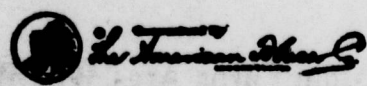




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Dealers carry both;
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It's toasted.



YELM COMMUNITY PLANS FERTILIZER FIELD DAY SHOW

Demonstration of the use of fertilizer at a field day to be held at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday June 28, on the farm of L. M. Goldsmith at Yelm has been arranged, according to E. B. Stookey, county agriculturist. Farmers from all parts of Thurston county are urged to be present at this event.

"The fertilizer demonstration plot is one of the most outstanding I have ever seen," said Mr. Stookey this morning.

"It will make an interesting show not only for the people of Yelm community, but will also reveal a miracle to every farmer in the county. Yelm expects to see a large delegation come from Olympia to see what can be done on Yelm prairie with the proper handling of fertilizer."

A farewell reception in honor of Father John Mally will be given by the members of St. Michael's Congregation at 8 o'clock this evening in the Church hall, Tenth and Columbia streets. Father Mally will leave this city on June 10 to enter upon his new work at Wapato. Everyone wishing Father Mally success in his new field of work.



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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

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GAMBLERS IN FARM PRODUCTS

The 67th congress, which convened in April, will, I sincerely hope, adopt adequate measures to abolish the gambling in grain, cotton and other farm products. Gambling in farm products, particularly short selling annually by professional gamblers in the grain and cotton exchanges is one of the most vicious and harmful things in all American commercial and industrial life today. It must be stopped.

The bill to abolish gambling in farm products, which I introduced in the recent short session, never reached a vote. There was a tremendous demand for its enactment. I believe that no agricultural legislation in the congress ever has received as many petitions with as many names asking a measure's enactment, as did this anti-gambling bill. The new bill, to succeed the old anti-gambling bill, has been improved and is, I believe, a more capable measure than the previously proposed law.

If this subject of gambling were simply an abstract, theoretical question, without application to our fellow human beings, I would be opposed to it, from principle, form a decent notion of justice and fair play. But as this gambling in grain and cotton touches the most intimate welfare of every man, woman and child in this country, as it absolutely reaches right down into the farm home and gambles with the products on which those farm homes depend for a living for their women and children, as it is so intimate and so all-grasping in its greed, I am fighting for it.

In a year Chicago receives on an average 325 million bushels of grain. In a year there are sold on an average on the Chicago Board of Trade 18 billion bushels of grain for "future delivery." In other words, in a year the dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade sell for "future delivery" more than 51 times as much grain as comes to the Chicago market. In a year they agree to deliver on future contracts more grain than there is wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley grown in the whole world in a year. They sell what doesn't exist.

Further, although, so far as the Chicago market goes, 325 million bushels of grain are delivered there annually, not all of that is available for delivery on these future sales and it is authoritatively stated that of all these future trades made on the Chicago Board of Trade more than 99 per cent of them are not followed by actual delivery of grain. Less than 1 per cent or 28-100 of 1 per cent, of these future "trades" in grain actually result in delivery of grain, authoritative reports declare.

The foregoing figures should be enough to condemn the monstrous gambling game that has grown up in the grain and cotton exchanges, for those figures are typically representative of the gambling on the grain and cotton exchanges. What chance has a farmer to make a fair profit, even a living, out of his grain or cotton when he must "go up against" a loaded-dice game such as the short sellers fix up against him in their sales of billions of dollars worth of farm products that do not exist.

Once a year the grain and cotton growers have the turnover in their business. Once a year, in other words, comes the market time for them and they go to market to sell the products that have taken a year of work and waiting and hazards to produce. When they get to market they find that market dominated by and in the hands of a group of gamblers whose whole concern is, not to render an honest service for an honest fee, but to grab every penny they can by any turn of the market that they can bring about by fair means or by manipulation.

Last year after harvest the farmers of America had almost 200 million bushels of wheat to sell. When they began to take it to market what did they find? They found that the Chicago Board of Trade which is a steel and stone building facing on paved streets, had more wheat to sell than existed or was produced in all the world in a year. They found that the Chicago Board of Trade sells annually for "future delivery" nine billion bushels of wheat and that the nine billion bushels of wheat that the Chicago Board of Trade sells every year for "future delivery" is approximately three times as much wheat as the whole world produces in a year.

Could anything be more damnable? Here are the millions of grain growers coming to market with toil-hardened hands and an honest product, rightfully expecting to get a fair price for their wheat. Here are a bunch of soft, fat gamblers, who come to market with "future sales," with nothing but wind, and hammer down the price of the honest grain that the worker has produced.

To make it clearer, suppose the automobile industry were subject to the Chicago Board of Trade, just as is the wheat-growing industry. Suppose the automobile industry had a yearly crop of two million automobiles and when it came time to market that crop of automobiles, and even before the crop was ready for market, the speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade began selling "future" automobiles, and continued to sell "future" automobiles until they had sold 22½ million "future" automobiles, or 20½ million more than existed in the new crop. What chance would the automobile business have with that kind of a price making machine in competition with it? Every time the automobile dealer tried to sell one automobile there would be the Chicago Board of Trade competing with 11 "future" automobiles.

A ridiculous comparison? Not at all. If you are a grain producer you realize that it all to accurately parallels the short selling of grain. No matter how much or how little the farmer produces or what he may expect to receive, according to the supply and demand, there stands the Chicago Board of Trade and its gang of speculators and every year "produces" three times as much wheat as the world produces. For every bushel of wheat produced in the world there stands the Chicago Board of Trade with three phantom bushels of wheat, with three bushels of wheat that do not exist, and they figure those three bushels of ghost wheat into the world's supply and hammer down the price that the producer receives.

And the speculative short seller, who sells what he doesn't own, what he cannot own for it is not within his reach and often doesn't exist, he does it entirely under cover of one of the cheapest, meanest little devices ever used in business; namely, a phrase, "intent to deliver." How can he deliver what doesn't exist? He knows he doesn't intend to deliver. The records of the Chicago Board of Trade show

that on his future sales he delivers on an average only 28-100 of 1 per cent of the grain "sold."

The Chicago futures market sells 18 billion bushels of grain annually at values of 15 to 20 billion dollars. The Louisiana Lottery did a maximum annual business of about 60 million dollars, while speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade runs into more than 15 billion dollars. Monte Carlo, said to be the world's greatest gambling resort, has gross receipts of but 10 to 12 million dollars yearly and net receipts of half that.—Arthur Capper.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Why should there be five million men in this great country of ours out of employment? Our people must live; they must continue to eat, wear clothes, live in houses, have amusement and diversion, just as they did when times were better a few months ago.

Why have we stopped producing the things that people need and are willing to pay for? Or, are we still producing them, but doing it with less help?

This is a good country. It is productive. It has unlimited resources, which will yield their riches to man as readily as ever before. What, then, is the matter?

It is evident that there is no natural reason why men should not be living as well this year as they did last. Nature is just as bountiful. The cause must be artificial conditions produced by something, or somebody outside of nature.

If this be true, will not someone tell us what the condition is that makes the trouble, and how it may be remedied? Of what use are our political economists if they cannot tell us these things? If they can tell us but will not, they are worse than useless.

THE COUNCIL IN SESSION

The League of Nations council, now in session at Geneva, is the first meeting since President Harding's definite announcement that the United States would not go into the League.

It remains to be worked out just how the forty-two nations which make up the League will function without the United States, which in reality was the guiding nation in founding the League.

If they can "go it alone" without the ideals of this country, then we will be compelled to join them later on. But if it prove that they are so steeped in secret diplomacy and greed as to make the League impossible, it will remain for this country to take the lead in disarmament or in an association of nations, or some other method of attempting to avoid future wars. In view of the attitude of congress at present the outlook is not bright.

FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERS

Fistic fans are speculating at a lively rate on the result of the coming fight between Georges Carpentier, the French war hero, and Jack Dempsey, the American "fighter" who failed to fight for his country.

The money is on Dempsey, but popular sympathy and favor is unquestionably with the Frenchman.

National pride should prompt a person to root for his countryman, provided that countryman is one worthy of the name.

But—Carpentier quit fighting in the ring in order to fight the enemies of his country.

He is a man, regardless of what some may think of his calling.

This is a good country, because the majority of its citizens are good people. Say what you will, you can't have a bad country with all the people good, nor a good country with most of the people bad. Are you helping to make your city, your state and your nation better?

Merely as a memory test do you remember who is vice president of the United States?

From Other Pens

America in China

Charles Edward Russell tells a strange story of Canton, China—the ancient, most oriental of all cities in the Orient. It has long been famous as a human hive of 2,000,000 people, where there was no space for a quarter that many; a hive of narrow, swarming alleys and overhanging houses and indescribable smells and noises and crowds—the most alien sight, perhaps, that an American could find anywhere in the world.

Canton is being rebuilt. The Chinese themselves got tired of it, and started in to make Canton a modern city. Today there are fine, new streets, 80 to 120 feet wide, cut through the old, swarming alleys and mole-burrows. The waterfront has been made one of the handsomest in the world, with big, modern buildings and a parkway three miles long. The city wall has been leveled, and in its place there is a boulevard rivaling those of Paris. Thousands and thousands of shacks have been swept away. Instead of the little, dingy shops of old, there are great department stores, equal, Russell says, to any in Europe. The open sewer that ran through the heart of the city has been covered with masonry and made into a driveway. On every side are seen the steam roller and the pile driver and the concrete mixer.

All this has been done in two years and the work goes steadily ahead. Millions upon millions are being spent. And the Chinese themselves are furnishing the money. They pay the expense with funds from the sale of lands that became public with the overthrow of the empire, and other public moneys, and with a levy on property owners whose land is benefited by the improvements.

The city has a commission form of government, modeled after the American plan. It has 40 daily newspa-

pers. It has modern schools, in which all the higher grades are taught English. All the inspiration of this big movement, by the way, is American.

And we used to say that China never changed, and never would! The story of Canton is at the same time a revelation and a reminder of the value to America of Chinese trust and friendship.—Tribune.

MISSIONARY TO SPEAK AT UNITED CHURCHES

Rev. John K. Browne, who for 38 years was a missionary in Harpoot, Turkey, will give a lecture on Turkey at the United Churches at the morning service Sunday. Rev. Browne is also a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

FARMER LEGISLATION PLACES HEAVY BURDEN ON STATE OFFICIALS

**Director French Given Wide
Range of Authority by
Recent Laws**

MUST REVIEW ALL FORMS OF CONTRACTS

Many Organizations Taking Advantage of Sapiro Law Going Into Effect Thursday

On Thursday, June 9, the so-called Sapiro law passed by the 1921 session of the legislature, goes into effect. The Sapiro law provides for the creation of cooperative farm marketing associations under the supervision of Director E. L. French of the department of agriculture, who is also director of farm marketing. Among other duties imposed of assisting in the formation of these on the director by this law is that corporations and passing upon the form of the contracts between them and the growers.

While the law is not yet in effect, a good many organizations are now in process of formation, and quite a number of the proposed forms of contracts have been submitted to Director French for his opinion whether they are such as he could approve. These forms of contracts have been submitted to the attorney general to ascertain whether they comply with the terms of the new law. The department of agriculture is drafting a form of such contracts between the associations and growers which, if it meets the approval of the attorney general, will be suggested to the new organizations as the basis of such contracts as they are to prepare, with such modifications as may be necessary on account of the variety of products which each association may handle.

Supervises Farm Credits. Another new law which also goes into effect June 9 is that act authorizing the creation of farm credit associations. There are no indications yet how many such associations are in process of formation. Such associations, if formed, are to be more immediately under the direction and supervision of the director of agriculture and numerous duties in connection with them are imposed upon him by the law. No association can be formed unless Director French sees the necessity for it. He must pass upon the by-laws of the different corporations so that they can be as nearly uniform as possible. They can issue none of the proposed credit notes, without the authority of the director. He must make a full investigation and determine, from all available data, what is a fair market price of the crops which it is proposed to use as the basis of credit. He is also required to make general rules and regulations governing the issuance of such notes and for the proper administration and enforcement of the act. Until it is definitely known whether any such credit associations are to be formed requiring the assistance of the department of agriculture, it is practically impossible to make more than a tentative start toward providing machinery for the work.

Don't let a blaze from your match start a blaze in the forest.



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FARM IMPLEMENTS AND BLACKSMITHING

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