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## THE NEEDS OF PATRONS

We endeavor to acquaint ourselves with the needs of our patrons, and meet these needs in a liberal way.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BANK  
FRIDAY HARBOR WASHINGTON

## Mentholated Cough Balsam

For that Cold, Cough, Croup or Bronchial Irritation  
No Opiates Safe For Children  
Formula On Every Bottle 25c, 50c, and \$1.00

FRIDAY HARBOR DRUG CO.



If your baking powder contains starch it isn't going to hurt anything but your pocket book.

30 percent corn starch means 60 cents per pound for the actual leavening ingredients.

Why not buy a baking powder containing nothing but the essentials—Cream of Tartar and Soda. If your system needs starch, add starch costing 10 cents per pound; or better yet, eat potatoes for starch and let Baking Powder be Baking Powder.

"Look at the Label"

## 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

Friday Harbor

Washington

263

BE YOUR OWN GARDNER

Here are the Hand cultivators, Hoes, Rakes, Weeders, Trowels,  
Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Seeders and Grain Seeders

Plows, Hay Knives, Scythes and Tree Pruners

Seeds in Packages and in Bulk

BULK SEEDS—

White Stock Carrot

Ruta Baga Yellow Swede

French White Sugar Beet

Pea and Bean Seeds

Golden Mangle Beet

## N. E. CHURCHILL

Dealer In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Friday Harbor, Washington

Phone 263

# EASTER GREETINGS

## ASKS FOR LAND THAT STATE MAY BE ABLE TO RE-FOREST

E. W. Ferris, state forester, has issued the following appeal to owners of logged-off land unfit for agricultural and grazing purposes, requesting that such land be deeded to the state for the purpose of reforestation:

To the Owners of Logged-off Lands: We take the privilege of addressing you upon a subject that is, as we view it, one of the most important now before the people of the State of Washington, namely, the reforestation of logged-off lands, which are not fit for agricultural pursuits, but for the growing of timber only. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of such lands in this state from which the timber has already been removed and a greater amount upon which the timber still remains. This land is absolutely worthless for any purpose but that of reforestation, and the holders thereof probably realize that they cannot afford to pay taxes upon it after the timber has been removed. This department, after giving to this matter considerable thought, is of the opinion that all of such lands should be held by the state and a systematic plan of reforestation worked out. We are also of the opinion that there are many holders of large tracts of this worthless land who are willing to give to the state for the purpose above mentioned, considerable areas thereof; in fact many have expressed their willingness so to do. We have been informed that in some of our Eastern states some of the large owners have given to such states very large tracts of these lands, deeming it best to have the state reforest the same than for such owners to hold them and pay taxes thereon. We firmly believe that there are in our own state many who are willing to pursue this same course, and as above stated some have already signified their willingness in the matter.

It may seem to some that we are exercising a good deal of nerve in putting this proposition before you, but we have the nerve to do anything that we believe is for the best interest of the state, and it will take nerve, and lots of it, to get back upon this logged-off, worthless land and a second crop of timber to take the place of that which have been taken therefrom. This state should never be without a goodly supply of timber, and we are asking the loyal citizens of our state who are the owners of tracts which are suitable only for reforestation to give to the state at least a portion of such tracts, and start the reforestation ball rolling, which will accumulate as it travels along, and when it arrives at its final resting place, it will have attained such magnitude as will make the donors proud of the fact that they had a part in its making. Let us carefully harvest our present crop of timber and when that is gone may we have seen to it that another is ready for the axe and saw.

We are enclosing a blank sheet upon which may be noted such donations of land as you may desire to make, giving the description of such lands. When a conveyance of such land is made it should provide that this land shall be held by the state forever for the purpose of reforesting the same. All of the lands now owned by the state which is only fit for the growing of timber, should, after the timber is removed, be held and reforested.

Will you not please respond to this plea and do your utmost to bring about a condition which you and those to follow will be proud of?

With very best wishes, and trusting and believing that we shall have

## a Happy Membrey

upon the Shor of San Juan and in the Cove of Mitchel Bay i Ve had My Home So Snugly Made in Bliss and ignorance of all Strife it is the idal Spot you Know in Harmony We all do goe- Wber frinds and Welcom you ll alluars get Wherever you May turn you your ship at Saturday Night to the Hall we ll go to Dance the tango and to show Each other the Mystick of the toe

to foring Shorr i Soon must go to Macke a stack Before the fall and if i er Retun again your ll find Me Right in Michel Bay

fisherz.an bILL

## HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

It will surprise some people to learn that the health of school children is better in the city than in the country. Professor Thomas Wood, of Columbia university, has recently conducted a "survey" of many city and rural schools to compare them in this respect and his findings seem to be conclusive. He tells us that so far as tuberculosis, spinal curvature, ear troubles, defects of the eyes, and so on, are concerned, there is far less of them in town than in the rural district. The country has an abundance of fresh air, which is a prime requisite to good health, but the poor children are not permitted to breathe a great deal of it. At night they are often shut up in tight rooms, from which the air is carefully excluded, while too many country school rooms are unventilated.

When symptoms of disease make their appearance city children enjoy ready access to physicians, while the country pupils must often go a long distance over bad roads for a medical examination or even forego the privilege altogether. It sometimes happens in a rural neighborhood when a child is known to be suffering from eye and ear troubles, or even tuberculosis, it is allowed to drag along, month after month without any attention. This seldom happens in town except among the most careless classes. There are plenty of good reasons why city children should have better health than their country cousins.—Anacortes Citizen.

from you a ready response, I am,  
Sincerely yours,  
E. W. FERRIS,  
State Forester and Fire Warden.

## Pure Food Baby Speaks Latin At 23 Months

Dr. W. H. Wiley, food advocate, asserted at his home a few days ago that his 23-months-old son speaks Latin as well as English.

"The proper training for infants and young children," he said, "consists in pure food and good language. His greatest delight—from the standpoint of his father—is when he goes walking with his father and receives his daily lesson in Latin, which he much enjoys."

## Have You Heard Of The Man Who Cleared A Waste Pipe With His Finger?

Say! Did you ever go to wash your hands and find that for some reason or other the waste pipe had become clogged and then did you try to clear it by poking your finger down the hole? No? Well perhaps you would like to hear what happened to the youth who did.

The youth in question works at Montague & McHugh's in Seattle and it happened during the week that it won't happen to that boy again—not for a long while anyhow.

As we said before, the waste pipe was plugged and the young man thought he could clear it by poking his finger down the hole and so he did—at least he poked his finger down and then he couldn't get it out again. So he tried and tried and tried, but still his finger stuck fast and the more he pulled the faster it stuck. Then other employes of the store came in and helped him and gave him advice and all sorts of council but the finger still stuck.

Then somebody telephoned for a plumber and the plumber came and he couldn't plumb that finger loose and the plumber's assistant, he came too and ran back to the shop for tools and forgot the soldering iron and ran back for the pipe wrench and made all the regular arrangements for the job to be done the next day but the young man wouldn't stand for that and still the finger stuck. So the plumber and the plumber's assistant got some more tools and they unscrewed the whole blinky wash basin, with the finger still in it, and they put it on a wagon and took it down to the plumber's shop and sawed it out.

And that young man won't stick his finger down any more pipes

"Harvey W. Wiley II. has never had any meat or poultry. He has never had any candy, sugar, ice cream, sweet cookies, or other food of that kind. I need not add that he has never had tea, coffee, chocolate, beer or whiskey. He is a perfectly developed boy, enjoys life immensely, and calls his meals by the uniform name of dinner."

## FRANK R. SPINNING IS CLEARED FROM CHARGES

Charges made by real estate promoters at Rochester that Public Service Commissioner Frank R. Spinning had been unduly influenced in his efforts to establish a union depot at Rochester failed utterly, when at a hearing held at Rochester Governor Lister and Assistant Attorney General Carey conducted an investigation and called upon the complainants to submit proof of their charges. The hearing developed that both the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee maintain separate stations at that little town, and that the revenue derived from business there by the combined roads would hardly justify the employment of a single agent. The efforts of Commissioner Spinning to secure a union depot were based upon a desire to best serve future conditions. The hearing was entirely informal and every

## CONFEREES FIX \$10 AS MINIMUM WOMEN'S WAGE

OLYMPIA, April 1.—The minimum wage conference voted unanimously this morning to recommend to the minimum wage commission a minimum wage of \$10 for all female employes in the mercantile industries of the state, except apprentices, and voted to leave the matter of apprenticeship, as to length of term and wages to be paid apprentices, to the commission itself, to be acted on later. This wage is 75 cents higher than the recently established wage for this class of work in Oregon.

The minimum wage commission announced tonight that a hearing would be held April 13th in this city on the recommendation made today by the conference of \$10 for a minimum wage in mercantile establishments. The hearing will open for the appearance of the public or directly interested parties to discuss the matter before the commission takes action on the adoption of the scale.

The vote today came after long and argumentative sessions, during which at times it appeared impossible that an agreement could be reached. While the matter of a minimum wage itself was a hard one for the members of the conference to agree upon, recommendations of from \$9.50 to \$12 being made by various members of the conference—the actual division occurred on the matter of apprenticeship, and it was only through the exercise of marked diplomacy on the part of Chairman E. W. Olson, Rev. M. H. Marvin, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, legislative representative from Whatcom county, and other members of the minimum wage commission, that a disagreement was avoided, and a wage established by a divided vote. The commission was unanimous that the recommendation could be adopted without contentions, and the \$10 minimum wage is almost certain to be adopted by the commission for the first year.

J. L. Paine, G. J. Wolff, and W. N. Cuddy, employers on the conference, contended that it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the mercantile industry, and for the protection of the employes themselves against being supplanted, that a long period of apprenticeship be established, at first fixing this at eighteen months, but later agreeing to make it twelve months, with wages of \$6 to start, and \$7 for the last three months.

The three women present representing the employes, were even more set in their opposition to this long-time apprenticeship, opposing it altogether and standing firm against more than six months and less than \$7 wage at any time during apprenticeship.

Numerous futile attempts were made to find some way in which the conference could be assured by the commission that certain apprentice regulation would be made by the commission, in whom the law vests the authority on this point.

No way could be found legally, however, and the employers finally yielded the additional point and voted for the \$10 minimum wage, leaving it to the commission to fix the regulation as to apprentices without formal recommendation from the conference. The vote for the \$10 was then made unanimous.

The matter of recreation equipment, lunch-hour periods, and the like were also left to the commission for regulation.

opportunity was extended to the complainants to make a showing to justify the charges. The complainants admitted that they had not one scintilla of evidence, and that their criticism of the commissioner was due to a resentment because the establishment of a union depot might influence prospective settlers.