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For personal or gift use, our sets will be appreciated. They are the kind that give the best results and make your manicuring an added daily pleasure.

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**JEWELER AND OPTICIAN**

## COLVILLE ABSTRACT CO.

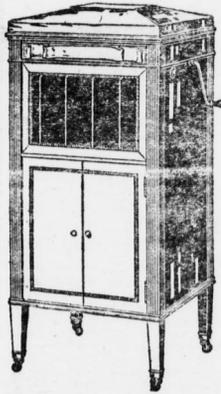
Abstracts of title to Stevens county lands, mines and water rights

## Frank Kostka Merchant Tailor

Colville, Washington

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Dry cleaning, pressing, repairing, altering



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## Use TopNoch Flour



THE QUALITY IN THE BAG is responsible for the quality of the bread. The problem of economical living makes it incumbent upon the housewife to consider flour values. Buy from us the best, that which goes furthest and makes the richest loaves. It costs you no more in the end.

**TOPNOCH FLOUR MILLS**  
COLVILLE, WASHINGTON

## JURY TERM COMMENCES

JUDGE IN ADDRESS TO JURYMEN TELLS THEM OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Women On the Jury Observe Their Oath to the Letter—Better in Some Respects than Men

"It has been a long time since we have had a jury term in this court room," said Judge D. H. Carey Monday afternoon in his address to the jury, "nearly two years and it seems good to see one. This has been due to many causes, some of the principal ones being that the attorneys have done their best here to have their cases tried by judges and save the trouble and expense of having them tried by a jury. The prosecuting attorney and sheriff have done their work so well that most of the parties have pled guilty and the sentences have been disposed of. It may be that other juries have done their work so well that people have come to know that they would get nothing here but justice. Because of this good record made by past juries, anyone with a just cause would not be afraid to have his or her case tried before a Stevens county jury.

### Good Records by Past Juries

"I wish to say to you that the juries of this county, in so far as my experience goes and that is back at least to 1905, have rendered excellent service. I know of no other county whose juries have done better work than the juries of this county, and I think Judge Jackson, my predecessor, is of the same opinion. In fact when a jury in this county returns a verdict into the court, it expresses the real truth and is sound and good. That is a splendid record. The jury record of the last two years is the best I have seen in my life anywhere; it could not be improved on. I want to call your attention to this fact, that you have an example before you here by other juries, whose record has been good and commendable, and that it is up to you to keep up that good record and make your verdicts in this term of court such that we can say that your verdicts have been splendid. There is nothing in the world better for the county than a good ringing, honest, true verdict. There is nothing that will do more harm in the county than a bad verdict.

### Beyond a "Reasonable Doubt"

A person charged with a crime should be convicted if the evidence is strong enough to convict. If that person is let go, it makes a bad impression abroad. On the other hand if charged and not proven guilty beyond any reasonable doubt in criminal matters, that too, does not do any good, but if the party is guilty of the crime charged and is proven so, beyond a reasonable doubt, it is the duty of the jury to convict without hesitation. On the other hand, if the evidence in criminal cases is not that strong, to convince the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, it is the duty of the jury to acquit. That is the constitution and the law of the land.

### Evidence Must Be Convincing

In criminal cases for several hundred years past, it has been the experience of the English speaking people that if the laws were such that they would punish only when the evidence was that strong as to convince a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, that by following that rule, they have been able to keep down crime. That is all our experience—that the jury will do their duty and will convict only upon such strong evidence, that they do then convict as they should—we will be able to keep down crime. Crime will be committed. People will do wrong. But, innocent people should not be sent to the penitentiary, nor their liberty taken away from them. The evidence should be convincing before a man's life or liberty is taken away from him and I say, if the jury convicts when the evidence is that strong, crime will be kept down. If not, crime will begin to walk away with the rest of us.

### Criminal vs. Civil Cases

"In criminal cases, the evidence must be that strong to convince the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, but in civil cases, there is a different rule. All that is required is that the weight of the evidence shall be in favor of the party who wins, the convincing weight of it. It is not necessary that he should prove his facts beyond a reasonable doubt.

(Continued on page two)

## HIGHER TAXES ARE PROMISED

Those who complain of high taxes this year should delay their complaints until next year and the year after, when they will be required to pay about 14% more tax to the state than is being exacted from the pockets of the property owners this year. The legislature of the state of Washington, which is the most expensive asset belonging to this state, has almost completed its arduous labors and has set a new high mark for appropriations which must be met by general taxation. The total appropriations are close to 60 million dollars and the state tax levy for next year will be the highest ever known in Washington.

### SPOKANE PAPER WARNS ITS OWN POLITICAL PARTY

The following editorials appeared this week in the Spokesman-Review: Crushing taxation, historians tell us, has been a powerful factor in the decay of civilizations, the ruin of nations. It cripples industry, oppresses the masses, implants a deepening resentment against law and government and undermines the national spirit.

Is it exaggeration to apply the warnings of history to the present-day trend in our own land? Where, it will be asked, will industry land if the tide of taxation should rise in the next decade as it has risen in the past? In 1911, as pointed out by the Spokesman-Review's staff correspondent at Olympia, the total amount raised by a state tax of 5.30 mills was \$5,062,167. In 1921, with a state levy of 16.45 mills, the total (yearly) cost of state government, not allowing for a possible increase in assessed valuation, will be \$19,624,850. On an increased population in this decade of only 18.6 per cent, and on an increased valuation of only 21.7 per cent, the cost of the state government has increased 260 per cent.

But the state government takes only one slice out of the melon. Generally speaking, within the same decade, city, school district, and county taxes have mounted proportionately to the rise in state taxes, and taxation for the federal government is still another story of income taxes, sur-taxes, excess profits taxes and taxes on innumerable commodities which must be paid by the consumers.

Government of all classifications has grown enormously costly. A mere tyro in knowledge of economics must see that industry must foot the bills, and that, in the last instance, these accumulating billions must be extracted from production and labor.

### NATIONAL TAXATION BECOMING BURDENSOME

The following by Louis Ludlow, special Washington, D. C., correspondent for the Spokane Chronicle, appeared in the Thursday Chronicle:

Of the numerous problems that confront the national administration, which has just taken hold, two overshadow all others. They are:

1. How can the burden of federal taxation be lightened?
2. What attitude shall this government finally take toward the Versailles treaty and the league of nations?

The question of taxation is first in the minds of the people. On or before next Tuesday the first installment of federal taxes based on the incomes for the calendar year, 1920, will be payable. Throughout the land every person subject to this direct federal tax is now wrestling with his income return.

There can be no mistaking the demand for relief. The incoming administration is fully aware of this demand and the leaders say frankly that it cannot be ignored.

The first step toward a reduction in taxation is a reduction in federal expenditures. Notwithstanding the promises that were made during the recent presidential campaign by both the old political parties that federal expenses would be reduced, the congress just ended failed to make any substantial reduction.

If all the money which congress has appropriated for the fiscal year

beginning the first day of June is provided it will be necessary for the government to take from the pockets of the people as much money as it is taking this year. This is not good news to the over-burdened taxpayers of the country, but it is true news.

When the public awakens to the fact that the burden of taxation can not be lifted during the next fiscal year it is likely to become more insistent than it has heretofore been that drastic action be taken with the view to lightening the burden during the fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1922.

The failure of the statesmen to comply with the public's demand for a reduction of the expenditures of the government which would lead to a reduction in taxation is due to the fact that these statesmen have not had the courage to get rid of the real cause for high taxation. This cause, as everybody must realize by this time, is the continued preparation for war. It can be set down as a fact that federal taxation will continue to be a heavy burden so long as the world continues to make ready to fight.

It will thus be seen that the two overshadowing problems which confront the new administration are interrelated. It is obvious that if there is to be a real solution of these two overshadowing problems they must be considered together. A domestic policy and a foreign policy that will dovetail must be adopted.

### WILSON VETOES TARIFF FOR MANUFACTURERS

One of the last acts of ex-president Wilson was to veto the emergency tariff presented at the last moment by the congress which expired March 4.

Tariff talk is as old as the hills, but this particular tariff had such an interesting history that it is worth reviewing.

When European hostilities ceased more than two years ago, the United States found itself the chief exporting nation with several new industries which had been created because of the inability of foreign countries to send imports to this country. Among those industries was the manufacture of dye stuffs, magnesite, optical goods and several other commodities. President Wilson immediately sent to congress a request that a protective tariff be placed on the products of the new industries created by reason of our entrance into the war, in order that these industries might be built into permanent usefulness before being obliged to compete with cheaper European products. The republican congress, oblivious of its past promises of protective tariff, refused to pass any tariff legislation. The magnesite industry of Stevens county is one of the industries which has been obliged to cease because of the failure of congress to prevent the import of the cheap Austrian product.

In the closing moments of the last congress an "emergency" tariff bill was enacted under the claim that it was to protect farm products of the United States. Tariff duties were levied on a number of farm products, some duties being so low that the revenue obtained and the protection afforded were very slight, but in this same tariff bill the manufacturers of the east, the cotton and sugar growers of the south were protected by considerably higher levies. An additional cost of one cent a pound on sugar would have been the result of this action, had this bill been signed. The maintenance of high prices on many eastern manufactured articles would have been possible, had this bill gone into force. The main reason given for the passage of this bill, being the protection of American farm products, President Wilson's refusal to sign the bill becomes most interesting to farm producers and is here given in full.

The text of President Wilson's provisional H. B. 15,275, an act imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, to provide revenue and

(Continued on page ten)

## HELP SECURE RIGHT OF WAY

INLAND EMPIRE HIGHWAY MAY BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR—MAY BE DELAYED

Many Owners Donating Right of Way. Others Settling Without Argument With Commissioners

About a week ago the board of county commissioners of Stevens county was notified by the state highway engineers that the state is ready to advertise for bids for the contract to build the Inland Empire Highway from Chewelah to Colville, provided the right of way is immediately secured.

There was about 17 miles of right of way to get and the new right of way leaves the route of the old road in many places and runs through cultivated fields of winter wheat, alfalfa and also timothy meadows. There were over thirty different owners to be dealt with and nearly all of them have donated the right of way. Several owners will have to build from one-half to two miles of new fence and have their fields badly cut up, but notwithstanding this injury, are donating the right of way. A few of the owners are non-resident and negotiations are still pending with two or three but with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce of Colville and also of Chewelah, and other people along the road, it is hoped that the right of way will be secured by the end of this week.

It is very important that this be accomplished; if the contract is let early in April, construction can be completed before the fall rains and the traveling public will be saved the grief of plowing through the mud this fall and next spring.

The following figures are the appropriations for the various portions of the Inland Empire Highway, showing that Stevens county is to receive \$375,000:

- Ellensburg to Selah, \$350,000.
- Buena to Grandview, \$140,000.
- Prosser to Kennebec, \$50,000.
- Dixie to Waitsburg, \$240,000.
- Meadow Creek bridge, \$20,000.
- Rosalia to Colfax, \$200,000.
- Spokane to Dennison, \$220,000.
- Springdale to Meyers Falls, \$325,000.
- Kettle Falls north, \$50,000.

### Comments From Chewelah

Commenting on the right of way for the Inland Empire Highway between Chewelah and Colville, the Chewelah Independent has this to say: "The Stevens county commissioners have been advised that unless the right of way for the state highway from Chewelah to Colville can be cleared immediately there will be no construction work on this project during the present season.

"In the first place the government's portion of funds for this work will not be available for some months so it is probable that some of the highway work will have to be delayed on that account and further, the projects that will be delayed will be those that are slow in their preliminary work, such as we have in this county. If our right of way can not be cleared at once, if it becomes necessary to institute condemnation proceedings in any case, it is more than likely that the funds on hand will be used as the projects are ready to go.

"Most of the property owners are (Continued on page nine)

# LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

## It's toasted

