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# THE COLVILLE EXAMINER

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Encouraging reports come from the national capitol. Statement is made that congress will probably take some action on the currency question at its next session. As the next session will convene in less than a year, the outlook is indeed favorable for the people—provided there is any money left in circulation by that time. No particular reasons are given why congress can or will not handle the matter properly at this present session. The inference is that congress is too busy with more important matters. This is evidenced by the work so far accomplished. The first appropriation was for a \$50,000 seed deficiency. A suffering country may not have been aware that there was any deficiency at all in the seed market, although at times it may have appeared to some that there was a corner of this commodity at the capitol. Financial interests have not fully determined what method of legislation is best for them to introduce. Congressmen in consequence are not able to formulate any definite method of action in further aid of capital. Until the country's "captains of industry" can gather themselves together and devise a system of asset currency, boomerang securities or aqueous money, congress is compelled to occupy its time in buying garden seeds, and discussing the relative merits of china and porcelain cuspidores. And in the meantime the people are advised to renew their courage, pluck up greater confidence, put their money in the banks, and trust to providence and congress for the future. Taken all together the outlook is indeed encouraging—for a change in congress next election.

For several weeks a series of articles has appeared in a local organ called the Statesman-Index which gave warning and advice to Colville merchants as to their methods of advertising, and in piteous appeals begged them not to seek publicity through mediums other than those controlled by the Index editor. These have been graciously accepted by the editor of the Examiner, owing to the fact that he himself has not resided long enough in Colville to feel capable of advising the business men as to methods of conducting their business. This may have been a grievous error, but observation has taught the writer that a successful business man sometimes has ideas of his own, regardless of the copious fund of information generally retailed by a country newspaper. The editor of the Index has been here longer, and having had opportunity to test the tenor of local merchandising, has presumably concluded differently. Time will

show the Examiner whether the narrow-gauge opinion of the Index regarding Colville merchants is correct, but it is just to state that the writer's ten-weeks residence in Colville has led him to believe that local business men are not only capable of looking out for themselves, but are able to compete with firms of larger cities in managing ability.

If admonishment be needed by any, Index advice only costs a dollar a year and is certainly cheap—advice. The encyclopedia of advertising knowledge at the Examiner office is held at \$1.50 a year, but owing to the fact that merchants seem to be long on that line, the management has deemed it advisable to put the space into reading matter. Since this method has apparently proved acceptable to a majority of the citizens, and no great clamor has been observed from the lack of a weekly letter of advice in the Examiner, the "handy hints to merchants" column will continue to be filled with actual news.

Andrew Carnegie has made public utterance that "our efforts should be to get legislation turned from the wrong to the right path by introducing to some extent asset currency." The extent to which Mr. Carnegie would have asset currency introduced would probably depend upon the extent to which a long-suffering people would stand for it. Carnegie is a shrewd man, and can see that a complete system of asset currency can not be introduced all at once. It must be forced upon the people gradually. Campaign time is so close that the matter must be handled carefully until another republican congress is elected. Then the corporate interests can do as they wish, although Mr. Carnegie's advice to them is to go slow until the whole financial system is changed to their benefit. "Let the people become accustomed to the yoke before other burdens are added" has been the successful republican method of introducing legislation. The present financial flurry shows that people will take clearing house checks and paper promises in lieu of cash if are they forced to it. Next time it can be worked easier, and by the time all the country's gold and silver are in eastern bank vaults the asset system can be hurriedly introduced "for the emergency" and the coup will be complete. However the people are not to say anything all this time. They are presumed to be asleep, particularly the voters. Sudden interruption would complicate matters, and possibly disarrange the valuable machinery which has been patiently built up in congress for the furtherance of corporate interests.

The complimentary statement has been made regarding the state of Washington that it is all fixed and will be sure republican. And it surely will be republican if corporate campaign funds and republican soothing syrup can keep it so. The democracy of this state does not desire to see this