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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

**POLITICAL GHOST DANCING**

James J. Hill says that there is nothing the matter with the country, except that the politicians are engaged in "political ghost dances." What the country really needs in the estimation of this great financier is the restoration of confidence. In the state legislatures and in congress there has been a tendency to pass radical laws without stopping to think of the effects on business. The result is that the people are holding back waiting to see what will come next.

"While there is every physical reason why the country should be prosperous," says Mr. Hill, "the men who have money to invest have adopted the policy of sitting fast and holding tight. This new kind of legislation is not helping business, and we can't go ahead when a considerable part of the people who have money to invest are waiting to see if a steadier feeling will not prevail."

To substantiate his observations Mr. Hill cites the facts that there is plenty of money in the banks, that the crops have been good and that the general business outlook warrants a revival of prosperity.

The nation is indebted to James J. Hill for many important observations on phases of political and economic situations and is always willing to lend an attentive ear to what he has to say. The great chief of the Great Northern was one of the first and has been one of the most persistent exponents of the need of the country to get back to the soil and seek through intensive and scientific cultivation to increase the production of the land as a means of solving the vexed problems of high cost of living.

For a series of years those who have been following the observations of this master mind in the financial world have realized that he is a keen analyst and always very close to the heart of the matter in his sizing up of the situation. When he says then that there is nothing the matter with the country save that the politicians are "ghost dancing" the people are very willing to "think it over," and the more consideration they give to the matter the more they are convinced that Mr. Hill has with his usual precision aimed a shaft at the very center of the prevailing disturbance.

**GIVE THE OTHER FELLOW A CHANCE**

What the great northwest needs is population and the publicity campaign that is being persistently pursued by the various organizations for that purpose. It seems strange that after going to all this expense and expenditure of energy that the states and communities in the northwest sometimes defeat their own ends by retarding the very progress they are seeking to make by holding up the prospective homeseeker for high prices for the lands.

The homeseeker is invited to the west with the inducement that it is a land of opportunity. There is little incentive for his moving to the northwest unless he is able to reap some profit. If he is not able to do this because of the high prices placed on the western lands the home-building movement is retarded and the community suffers.

It is the consensus of opinion of many real estate men and development workers that prices asked for lands in some sections of the northwest are too high and that immigration is retarded because of this fact. Give the immigrant who is to be a producer every incentive possible to locate. Make the price of the land such that he can easily see that he can develop them with an excellent profit and the growth of the country in both welfare and population will be rapid.

This is the advice of James J. Hill to the Oregon business men, to whom he said, "It is fair that you should make something out of your land, but as business men you will find that you can make most by adding to your population. If you want to hold some land, cut your large holdings in two, put a number of producers on the half which you do not retain, and you will find that you can make on the half you keep more than if you had kept all and prevented the increase of population. Good business men in building up a community get the producers at any cost, for the best money

is to be made after they have come." The business logic of the argument is entirely sound and other places than Oregon might profit by the inauguration of such a plan of inviting the immigrant who wishes to help develop the country and have a share in the profits.

**LOCAL TRUSTS AND THE PARCELS POST**

While the interests of the nation at large is directed to the fight against the great trusts, the people are coming more and more to realize the ills they are suffering because of the little trusts—the combinations in restraint of trade that the commission men and the retailers are thrusting upon them by imposing prices far in excess of the real justification.

The high cost of living must come down and the city government and the consumers are in many places co-operating to bring this about through the means of public markets and co-operative buying. In this connection the advantage of the parcels post is certain to become a factor in the regulation of prices. The fact that the consumer will be able to buy at a distance and move his purchase at a lessened cost will tend to regulate the local markets and keep prices down to a minimum.

The parcels post is to be established first on the rural routes, according to the plans projected by Postmaster Hitchcock, and in this way it will be longer in reaching the communities most effected by combinations controlling markets but it is certain to win its way just as the savings bank has done and its force will be felt in the regulation of prices now too often controlled entirely by those who are operating both at the expense of the producer and the consumer.

**THE POWERS SAY "HANDS OFF"**

The situation in the Turko-Italian war is a study of diplomacy that is very interesting, and the conclusion reached is that the powers of Europe are fighting free from any entangling alliance and are really working for peace. In the first place Italy and Turkey do not furnish the material for much of a war. The quarrel is trivial and the fighting strength of the two forces not very considerable even if they were bent on pursuing a bitter war, which they evidently are not.

There is nothing that indicates the desire for universal peace so much as the attitude of the powers at this time. All apprehension that they might take sides and complicate the situation is dispelled by the unanimous decision that they have reached that they will agree on "Hands off" as a policy in this emergency and further than this it seems quite certain that they will use their best endeavor singly and collectively to intervene in the interests of peace.

**THIT SQUARE DEAL AS A BUSINESS ASSET**

We hear a great deal about the ethics of a square deal and are wont to consider it chiefly from that point of view and dwell upon its altruistic value, but it has a material side that is equally valuable. This has been summed up under the homely aphorism that, Honesty is the best policy, and dismissed without much further consideration as one of those old saws that do not saw much wood.

But corporations themselves under suspicion and known to be soulless have learned under the pressure need for greater efficiency in management that they may study and practice the square deal and be materially benefited by the inauguration of such a policy. There are managers of corporations that believe nothing is lost by taking the people into their confidence and they willing give to the public that information which the courts are vainly trying to tear from the records of less sagacious heads of corporations. A recent example of this new form of co-operation and confidence comes from Boston and the situation is thus discussed by Colliers:

"The value of straightforwardness in business probably never had a more striking illustration than in the success with which James L. Richards has been running the Boston Gas company. The price of gas has been going down and the profits of the business have been going up. The public is treated well and the public is friendly to the company. More gas is burned in the city than ever before. Therefore, although the gas is cheaper, the receipts are larger. The customer feels that he is getting a square deal. Mr. Richards recently said: Tell the people the truth, work openly, and they will be just to the corporations which

follow that policy....When dealt with candidly the controlling majority in any American community will be reasonable."

"The gas situation is a bad way in Boston when it was put in the hands of Mr. Richards on account of what he had already done in managing street cars. His gas company now has the exclusive privilege of selling gas in Boston, and it does not abuse that privilege. When all the companies were consolidated in 1905 gas was selling at one dollar. It is now selling at eighty cents. By the contract between the city and the company the rate of dividends can only go up as the price of gas goes down, and under this arrangement there has been an increase from seven to nine per cent.

"Of course Mr. Richards has more than one kind of ability, but the ability to recognize the nature of our public is an important one, and he is a leader in the business of our day when he says: 'The more the public knows about the corporations serving them the better it will be for both interests.'"

**THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION**

Great interest has centered in the California election that will take place today. It comes at the end of a very notable campaign and the result will settle whether or not the "Golden State" will join hands with its sister Oregon on the north in the adoption of the so-called progressive policies.

All told, the state will vote on twenty-three amendments, the most notable of these being the initiative, the referendum and recall, and equal suffrage. The recall will also include the recall of judges, and the last has the sanction of ex-President Roosevelt in its application to the conditions in California. The battle has been bitterly waged and some of the most notable campaigners in the United States have been called into California in the campaign of education.

Following the spirited campaign in San Francisco, where the reform forces won a very notable victory, it is believed that there has been such an awakening of the people that the reform measures will carry by an overwhelming vote. The fight for reform has been led by Governor Johnson and the victory, if it comes, will be largely due to his splendid effort.

No other state in the Union seems to have been ridden over by the "special interests" so much as has the state of California, and the election today will determine whether or not the government of the state will be returned to the hands of the people. The initiative and the referendum are coupled in one amendment but the recall stands alone, and it is against the recall that the conflict has specially directed. Concerning this the San Francisco Bulletin says:

"Of all the amendments about to be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection only one has drawn the concentrated fire of all the special interests and the agents of the special interests. That one is the recall. This amendment would give the people power to revoke the commissions of elective judges who have proved themselves incompetent or corrupt. The special interests object to the people assuming such power. The people want a fair deal, but the special interests want more than a fair deal."

The corruption in the city of San Francisco which was aired in the courts is a notable example of the worst in municipal government and this, coupled with the pernicious influence which the interests have exerted in the state at large, is responsible for the intense feeling that has wrought up the fever heat of the campaign. It is estimated that the greatest vote ever polled in the state will be cast there today and it is conceded that the forces of reform have the best of the campaign and that victory will be largely on that side, and in favor of genuine popular government.

The Portland Retail Merchants' association is planning to present an ordinance to the council which will prohibit saloons and cigar stands from occupying prominent corners in the city. The main objection is that the crowds of loafers congregated before these places are an impediment to traffic and menace to the morals of the city. The men and boys who congregate in these places ogle the women who pass and make it necessary to enforce police regulation to prevent them from being insulted. Here is a reform that appeals to the social and economic side and is an illustration of the progressive spirit that is at work in directing governmental affairs both state and municipal. In this same spirit the North Yakima commissioners have asked the saloons to retire from Front street. The movement is commendable and wholly in the interests of the social uplift.

**THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG**

Since the Indianapolis mayor has cut the price of potatoes in two and has not needed to lessen the long haul to market, the dealers have been robbed of specious argument concerning the high freight charges that add so materially to the market price. Mayor Shanks has sold four carloads of potatoes which he has delivered to citizens at a fair margin of profit above the original cost plus the transportation charges, but this is not the best thing he has done for out of his action has grown the consumer's league which represents the united effort of the consumers to seek some plan to lower the high cost of living.

The incident in Indianapolis is only a specific instance where the ultimate consumer has arisen against the exorbitant prices he is being compelled to pay by reason of the fact that the retailers have formed a combine to maintain prices. In some cities it is even alleged that the commission men have united to destroy food products brought to the market in order to keep down the supply and be able to boost the price. Such an action is outrageous and justifies any sort of a combination on the part of consumers to defeat the ends aimed at by the food trusts. If the concerted action begun in Indianapolis and elsewhere can be maintained it may be possible that the dealers in maintaining high prices at any cost have succeeded in killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The consumer has been long suffering. In this age of combinations and co-operation he has been the last to enter the field. He has seen capital combine to form all sorts of trusts, of which he has been the ultimate victim; he has seen labor combine to maintain wages and watched the result through varying conflicts. It is small wonder then that in the stress of the times the ultimate consumer has learned his lesson and will fight back combination with combination, and trust with trust.

Why not a consumers' league with co-operative buying? The idea is not new. It has been tried many times and in many forms but the necessity that brings it forward at this time may carry with it the co-operation that will make it successful in attaining the ends sought—the reduction of the high cost of living by forcing the mere handlers of food products to take less profit.

**THE GROWING OF "QUALITY" FRUIT**

There is a very significant fact connected with the interview that the Herald published from William Gerhardt in the issue of Saturday morning, and that is that the Yakima valley has established a reputation for growing and marketing "quality" fruit and that as long as it sustains this reputation it will have no difficulty in marketing its product no matter what the crop has been in other fruit growing sections of the country.

Mr. Gerhardt came here from Texas to buy apples because he has built up a market for the fine grade of fruit grown in this valley and knows that he will lose money if he attempts to substitute an inferior grade. It is not a question of what the supply is in other apple growing localities but it is a question of supplying a trade that wants the quality fruit grown in Yakima valley. This fact should be driven home to the understanding of every grower in the valley.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since another buyer visited Yakima and gave out an interview to the effect that there was a great apple crop all over the eastern states this year and that Yakima growers had better sell when they had an offer or they would drive their customers to the eastern orchards for their supply. He was less candid than Mr. Gerhardt but he too was in possession of the same facts, that there was a demand for the Yakima apple, because it was the Yakima apple over and above the fact of the possible world supply.

This is a situation which ought to encourage growers in this section and teach them the lines of development that they had best pursue in the future development of their orchards and in the marketing of their fruit. Quality and not quantity is the real asset of the apple growers of this section. This is the reputation they must sustain at all hazards. It is this which will preserve their markets regardless of the crops that may be grown in other localities.

Aside from the fact that soil and climatic conditions are a strong factor in building quality, there is the care in packing and marketing only the choicest fruit that depends wholly upon the grower and in which the whole valley is vitally interested. This fact can not be made too prominent that "quality" should be the highest aim of every grower.

There is a great wave of popular approval following President Taft as he passes over the country. In a measure this is due to the fact that he is the nation's chief executive but over and above this there is a personal interest in the man and in his policies. He is frank minded and fair. He is judicial and exact. He is meeting his objectors half way and not attempting to hide behind the greatness of office to meet the issues that his policies have raised.

The sale of prize-winning stock following the fair indicates that breeders the on the outlook for first class stock to head their herds and are willing to pay the price for what the expert judges have picked out as the superior grade. Stockbreeding is one of the growing industries of the state, and the records of the state fair awards show that Yakima county contains some of the best herds to be found in the Pacific northwest.

The death of Admiral Schley removes one of the notable characters developed in our late war with Spain. The Schley-Sampson controversy was one of the incidents that marred the brilliant achievements of the American navy in that war. Public sentiment was at that time and has been since largely in favor of Admiral Schley and the verdict recently made clearing his record is one that was received with popular approval.

It is a very flattering piece of news to tell of the increased demand in Australia and New Zealand for the choice fruits grown in the Yakima valley. It is a certain indication that the acreage set to fruits may be many times multiplied without any serious danger of the market being glutted. When the Panama canal is opened the range of possibilities will be increased and the foreign demand be many times greater.

Senator Stephenson evidently believes that his responsibility in the campaign ceased when he tapped the barrel. This was the political ethics of a quarter of a century ago but hardly up to the demands of this age of the awakening conscience. The senator had money to burn, but this does not dispose of the very pertinent inquiry—Whose money was it?

With wireless communication covering 6,000 miles it will be easy to keep in touch with world developments and avoid international complications. We can now call up Japan and talk it over before breakfast and adjust the tangles before the jingoes get wind of what is doing.

The high cost of living is another aviator that is out for a high record, but with so many "pockets in the air" how does it happen that this one does not hit the toboggan and come down with a dull sickening thud. It may be because the wings of the bi-plane are trust controlled.

**Make the Market Municipal**  
East side business men are doing splendid work in arousing public sentiment on the subject of a public market. They are going to accomplish something; there is no doubt at all about that. We are going to have a public market of some sort or other; but there is only one sort that we ought to have as a permanent institution, and that is a market owned and controlled by the municipality.

We would like to inquire why it is that the city council is not deeply interested in this question of a public market as the East Side business men are? The establishment of such a market is purely for public benefit, best realized under public administration. Why is it that the city council hesitates to take hold of it?

It ought to be worth while for a public servant to consider what he could do, that through the legitimate channels of government would make living conditions better for the people who elected him. That seems to be the average man's conception of the manner in which an official ought to view his duty to the people. And it would seem, too, if the council has any regard for the average man's conception, it would take up this matter of a public market without further delay.

The people of this city need such a market. They will profit by it, and the sooner they have it the sooner they will begin to profit, and the more the profit will be ultimately.

The public market idea is not a fad; it is the urging of an economy that almost amounts to a necessity. It is something bound to be of benefit to the mass of plain people. It will benefit those families that will patronize it directly, and, by competition, those who will continue to buy their goods in the same old way. It is good sense and money in the pocketbook of the plain people, and the council ought to wake up to a realization of those facts.—Portland Telegram.

**He Might Be Offended**  
"Se that dog, Kath? It has taken the first prize at ten shows and is valued at a thousand marks."  
"I wonder if I dare offer him a bit of sausage"—Fliegende Blätter.

**TAFT GETS A CANE FROM GLACIAL, WASH.**

SPokane, Wash., Oct. 7.—President Taft has among the souvenirs of his western trip a cane cut from a stump, which scientists declare was a tree before the glacial period. The wood was found in the valley of the south fork of the Old Man river in the southern part of the province of Alberta by Professor W. S. Foster, a geologist and explorer, living in Spokane. The cane, which is valued at \$5000, was presented by Edwin T. Coman, president of the chamber of commerce, on behalf of the people of Spokane.

"The stump, which stood in a peat bed, was found beneath 60 feet of glacial wash," said Professor Foster, "and preserved to the present day by one of the wonderful freaks of nature. The peat, from which the stump was taken, is on a sandstone formation and is about three feet in thickness. Seaweeds and flag-stocks found nearby also were well preserved."

"This peat bed was uncovered by the wearing away of the glacial wash by floods and the flow of the Old Man river. There is not the least question in my mind that the tree grew before the glacial period, more than 250,000 years ago, but so far I have not been able to ascertain the kind of wood it is."

"The discovery was made not long ago in the Frank district, which is 250 miles north of Spokane and fully 400 miles east of the Pacific ocean. The presence of well-preserved seaweed and flag-stock in abundance, buried under 60 feet of glacial deposit, appears to be sufficient proof of its antiquity, though have much other evidence of scientific character to bear out all of my assertions."  
"More than that, I am prepared to satisfy any one posted on such things by showing them the stump from which the wood was cut, also the formation in which the discovery was made."

**TIRED RUN-DOWN PEOPLE**

**A North Carolina Man Suggests a Remedy**

Greensboro, N. C.—"For a long time I was so run down and debilitated that I could hardly drag around. My appetite was poor and I could not sleep nights. I had tried different so-called tonics without benefit. I was advised to try your cod liver and iron tonic. Vinol, and I am so glad I did for it gave me a hearty appetite, I soon commenced to sleep soundly, and I feel strong, well and more active than I have for years. Every run-down or debilitated person should just give Vinol a trial." K. Allesbrook  
What Vinol did for Mr. Allesbrook it will do for every weak, run-down or debilitated person in this vicinity. To show our faith we will furnish the medicine free if it does not do as we claim. Come in and get a bottle on these terms.

Fred L. Janek, Druggist, North Yakima, Wash.

**NOTICES**

**SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department No. 2  
No. 7069.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Yakima County. Waltham Bruce Martin, Plaintiff vs. Louisa Catherine Martin, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said Louisa Catherine Martin, defendant above named:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty days after the eleventh day of October, 1917, in the above entitled action, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for the plaintiff at his office below stated; and in your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is the plaintiff prays that he be granted an absolute decree of divorce from the said defendant, upon the grounds that the defendant has utterly and wholly abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and refused to reason therewith, without just cause or excuse, for more than one year last past. That the plaintiff and defendant have no community property and they have never lived together in the State of Washington. That the plaintiff have such other and further relief as may be met and equitable in the premises, and as prayed for in his complaint filed herein.

H. J. SNIVELY, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
Office and P. O. Address, Ward Building, North Yakima, County of Yakima, State of Washington.  
Oct. 11-18-25 Nov. 1-8-15-22.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Not Coal Land.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Washington, October 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel James Markel, of Nite, Washington, who, on August 10, 1911, made Desert Entry Serial No. 05259, for SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 28, Township 16 North, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at North Yakima, Washington, on the 21st day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Andrews, of Nite, Washington; August R. Able, of Nite, Washington; George W. Johnson, of Nite, Washington; Samuel B. Williams, of Nite, Washington. HARRY Y. SAINT, Register.

**NOTICES**

Washington; George W. Johnson, of Nite, Washington; Samuel B. Williams, of Nite, Washington. HARRY Y. SAINT, Register.

Oct. 11-18-25 Nov. 1-8.

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION**  
Not Coal Land.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Wash., September 27, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel James Markel, of Nite, Washington, who, on August 10, 1911, made Desert Entry, Serial No. 05259, for SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 28, Township 16 North, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Desert land Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at North Yakima, Washington, on the 21st day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Andrews, of Nite, Washington; August R. Able, of Nite, Washington; George W. Johnson, of Nite, Washington; Samuel B. Williams, of Nite, Washington. HARRY Y. SAINT, Register.

Oct. 11-18-25 Nov. 1-8.

**SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION**  
Court No. 6991.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for Yakima County.

J. B. Braden and Sadie E. Braden, husband and wife, Plaintiffs, vs. Sarah Barber, Alfred Boughter, a minor; Ellen Boughter, a minor; Ena Boughter, a minor; William Butterbaugh, James E. Butterbaugh, Hattie Campbell, Edward Colyer, Millard Colyer, Martin Colyer, J. B. Colyer, Henry Colyer, Isaac Colyer, Eliza Colyer, Eliza Felt, Hanna George, Charles Graham, Martha Gates, Amy Havic, Mary Marks, Lulu Minsker, James Henry McManigal, a minor; Agnes McManigal, a minor; Nora McManigal, a minor; Margaret McManigal, Clara Sawyer, William Sager, Frank Sager, John Sager, Irene Sager, Mrs. M. M. Steward, Anna Sunday, Moses T. Ward, William Ward, M. Ellen Ward, Nannie I. Wasson, Pearl Young, and any and all other person or persons claiming any right, title or interest in and to the real property described in this action, Defendants.

State of Washington, County of Yakima—ss.  
The State of Washington to the said Sarah Barber, Alfred Boughter, a minor; Ellen Boughter, a minor; Ena Boughter, a minor; William Butterbaugh, James E. Butterbaugh, Hattie Campbell, Edward Colyer, Millard Colyer, Martin Colyer, J. B. Colyer, Henry Colyer, Isaac Colyer, Will Colyer, Eliza Felt, Hannah George, Charles Graham, Martha Gates, Amy Havic, Mary Marks, Lulu Minsker, James Henry McManigal, a minor; Agnes McManigal, a minor; Nora McManigal, Lucille E. McManigal, Ward J. McManigal, Margaret McManigal, Clara Sawyer, Frank Sager, John Sager, Irene Sager, Mrs. M. M. Steward, Anna Sunday, Moses T. Ward, William Ward, M. Ellen Ward, Nannie I. Wasson, Pearl Young, and any and all other person or persons claiming any right, title or interest in and to the real property described in this action, Defendants.

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: Within sixty days after the 11th day of October, 1917, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, answer the complaint of the plaintiffs herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiffs at his office below stated; and in your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint herein which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of this action is to procure a decree of the above entitled court quieting the title of the plaintiffs to the real property described in the complaint herein and adjudging and decreeing that said plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple of said described real estate, and all thereof, in their own separate right, and as their own separate property, and adjudging and decreeing that said defendants have no right, title, estate or interest in and to or lien upon said real property, or any part thereof, and excluding said defendants, and each of them from any right, title, estate or interest in or lien upon said property or any part thereof, and perpetually enjoining each and every of said defendants from asserting or claiming any estate, right, claim or lien whatever in and to the said real property, or any part thereof, adverse to said plaintiffs, J. B. Braden and Sadie E. Braden.

The real property affected by said action is described as follows, to-wit: The south half (S 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Nineteen (19), Township Fourteen (14), North, Range Nineteen (19), E. W. M., containing twenty (20) acres more or less, together with the water right and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in Yakima County, State of Washington.

Trial is demanded in Yakima County, Washington.  
Dated this 9th day of October, A. D. 1917.  
H. J. SNIVELY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.  
P. O. Address, Ward Building, North Yakima, Washington.  
Oct. 11-18-25 Nov. 1-8-15-22