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DEATH OF DANIEL MADDEN

Daniel Madden one of San Juan County's pioneers died at his home in the valley on Tuesday March 31. Mr. Madden was born in December 1835 in Ireland. At an early age he came to America, settling on San Juan Island in 1862. He is survived by and brother P. Madden, one son and three daughters. Funeral services will be held today at the Valley Catholic cemetery.

UNCLE SAM TO GO OUT OF REINDEER BUSINESS

The federal government plans to go out of the reindeer business in Alaska as fast as it can train Alaskans for individual ownership, the policy being to encourage independence and initiative among the native population, according to a statement today by the bureau of education. Distribution of reindeer is in charge of American school teachers and it is expected the government will dispose of all its reindeer within the next four years.

The Alaska reindeer are increasing in number, despite reports to the contrary, it is said. Latest available figures show that on June 30 there were 47,266 reindeer in the 62 Alaska herds, a net increase of 23 per cent during the fiscal year. Of this number the government owns 3,853, the remainder, valued at \$763,300, belonging to the natives.

DEATH OF JUDGE THACKER

Judge Thacker of Arlington, Washington died at his home on Wednesday, April 1st of asthma. He was well known in this County having been prosecuting attorney. Mr. Thacker retained his membership in the Silas Casey Post No. 74, his death being the fourth in the last six months. He is survived by three girls and two boys.

MRS. PRESTON IS BACK FROM EASTERN TRIP

Mrs. Josephine Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, has returned to Olympia after a three weeks' trip in the East. Mrs. Preston attended the national superintendents' convention in Richmond, Va., was in Washington, D. C., several days where she studied the boys' and girls' club work and rural school work under the Denmark system, similar to Mrs. Preston's community center, and visited the Gary Vocational school in Indiana.

"The movement toward vocational training is marked all over the country," said Mrs. Preston in talking of her trip, "and the Gary Vocational school is a notable example of the manner in which it is being worked out.

"Another tendency that is becoming manifest all over the United States is that toward longer school hours and longer school years. I don't mean by that that there is a tendency to require more actual academic work to be done in a day by the pupils, but that more play time is allowed under the supervision of the teachers, and that students who desire to do so may spend more time in the work shops and laboratories of vocational and industrial nature. At Gary, for example, they have two school shifts daily. One begins at 8:15 o'clock in the morning for those pupils who want to come early, and lasts until 4 o'clock, with about an hour for lunch. The other begins at 9 o'clock and continues till 5 o'clock. These long periods are not filled with study and recitation alone, however, but time is allowed for recreation of various kinds, including work in the shops or domestic science rooms, which is as genuine recreation for a great many boys and girls as is time spent on the play ground. But the play grounds and the swimming tanks are under the supervision of the instructors all the time that they are in use by the students. At Gary there are about 1,400 students working under this general plan in one building of nine rooms, the two shifts

Butter Market

Why is it that Mr. H. L. Klock is taking the interest he is in explaining the "why" of the butter market? His article, "Tariff and the Butter Market," was written for the "Produce News" and was borrowed for last week's issue of the "Islander." The real beauty of it, and "The Evils of Promoters," by E. C. Elliott in last week's "Journal," lies in its coming in at such an opportune time to San Juan County dairy men who are at this time trying to get away from the heavy tax of freight and wharfage charges, and away from the notices of "Cream Received in Bad Condition," from the city creameries.

I have been doing business with Mr. H. L. Klock for the last three or four years and can say that I have had no fault to find with him as a city creamery man. Like the Yorkshire school master, he is as good as "too other," and his article is a clear statement of the way it appears to the city creamery man.

Professor E. E. Elliott is very well known in San Juan County and, I feel, is a personal friend of mine, and a man who well knows what he is talking about, but I feel that just now he is, consciously or unconsciously, the mouthpiece of the city creamery interests.

Mr. Klock's resume of the market conditions is certainly a masterpiece, and were it not for the "back slap" which comes in the mind after reading it, "would certainly be convincing evidence that if the producer knows which side his bread is buttered on he will still continue to ship his cream to the city creamery, and get his little statement and cheque every two weeks—the cheque is a little dear.

Mr. Klock's argument is, that the farmer has invaded the province of the city creamery when he combines with his neighbors and builds a co-operative creamery plant in his neighborhood and ships his manufactured or finished product into the city to compete with the city creamery or combination of creameries who control the prices of butter, holding it up to the point where it can be handled at a profit to everybody. This is business.

Mr. Klock assures us that the trade controls the price, and that they are in a position to drop the price so low as to force the co-operative creamery and the dairy man even out of business, and he intimates that they are going to do so.

alternating at study and recitation periods.

"Another feature of the Gary school is that 60 minutes is required of each pupil daily in auditorium work of special character, while provision is made for excusing pupils for time spent in receiving musical or religious instruction under a competent teacher outside the school.

"Practically all the printing of bulletins, programs, schedules and the like for use in the school is done by boys in the printing shop, and it is notable that both grade school boys and high school boys work side by side in this, as in other shop or laboratory work.

"I strongly favor longer hours for our schools, and a longer school year on the same general plan, but to establish such system requires a gradual development. I get a great many fine ideas and suggestions from my trip, both at Gary and at the superintendents' convention, and in time I hope to be able to use them to advantage in bettering the school system of this state."

Mrs. Preston reports that approximately 2,500 superintendents from all parts of the country were present at the Richmond meeting.

"I was greatly impressed there by the fact that so many men are engaged actively in educational work in the common schools," said Mrs. Preston. "I believe that of the 2,500 superintendents present, at least 2,300 were men."

Mrs. Preston delivered an address before the convention in which she outlined the work as being done in this state, laying stress on the industrial and vocational work being accomplished, upon the community center plan as developed in Washington largely under her inspiration

"The fact is proved in every clime and soil

That those that think (trade) must govern those that toil."

'Tis the old story, i. e., the interest of the classes versus the benefit of the masses.

The back slap of the argument reads this way to me: If the farmers combine and enter the manufacturing business, we will drop the price of butter so low that it can not be made profitable, then we will enter the co-operative district, raise the price of cream to the producer until he will leave his own creamery and build up again, the city business. Then the wharfinger, the carrier, the salesman, etc., will again flourish and we will have the good old times again, and the producer will have been taught a needed lesson, that he must stick to his producing. Why, he is now running profitably railroads, grain elevators, flouring mills, banks, stores; he has the R. F. D. and Parcels Post, the Australian ballot system, and the recall—it is high time to tame him.

Please pardon the sarcasm. Sarcasm is not business. Business means bread and butter for our families, clothes, hired help, interest on that note, getting that mortgage paid off, and, greatest of all, all the little expenses which civilized man must meet.

The question before us is not all creamery. Creamery is the cause of raising the question, here, at this time. How far is Mr. Klock right? Is the question. We know that now the trade can and does cut a heavy chunk out of the middle of the cream and butter business. Is it right for the trade to control our business?

"Because right is right—to follow it were wisdom in scorn of consequences." I believe that co-operation is right and I believe its feasibility rests with the people. We control the cream until we give it to the wharfinger, he controls it until the carrier takes it from him, then the wharfinger at the other end of the route controls it till delivered to the city creamery, the creamery man acts as his own wholesaler—thereby controlling the market. The whole question before us is, should the producer control his own product by co-operation until it is in the hands of the retailer? I think he should.

BEN E. HARRISON, March 30, 1914. East Sound, Wn.

and direction on the school cottage for the rural teacher's home.

While in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Preston visited a joint session of Congress and heard President Wilson deliver his thirteen-sentence message to that body on the Panama Canal toll question. She was also escorted through the capitol buildings and the White House, and expressed great appreciation of the courtesy extended to her by the Washington delegation to the convention.—Olympia Weekly Recorder.

PART OF PIG'S EYE GRAFTED ONTO BOY

CHILD IS IMPROVING AND OPERATION IS EXPECTED TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—An operation of unusual interest to the medical profession was performed at the Baltimore eye, ear and throat hospital this afternoon, when the entire cornea of the eye of a pig was taken out and grafted on to the eye of a 3-months-old boy. The pig was brought from Germany to this country for the purpose.

In former operations, however, the cornea used was that of a rabbit. Today's operation was the first in the history of surgery to be performed with the eye of a pig. After the cornea of the child had been taken out the pig's cornea was removed from its socket and sewed into the white of the child's eye. The condition of the patient is assuring, but the pig died while under the influence of ether.

DEATH OF CHAS. ROBINSON

Chas. Robinson passed away Monday March 30th, of organic disease. He was born at Forkstown, Pa., on January 21st, 1863. Mr. Robinson his early manhood teaching school; later removed to Kansas after living there for some years, he left for Lake City, Michigan where he was engaged in business for several years. Mr. Robinson was married to Paulina Gerard on May 8, 1896. In 1903 they removed to Eastern Washington. They came to San Juan Island and have been here since 1906. Funeral services were held at the residence on Wednesday at 1:30. Rev. A. Robertson officiated. Interment at the Valley cemetery.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONERS ADOPT PLAN OF STATE FORESTER

The following recommendations presented to the state board of land commissioners at their meeting last Friday by State Forester E. W. Ferris received the unanimous approval of that body. Their adoption means a radical change in the tide land system in this state. The recommendations are as follows:

Olympia, Wash., March 18, 1914. To the State Board of Land Commissioners, Olympia, Washington. Gentlemen:

Pursuant to my appointment as a representative of this board for the purpose of making an examination of tide lands and recommending selections thereof to be set aside for public use, I wish at this time to make some recommendations concerning the general proposition of tide lands, and at a later meeting I shall place before this board a full report containing a list of such selections as it has occurred to me best to make for the general public use. The recommendations which I desire to place before you at this time and which I trust may be adopted are as follows:

First: That all tide lands upon which clam beds exist be withheld from sale; that a sufficient number of such beds, conveniently located, be set aside for the use of the public, and that the balance, from which claims may be taken for commercial purposes be turned over to the fisheries department of the state and made a revenue producing property.

Second: That all tide lands which have a prospective value for the cultivation of oysters be not sold, or leased, until a thorough investigation and experiment for such purpose has been made by the state oyster commission.

Third: That all tide lands suitable for booming grounds be leased and not sold.

Fourth: That no tide lands abutting upon any United States military reserve, Indian reservation or upon any islands the title of which is in the United States be sold.

Fifth: That before any tide lands of the second class are sold the upland owner, if he be not the applicant for such tide lands, be notified of such sale; and that all contracts of sale and deeds to tide lands of the second class shall contain the provision that the owner of the upland upon which such tide lands abut shall have the right of ingress and egress to and from such uplands, to the water.

Sixth: That no tide lands of the second class be sold to another than the upland owners unless such tide lands are to be used for some commercial or industrial purpose, or for purposes to aid to navigation and commerce.

Seventh: That this board recommend to the next session of the Legislature, the passage of an act providing for the adjustment of rentals of harbor area and tide lands, at the end of each five-year period during the term of such lease.

Eighth: That the law giving the upland owner the preference right to purchase first class tide lands be repealed, and that a law be enacted giving such upland owner the preference right to lease.

Ninth: That all first class tide lands be leased and not sold; that such leases be for a long period with