the conferences in order that many disputed points and apparent inconsistencies may be threshed out and placed in the light of complete understanding. There have been a great number of new legal opinions from the attorney general of late, making big changes in the old standing of the code and revolutionizing certain phases of the work.

It is regarded as probable, also, that the game commissioners will agree to join hands with the commission of Mason county to help in the fight against the Overland Magazine's subsidiary company, known as the Lakeside club. This Seattle club has more than 1,000 members and has purchased large tracts of ideal hunting and camping grounds and locations in Mason county. The citizens and residents of the county, including more wealthy men who have private game preserves are of the opinion that the Lakeside Club members will swarm there wholesale and kill off all the game in the vicinity at one fell swoop. To prevent this Mason county contemplates defeating the ends of the club by declaring 180 acres of the land involved as a county game preserve, which it is entitled to do under the statutes. This would render the membership of the club valueless and its holdings worthless for the intended purpose and in strenuous efforts to defeat the measure the club has retained several leading lawyers to attempt to prevent the declaring of the game preserve.

## Export Duty On Gold Favored

A novel plan for protecting the country's gold supply was suggested today by John E. Gardin, vice president of the National City bank of New York. In an address on "foreign problems" before the second national conference on currency reforms, held under the auspices of the New York Academy of Political Science, Mr. Gardin said the president should be empowered to proclaim an export duty on gold when necessary to safeguard the supply.

The most serious problem confronting us today in our international relations, particularly in view of the pending changes in our banking system, said Mr. Gardin, "is the protection of our gold supply. The United States is the only absolute free market for gold in the world, and we have to suffer for our liberality."

## Lummi Indians Hears Case In Court

Fifty forty Indians from the Lummi reservation gravely set in department No. 1, of the superior

## Washington Garnishment Law

By Glen C. Beechler

The recent decision of the superior court declaring unconstitutional the garnishment exemption law has thrown consternation into the ranks of the retail merchants and others extending credit. Should this decision be affirmed by the supreme court of Washington, it will mean a readjustment of credit in general throughout the state. The legislature, in due course, will not meet until 1915, and we would have to await such time for an additional enactment covering the question of garnishment exemption legislation. In the meantime the credit man would have to be more careful, hoping that the next legislature would endeavor to rectify any error found by the supreme court.

The garnishment act, as declared unconstitutional, was passed by the legislature of 1907, and has stood the test of the intervening years. In its essentials, it provides first, that current wages or salary to the amount of \$100 for personal services rendered by any person having a dependent family shall be exempt from garnishment. But, second, that in case the garnishment is founded on a debt for actual necessities furnished the defendant, his family, or dependents, then no exemption shall be allowed in excess of \$10 out of each week's wages or salary for four successive weeks, and, third, where a debtor is entitled to choose a money exemption in lieu of some other kind of property he cannot choose money due or owing and earned as wages to make up such amount.

The objections raised to this act, and which will be urged in the supreme court, to which the case has already been appealed, are of a rather technical nature. They involve such questions as class legislation, insufficiency of the enacting clause, bills embracing more than one subject, amendments changing the scope and objects of a bill and other objections hardly pertinent to this discussion and which to the lay mind are often meaningless terms, and fraught with mis-conception of legal lore.

Suffice it to say that Judge Tallman in deciding that the act was unconstitutional held that a debtor could claim exemptions under the general exemption statutes. This in effect will practically give to each and every debtor, who is a householder or head of a family, an exemption in the amount of \$250; provided, of course, he is not the possessor of "two cows, with their calves, five swine, two stands of bees, thirty-six domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel for the comfortable maintenance of such householder and his family for six months," etc. In case a householder or head of a family does,

however, have these numerous possessions, then he would, in order to continue to hold them, have to waive his right to the \$250. But in case he did not possess them or in case he did and was willing to surrender them then he could claim a money exemption of \$250 in case he was fortunate enough to possess that amount.

The garnishment law, as can be observed from the third provision above set out, attempted to provide that wages could not be claimed to make up this \$250. But according to the decision holding the garnishment act unconstitutional, a debtor, who is the head of a family, can now make use of any money due him as wages or salary to make up the amount.

An erroneous impression seems to have been spread by a subsequent decision of one of the justice courts, holding that the garnishment law passed by the legislature of 1901 is in force and effect, since the superior court has declared the present law of 1907 to be unconstitutional. The law of 1901 is virtually the same, except in some minor details, as the law of 1907. It is subject to absolutely the same technical objections as the latter act, and the whole fabric of our garnishment legislation must rise or fall on the constitutionality of the act of 1907, which Judge Tallman declared to be unconstitutional.

Absolutely the only relief, as matters now stand, and until the supreme court passes on the constitutionality of the garnishment act, is that the credit man will either have to curtail his credits or else oblige the persons asking it to furnish valid and subsisting security. This naturally places the credit man between the horns of a dilemma, and renders his situation both embarrassing and perilous. If the supreme court in its wisdom reverses the superior court and upholds the constitutionality of the act, business will continue to flow along in its accustomed channels; otherwise our only hope lies in the doubtful action of a state legislature.

Under the law in its present chaotic state, and until it is finally settled and determined, an unscrupulous, dishonest or careless debtor may and in many instances will make use of his exemption privileges to defraud honest tradesmen. Often the elementary principles of humanity compel an extension of credit in order to prevent suffering and to alleviate human woes. But the exemption statutes should be so framed and maintained as to furnish mutual protection to both debtor and creditor, and to compel all to pay their honest debts.—Trade Register.

court last week listening to testimony and arguments on law questions in the case of the State of Washington against Danny Ross and Patrick George, two aborigines from the reservation. The two Indians are accused by the state for unlawful fishing in the waters of the Sound. Both were arraigned and entered pleas of not guilty.

The Deputy County Attorney W. H. Martin is representing the state in the prosecution and R. W. Greene is appearing for the Indians. The case is being heard before Judge Ed. E. Hardin. State Fish Commissioner Darwin is in attendance at the trial.

The Indians are claiming the right to fish without licenses on their reservation and hold that the reservation line extends out to low

## School Notes Of San Juan County

Edited by the Friday Harbor High School.

By addressing the Morris Selz Co. of Chicago, teachers may secure gratis a quantity of liberty bell medals highly suitable for award in the grades. They are made of bronze, very attractive and no advertising appears on them.

According to the regulations of the state board of education, teachers must require from parents and guardians of pupils either in person or by written note in case of absence, tardiness or dismissal before the close of school. No excuse shall be deemed valid except that of sickness.

The university of Wisconsin will furnish the following bulletins upon receipt of price: Teaching The Manual Arts, ten cents; The High School Course in Agriculture, ten cents.

Those interested in playgrounds can secure several valuable bulletins by addressing the Playground Association of America, New York. Also, the department of Indian affairs at Washington, D. C. will furnish upon application a list of popular pamphlets for gratuitous distribution.

Applicants for eighth grade diplomas hereafter will be required to write upon and pass a creditable examination in agriculture, domestic science, or annual training. In this county it is probable that agriculture will be the most popular. "First Principles of Agriculture" by Goff and Mayne is the text recommended in San Juan county.

At the Washington Agricultural and Industrial contest held at Spokane last week, San Juan county carried off three prizes; first for squash, first for field peas and third for buttonhole work. Both of the first prizes were won by members of the Friday Harbor High School. Juanita Murray exhibited the squash and Richard Watton the field peas. Since there were only seventy-five first prizes to be awarded and four hundred and ten high schools in the State, we have done well to land two first prizes. Mr. Wotton will receive \$15 worth of fruit trees, Miss Murray a \$20 prize and Blanche Porter, winner of third prize in display buttonhole, a silver cake fork.

Last Friday evening Mrs. R. Wills Smith, dramatic reader, gave a delightful evening's entertainment at the high school auditorium. This is the first number of the lyceum course of several entertainments. The character of Mrs. Smith's work was so pleasing that she will be recalled later in the season for a second recital. Her readings were pronounced the best ever heard here.

## Bryan Advocates Free Use Of The Bible

"There never was a time when the people needed the inspiration of the Bible more than they do at present," said Secretary Bryan in addressing the delegates to the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

"And," the secretary added, "there is not a community, which cannot be purified, reformed and improved by a better knowledge and large application of the Bible to daily life."

water. If the court sustains the contention of the Indians it is believed several valuable fish trap locations will be gained by the Indians being located within the territory they are claiming.