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VANDERYACHT'S STORE LYNDEN, WASHINGTON

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

Our trouble makers are in jail while they're still at large in Whatcom county.—Mt. Vernon Herald.

Congressman Albert Johnson is now posing as a peacemaker between the United States and Mexico. Wonder if he is afraid Governor Lister might accept his offer to go to the front?—Tacoma Tribune.

Lieutenant Governor Hart is the latest example of how easy it is for a man to make an ass of himself when he desires to work a little political game in the interests of his friends.—Kent Journal.

The most profitable reading in a country newspaper, or any other publication for that matter, is often claimed to be contained in the advertising appearing therein. Some time ago a gentleman calling at this office complained that while we had enlarged the paper two pages and raised the price of subscription we had filled the additional pages with advertisements instead of reading matter. We pointed out that some of the ads, quoting prices, afforded the reader an opportunity, in each issue, to save the cost of a year's subscription, especially as the advertisements quoted prices on every day necessities, if the reader would act on the suggestions made in them. Taking up specific instances we pointed out that prices quoted in just one advertisement in one issue offered a saving on the average week's expenditures in the articles quoted to pay for the paper for a whole year.

The paper, with all its faults and with all its ads, is, therefore, not a luxury but an actual investment paying thousands of per cent in dividends every year. Bank stocks, Standard Oil or United Steel can't hold a candle to it—they are completely backed off the board in comparison. We recently published an article regarding home canning outfits that we feel sure will result in a saving of hundreds of dollars to the community—enough to buy the whole subscription list of the paper for a whole year.

Your home newspaper is an asset to the community. In proportion as it is patronized will it be able to prove of use to its readers and the business men carrying advertising. Its mission is to furnish the news of the community and to help the buying and selling public get together in business matters. Considered from every angle it is a mighty good investment and the more people invest in it the better the investment becomes.—Arlington Chronicle.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has done some really splendid things in using his wealth in encouraging investigations and research along social and economic lines, is making a very serious mistake in his contention that the issue in the Colorado mining districts is between the employers and the employees only; that the public has no right or concern in the outcome of the struggle.

It is easy for Mr. Rockefeller to declare that "There is nothing to arbitrate." That might be possible if none were concerned except the mine operators and the mine workers. The mine workers want their union recognized. The mine operators refuse. Therefore, let it be a war to the finish. That might be a satisfactory and logical way of solving the trouble, did it not happen that the public had certain rights and interests that must not be ignored in any conflict between employers and employees. In his testimony before the committee of the House of Representatives, reprinted in Tuesday's Tribune, Mr. Rockefeller declared that he would rather see the mines "closed up permanently and lose every dollar of investment than concede" the recognition of the Miners' Union. This declaration showed every plainly that he has lost sight of a principle more important even than that which he calls the right of "freedom of labor," and that is the right of the public at large to uninterrupted service on the part of those who deal in the necessities of life. Coal mines, whether technically so or not, are as much public service agencies as railroads, and they have no right to close up permanently because of a quarrel with their employees. It is not so much a question of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates being willing to lose their investment as a question of whether the public shall be deprived of a necessity. With the ownership of these mines there goes a public obligation and trusteeship, and the trustees have no option whether they shall carry out their trusteeship or not.

The same contention made by Mr. Rockefeller was urged by the mine operators in 1902, in the strike in the anthracite regions in Pennsylvania. The mine owners declared: "There is nothing to arbitrate." President Roosevelt, ignoring the claims and demands of the operators and miners alike, decided that the public had some rights, inasmuch as a coal famine was imminent. He appointed a commission which brought the strike to an end. President Wilson may have to do the same thing in Colorado, if Mr. Rockefeller maintains his attitude of absolutism.

The question of the "freedom of labor" is a big one and involves a big principle. But we may be pardoned for doubting whether the Standard Oil interests are really very deeply concerned for the protection of the unorganized labor elements. The permanent and final determination of that principle is not necessarily involved in the settlement of this strike. Some middle ground of concession may be found, if Mr. Wilson appoints such a commission as that appointed by Mr. Roosevelt. When both strikers and employers are brought together in the center of the stage under the gaze of the whole country, neither side is likely to reject a reasonable basis of compromise.

The first number on the program in Colorado is the restoration of law and order. The Federal troops are attending to that. That will not be all. The government can not afford to keep an

army in Colorado to protect the mines from the miners or the miners from the mine owners. The public, the consumer, steps in at this stage of the proceedings and demands protection. This puts it up to the government to perform a duty to the great masses of the people and, whether Mr. Rockefeller is willing or not, that duty must be done. Mr. Rockefeller has lost the opportunity to do gracefully and voluntarily what will be done without his consent in the end.—Tacoma Tribune.

Colonel Roosevelt is at the end of the perils of his journey through wild west South America and is now on the ocean, homeward bound, and scheduled to arrive in New York in about ten days. He has put on the map a new river that runs into the Maderia, collected a large number of birds and reptiles for the Smithsonian Institute, has blazed a trail through a country a great deal wilder and more dangerous than that of his African journey, and now he is coming home, "fit as a fiddle," and ready for anything that may challenge his love of strenuous activity.

Such a combination of literary, political and physical activities and abilities as meet in Roosevelt is rare even in a country like this. Most men of 30 would hesitate to endure the hardships and the perils which he has faced in the Brazilian wilderness from which he has just emerged as a delighted and a 15-year-old boy after his first rabbit hunt. As we see this dauntless, modern knighterrant of scientific exploration and adventure coming back from his perilous travels, ready to conquer Mexico, or do any other little job that may turn up, we can't help feeling that the country will welcome him home, with the certainty that there will be more than usual demands for the spotlight until he catches up with the events that have occurred during his absence. The record shows that he ran away from nothing in South America, and he may be relied upon to face all the political perils that may be awaiting him at home.—Tacoma Tribune.

No longer is the hen a straggler on society's fringe; her intensive culture is full of interest—or shall we say profits? If she cannot do better than seventy eggs a year (which is perhaps about what the farmer's hen has averaged—without a college education), it is into the pot "for hers." Evolution has labored in the making of a feathered lady like C521, the Oregon Experiment Station's triumph, with her world record of 303 eggs in 365 days. In this process all our modern words come into play: heredity, environment, survival of the fittest, eugenics. But it is a case of factory development as well as race development, for the hen of today is above all a delicately organized machine, speeded up under scientific management. No more is the cry for show points and purity of strain. The champion of them all is a mongrel—seven-eighths Leghorn and one-eighth Plymouth Rock. It is the egg that counts, and egg-laying contests at the experiment station have proved that the feathered don't make the finest bird, nor yet does the proper set of a rose comb or the correct tail carriage fix productivity. Poultry houses are no longer heated. We have the outdoor school of the supergirl at Bryn Mawr and like treatment for the Oregon superhen. In these costly days the fabled hen which lays an egg a day is second cousin to the goose that laid the egg of gold.—Collier's Weekly.

Survival of Bodily Death

In justice to myself and my co-workers I must risk annoying my present hearers not only by leaving on record our conviction that occurrences now regarded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied, but by going further and saying, with the utmost brevity, that already the facts so examined have convinced me that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now and that personality persists beyond bodily death. The evidence, to my mind, goes to prove that discarnate intelligence under certain conditions may interact with us on the material side, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken, and that gradually we may hope to attain some understanding of the nature of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of the new continent.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor of Washington and Northern Idaho is to be held in North Yakima June 25 to 28. The railroads have agreed to make a rate of one fare and a third for a round trip from all points in Washington and Northern Idaho as well as from Portland, Ore.

Paul Brown, of Los Angeles, the California field secretary and one of the most popular Christian Endeavor workers in the country, will probably make the principal address of the coming gathering.

Other speakers will be Guy Withers, of Seattle, who was president of the Missouri Christian Endeavor Union for years, Hon. George Cotterill, formerly mayor of Seattle, will have a prominent place on the convention program and will address a mass meeting on the subject, "Why Washington Should Go Dry and What Can the Young People Help to Make It So." The convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Stephen B. L. Penrose, D.D., president of Whitman College, Walla Walla. Another speaker will be Rev. I. N. McCash, D. D., president of the Spokane University.

SUMMER SESSION AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY

The eleventh annual summer session of the University of Washington will open at the university on June 22 and continue to July 31. The session last year was attended by 662 students, coming from 29 counties and from 30 states and countries outside of Washington. There were students present from British Columbia, China, Japan, Germany and the Philippines. More than one-fourth were college or university graduates, and 133 were graduates of normal schools. One hundred and sixty-two were grade school teachers, 127 high school teachers, seven supervisors, 57 principals, and 20 college or university instructors.

The summer session is designed especially to be of assistance to teachers who cannot attend the regular sessions. The university places at the service of teachers practically all the facilities of the college of liberal arts, college or science, school of education, and the graduate school. In addition, work will be offered in manual training, music, drawing and physical training. The laboratories, libraries and museum are open. In a large number of cases, heads of departments are in charge of the studies. In addition to regular members of the faculty, several prominent lecturers from outside the university will give courses.

Among the courses especially arranged for teachers are agriculture, botany, chemistry, drawing, education, English, French, geology (field trip), German, Greek, history home economics Latin, manual training, mathematics, music (instrumental and vocal), philosophy, physical training, physics, psychology, political and social science, public speaking and debate and zoology (Friday Harbor station).

Formal entrance examinations or credentials are not required. Saturday, June 20, and Monday, June 22, will be regular registration days. The regular registration fee of \$10 is required of all students. Some courses have special fees in addition.

Suffragist Answers Questions

Mrs. Eugene Boissevain (Inez Millholland), suffragist leader of New York, addressed an open air meeting in St. Louis recently. She began by inviting questions from the men in the crowd.

The first man did not ask a question, but said "Woman's place is in the kitchen." "There are 9 million women who can't stay in the kitchen, because they have to go out and work," replied Mrs. Boissevain. "They are not working because they find it easy. Conditions are bad for them. They are under political disability and are harassed by economic conditions and an ancient prejudice. If workingmen find it necessary to protect, how much more the working women?"

"Why doesn't England give women the ballot?" came a question from the crowd.

"The Englishman is a joke," she replied. "Thank Heaven, we are not dealing with him, but with American men!"

"How can women give their children proper attention if they go into politics?" asked another auditor.

"If a woman is to rear a healthy and perfect child," she answered, "she must control the condition in the home and outside the home. She has to prepare the world for children. Why cannot men prepare the world for children?" came another question.

"Well look around you," was the reply. "I do not know why they cannot, but the answer is they have not. You know perfectly well that conditions of poverty are appalling, that our prisons are a shame to the community, that infant mortality is increasing, that the laws are unjust for women. Men have had a jolly long time to improve these evils. They have been at it for centuries. If they could do it, they would. Why they do not do it I do not know."

IDEAL.

There are two kinds of the ideal. One tends toward expression; the other animates all kinds of labor and secures results. When a practical man says he can do without the ideal he does not understand his business. When a prosaic moralist says the same and takes a contract to reform or to establish he throws up the material that he must work in. It is intangible, but has a pressure of so many pounds to the inch, and he stands drenched in it while he pretends he does not breathe.—John Weiss.

Dairy Records can be secured at The Tribune office, at 5 cents each or 50 cents a dozen.

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A Million Years.

From whirling mists blown far abroad Where Chaos' aimless welter storm-ed, Touched by the cosmic breath of God, Behold the young worlds were formed. From red-mouthed monsters of the ten, Slime-wallowers through a world-wide sty, Slow Nature has progressed to men With foreheads lifted to the sky.

The eons spent their lavish doles, Long ages shaped the plastic spheres, Ere we emerged, deep-dowered souls, Rich children of a million years. We heirs of years beyond our ken Have delved and wrought, aspired, contrived, And sown the earth with many men;— But man—God's man—has not arrived.

Still nurse we tiger hates of war, Drown God's own voice with market cries, Heap wealth that makes our brother poor, And feed his hungering soul with lies, Man that God's million years have grown Still grovels with ignoble peers;— We have not come unto our own, We children of a million years.

But yet down vistas far we see We move toward something great— afar;— Gauged by the greatness we shall be, We see the meanness that we are, Not vain the cosmic years contrive, Not aimlessly God's purpose steers; When man—God's man—shall once arrive, He will be worth a million years. —Sam Walter Foss.

Remember this—that very little is needed to make a happy life. —Marcus Aurelius.

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