



"A Banner With a Strange Device"

It seems that our peculiarly patriotic (?) administration at Washington is seriously considering whether or not to award to British manufacturers the contract for supplying the American army with American flags. British bids are some \$4,000 to \$5,000 lower than American bids for the contract. It is astonishing that even the un-Americanism characteristic of American free-traders should dream of going to such a length as that of having "Old Glory" furnished by foreigners. It would be a sight for gods and men to see American soldiers marching under American banners bearing the strange device, "MADE IN ENGLAND."

Untidiness is being considered a disease by cities and is beginning to receive the same rigorous treatment as an epidemic would get. The big cities were first to undertake clean-up campaigns each spring. The time is coming when the town that does not clean up systematically each spring will deserve the advertising which the village wag hung upon the front gate of the most unkempt premises in town: "Wanted—A little pride."

Sockeye and blue back salmon, five cents each; steelheads, nine cents each; springs, chinooks and kings, twenty cents each; silvers, two cents each; chums, one-half cent each and humpbacks, one-half cent each. The above is the tax which it is proposed to levy upon the leading industry of Friday Harbor in one of the initiative measures to be voted upon this fall. The royalties proposed to be charged are nearly equal to the price cannerymen pay for the fish during the season. Thus the cannerymen of this state will be obliged to pay almost twice as much for his raw product without being able to raise his selling cost.

After all, the world is run on a divine-made plan. Life would be a colorless, uninteresting affair, if all mankind were established on a plane of deadly equality, having common endowments and uniform capacity for development. It is the individuals who have forged ahead and pulled the world after them who have established higher and nobler standards of living. It is the possibilities inherent in every boy and girl to rise to an eminence far above their present position that kindles ambitions and gives to us men and women whose lives and works are an inspiration. It is the uncertain element in our destiny that gives us our day dreams, our richest experiences and serves to distinguish human existence from that of the lower order of animate things.

"The farmers feed them all and therefore only as the farmer prospers can the rest of us prosper," was the motto at the Pomona grange meeting held at Edgewood recently. Let us not forget that we need more than food. We need clothing, houses to live in and thousands of things. Food is very important. Farmers are of the greatest importance, but every trade is of great value to us all. To whom would the farmers sell if others did not buy what they raise? So many like to buy everything so cheap, they do not like to see others make a living. We like to see farm products command a good price, we hate to see foreign countries ship in their products when we have millions of acres of land idle. The higher farm products are, the more people will take to farming and the better for every one of us. Wages will increase and general prosperity will reign.

This world with its valleys, woods and hills,
Yesterday the same as today;
Is only a place the Creator made
For us children to come and play.

At first we build our houses of sand,
And our life is free from care;
But later we build them of brick and stone
And rear them high in the air.

But it's only just play after all that we do,
And no matter how high we may rise
Or how great our achievements may seem to be;
After all, we're just making mud pies.

The promise for a winter wheat crop, as indicated by the recent government report, is for a volume more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous production.

Prospects for a large yield of fruit of all kinds, with the possible exception of peaches, have not been equaled at any time within the last decade save in 1912, according to a report of the United States Chamber of Commerce committee on statistics and standards on the condition of fruit. The report deals with all fruits of commercial importance, including apples, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, grapes, strawberries, cherries and the like.

The little city of Friday Harbor, rich in historical associations of the boundary dispute of the last century between the United States and England, and county seat of San Juan county, has made a bond issue of \$14,000 general municipal water 6 per cent, which has been bought by John E. Price & Co., one of the leading Seattle bond houses. With the proceeds will be built a gravity water system. This issue constitutes the sole indebtedness of the community, which is an important center of the fishing and lime industries of the county.—Post-Intelligencer.

FARM WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

A decided increase in wages, shorter hours and the higher cost of boarding farm hands are assigned by the bureau of labor statistics of Missouri as being partly responsible for the increase in the cost of living between 1894 and 1914, a period of twenty years. A bulletin on the subject, just given publicly by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick, while dealing chiefly with the present cost of farm labor in Missouri as compared to its worth two decades ago, also gives comparative facts and figures for other states and for various European countries to prove that the same condition exists elsewhere.

The increase in wages and the reduction of the number of hours of toil a day are suggested as an inducement to the unemployed of the large cities and towns to flock to the rural section, work on farms and live happy and contented on the fat of the land, with ample time daily for recreation and education for those inclined to be studious.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

"The strenuous life is in most cases the least effective and efficient," William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, told the Brown university students in an address on "Effectiveness." "It is an infantile view of industry which measures its results by either the duration or the extent of effort," he said. "Both the hustler and the apostle of strenuousness have become back numbers in their methods. They are today in the same category with him who also ran."

"We deplore lives lost in war, and have advocates of peace who are fluent in speech regarding the terrors of strife," he said, "yet, while one must sympathize with those who have lost dear ones in battle, are we as eloquent and active as respects the many that are slain in industry? We mourn the nineteen of Vera Cruz, but in the first three months of this year there were slain many times that number in the industries without great public grief, and the yearly death list from automobiles in the streets of New York makes our occupation of Vera Cruz look relatively like a pleasure excursion."

Stop! Look! Listen!

If you do not do more than your share you will not get more than you expect.

It will take but one word from Washington to put the grin and go in Gringo.

It may not pay to hunt criminals, but it is every man's duty to be on their trail.

When we look at some people we are tempted to believe that creation has a sense of humor.

Few men can do great deeds, but every one of us can do our best and that is expected of us.

You may buck the tiger and play the fool in more ways than one, but you can not buck nature.

Be a blamed sight more anxious about the fittings in the inside of your head than on the outside of your body.

It is when you are in the frame of mind to hurt somebody that you are most liable to do lasting injury to yourself.

You do not need to measure yourself or take your own weight. The other fellows will do it, their scales will be fairly correct.

Do not always think of making a reputation. If you do your best, the reputation part will follow as naturally as a tail on a dog.

It is the fellow who is everlastingly afraid of doing more than he is paid for that wears out the sidewalks looking for a job.

You are not in half so great danger of having your system poisoned by what goes into your mouth as by what comes out of it.

Many a young man fritters away his time looking for "something soft," when he might satisfy his craving by taking a mirror and examining his cranium.

Substitution is not necessarily confined to the handlers of merchandise. We have known of instances in which highly esteemed citizens palmed off sanctimoniousness for sanctity.

Talking about cranks, we wish to state that common everyday cranks are very tiresome, but it takes certain kind of cranks, who fight for something worth fighting for, to get big movements started.

There is a vast difference between being busy and being a busy-body. The underlying defect in the latter type is that they overwork their tongues, while their brains and hands are constantly on vacation.

Down in California they lay claim to having bluer skies than anywhere else in the United States, and it may all be true, but when it comes to offering the real brand of climate, with the accompaniment of inspiring scenery for the enjoyment of the tourist, Washington has it all over the Golden state. As a matter of fact "blue sky" is not an entirely commendable asset. The people up this way are endeavoring to place it under the ban altogether, through the medium of initiative legislation.

THE UNCREDITED FARMER.

There are 6,000,000 farms in this land of the free. On them, of them, by them, for them, 25,000,000 of the nation's 96,000,000 of population live and move and have their cornfield being. Also, that rural 25,000,000 are as the backbone of the country and the beating heart thereof.

For more than fifty years, congress has been legislating to help the manufacturer. For more than fifty years congress has been legislating to help the banker. Over these two public favorites the government, for half a century, has hung in all solicitude like a painter over a picture.

Thus tenderly nursed, the banks have multiplied in their possessions eight-fold and report an average dividend prosperity of 11 1/2 per cent. Also, they should have called it 25 per cent, but were too prodigiously wise. For your banker is as cunning as a pet fox. While the banker has multiplied his dollars by eight, the equally cosseted manufacturer confesses to a present six dollars where he could find but one before.

The farmer?

Had he been stepchild to the government, or some chance-sown foundling left upon the public doorstep, he couldn't have encountered a larger degree of callous arctic coldness and neglect. So far from being legislated for, half of what nest-feathering has

gone forward in downy favor of the banker and the manufacturer was at his poor plucked, stripped expense. The result should be no mystery. The urban population increased 27 per cent, while the farm population chronicled an advance of but 10 per cent. While the whole population climbed 25 per cent, farm production advanced 10 per cent. It may be as well to mention, too, that since 1897 a dollar in its purchasing power has dwindled to 78 cents in England, 79 cents in Germany and France, and 69 cents in free America.

You have heard that the American manufacturer is in competition with the German and the French manufacturer. Even so. Then, by the same trade token, is the American farmer in competition with the German and French farmer. When men or horses contend, four-fifths depend upon how those men or horses are trained and handled. Since the three are rivals, consider how the French, the Germans and the Americans send variously their farmers into the competitive lists.

If credit be the life of trade, it is no less the life of agriculture, and a farmer must borrow money as much as any hard-pressed Pittsburg steel-maker or needy Broad Street stock gambler of them all. Appreciating that cry for credit, while America has given the farmer the cold shoulder of utter neglect, Germany and France have fostered and protected him. Germany and France have made it easy for him to borrow money. America has done all she could to cripple him in his borrowing and break his credit down. Thus the French farmer is loaned money at 4 1/2 per cent; the German is given what money he calls for at 4 1/2 per cent; while here, in liberal America, the farmer pays an average of 8 1/2 per cent for every dollar he borrows, with the certainty of being dogged to death by his creditor the moment the crops are in. Markets may be flat, that shall not avail him. Win or lose, he must sell. For the American farm creditor is a short-time shark, and the farmer must meet his demands.

All things recalled, wouldn't it be the part of statesmanship to do congressionally something for the American farmer? He's one-fourth of our population and the nation's best hope. The American merchant borrows at 5 per cent. The American stock gambler, producing nothing, accomplishing nothing, a merest leech living by the toll of others, borrows for even less. The American farmer, with all that can be said to his good and solvent advantage, must and does pay 8 1/2 per cent.

And all the time the savings and postal banks are bulging with billions. If the government would make two blades of grass grow where but one has grown before—and publicly it would pay—the wide-flung chance lies open. Let it model action on French or German lines, and place the farmer on a borrowing par with the merchant, the manufacturer and the stock-jobber. Let it evolve a system of farm loans which shall put those savings and postal bank billions, at a per cent, within the farmer's borrowing reach.—Hearst's Magazine.

"CAST-IRON" SCHOOLS

Are our schools "cast iron machines?" The question is suggested by the press report of a recent address by Dr. Wm. O. Crone, of Chicago, to the Chicago Bar association, in which he said that criminals are made because boards of education try to make the children fit the curriculum, instead of making the curriculum fit the children. He was the first speaker at a dinner in the Middy Club.

After enumerating and describing the periods of development in children, during which they respond to certain courses of study, he attacked the present method of teaching.

"We must make our education fit the various periods of development," he said. "As it is now we teach one subject all through the elementary school. Boards of education throughout the country—and there are usually lawyers on the board—make cast-iron systems of study, and their idea of giving a boy his education is to press him in this cast-iron machine until done."

"The step-children of the state, whom the state finds itself compelled to care for, are wards because they are misfits. We pay the penalty in those whom we have to provide for because they were not understood."

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, blamed the "unattractiveness" of the law for much of the evil of the city.

"In our district," she said, "the boy who is the leader of a gang is the one who most successfully tells the other boys how to 'put things over' without getting caught. If the boy is particularly successful he becomes the alderman of the ward."

"The law stands outside—as something harsh and to be avoided. Many think of the policeman as the law. Couldn't something be done to make his interpretation of the law more attractive?"

Probably every reader of this paper has noticed in reading the Veterinary columns in Farm Journals this advice: "Clean up and disinfect." It is a phrase that is used perhaps more than any other in recommending measures to prevent and exterminate contagious diseases. This being the case, it is worth while knowing something about what to use to accomplish this cleaning up and disinfecting. Of course there are a great many different disinfectants on the market. Everyone is familiar with carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, formaldehyde, etc. However, there is a very serious objection to these materials, for they are rank, irritant poisons. Many people refuse to have them around because there is always more or less danger of a disastrous accident. A mistake in picking up the wrong bottle, or an improper use of one of these is apt to be a very serious matter.

It is really fortunate that there is a disinfectant that will do everything that those mentioned will and yet is practically free from these serious objections. Kreso Dip No. 1 is admitted by bacteriologists to be a powerful disinfectant, cleanser and purifier, yet practically non-poisonous to higher animal life. Every stock owner ought to be posted upon this subject. Booklets and circulars can be obtained at the drug store at Friday Harbor.

L. J. Irwin,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public
Conveyancing
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DR. C. O. REED
Physician and Surgeon
Will leave for the east on May 16 and will not return until the latter part of June, while he is away he will take a post graduate course.

Notice To Horse Breeders
The Handsome Clydesdale Stallion (Pride of Drumburle) will stand for the season ending June 30th. on San Juan island.
Pride of Drumburle is sired by the noted Draft horse Baron of Buchlyvie which was sold in 1911 at the price of \$47,500.
For terms apply
Alfred Douglas
Owner and Keeper.

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DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an in-

flamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Seattle, Wash.
March 25, 1914
Notice is hereby given that Hattie V. Harst whose post office address is Friday Harbor, Wash., did, on the 26th day of March, 1913, file in this office a sworn Statement and Application, No. 0292, to purchase the Lot 7 of section 6, Township 35 N., Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory thereof, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at a value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 30,000 board feet, \$24, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and before Clerk of the Superior Court, at Friday Harbor, Wash.
Any person is at liberty to protest his purchase before entry, or to initiate contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
JOHN C. DENNY
Register.

The Tale of a Dollar Bill
A farmer went to town to spend Some of his hard-earned dough. And in a merry jest, and just To show his printing skill, He printed his initials on A brand new dollar bill. He spent that dollar that same day Down in the village store; He thought 'twas gone forever then And he'd see it no more. But long before the year rolled by One day he went to fill A neighbor's order, and received That same one dollar bill. Once more he spent that dollar bill In his own neighborhood, Where it would do himself and friends The most amount of good, Four times in two years it came back As some bad pennies will, And each time he'd go out and spend This marked one dollar bill. Had he been wise that dollar might Be in town today; But just two years ago He sent it far away. The people who received it then I know have got it still. For 'twas to a mail order house He sent his dollar bill. No more will that marked dollar Come into the farmer's hands, And nevermore will it help to pay The taxes on his lands. He put it where it never can Its work in life fulfil; He brought about the living death Of that one-dollar bill.
—Exchange.
Read the San Juan Islander ad.