

# ISLAND COUNTY TIMES.

VOL. XXXIV

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No. 46

## AIR IS FULL OF SMOKE

### THIS ISLAND GETS A SHARE OF IT NOW

Forest Fires Reported All Over the Pacific Coast and Rain is Needed Desperately.

The dense pall of heavy smoke which, according to the daily newspapers, has been hanging over the rest of the country around Puget Sound, has finally made its appearance here, during the day time. The late afternoon breeze from the Westward clear it up somewhat in the evening and early morning, but the smoke comes in after sunrise and gradually thickens until it assumes the appearance of a heavy fog.

The alarming absence of humidity, noted elsewhere, which daily increases the fire risk and permits the extension of other forest fires, despite the strenuous efforts to control them, was not in evidence here. At all events, the grass is still wringing wet, in the early morning hours, the usual condition here, which compensates for the scanty rainfall.

However, in common with all of the Pacific northwest, this community would heartily welcome a good downpour of rain, long overdue here as well as elsewhere. The thousands of men in different parts of this state and of Oregon, who are fighting to the limit of their capacity to control the various forest fires, have practically concluded that the task is beyond their strength and that the fires will continue to rage and probably to extend seriously unless the rains come soon.

The weather bureau officials, in the early part of the week at least, had no hopes to extend of any early rainfall, so until it comes we will have to expect that the major part of the beautiful views which make Whidby Island one of the most picturesque summer resorts in the world, will continue to be blotted out by the dense clouds of smoke. Well, it has been a good season up to now.

## MARK POTATO SACKS

### All Must be Graded, Before They Can Be Marketed

On October 1, 1929, the new state regulation requiring that all sacks and other containers of potatoes offered for sale in the State of Washington be marked as to the grade of potatoes which they contain, goes into effect. This regulation was adopted and put into effect at the request of numerous potato growers at a state-wide meeting held at Yakima in the late spring. Therefore after October 1st it will be unlawful to place on the market any potatoes unless they have been graded to conform with one of the grades as adopted by the Department of Agriculture for this state and the grade name marked or stenciled upon the sacks or other containers in accordance to the marking requirements as published by the State Department of Agriculture.

This new regulation applies to potatoes held or offered for sale by growers, dealers, shippers, middlemen, etc., and even tho a grower may sell only three or four sacks to a grocery store, this regulation holds good. Wholesalers and store-keepers are to be notified not to buy potatoes that are not properly graded and labeled as to grade and will be held equally responsible for the proper grading and marking of containers of potatoes in their possession. Furthermore, it will be unlawful to have sacks marked as containing potatoes of a certain grade which upon examination are found not to meet the requirements of that specific grade. Such cases will be dealt with as provided for by law.

Copies of the State Potato grades and additional information or assistance on this matter may be obtained by communicating with the District Horticultural Office at Everett or with one of the county horticultural offices in the court houses at Everett, Mt. Vernon or Bellingham.

E. D. Hunter  
District Horticultural Inspector

With the change to Columbia Beach instead of Langley, as the island terminus of the stage line, there is a change in hours of arrival and departure. The stage now leaves Oak Harbor at 7:30 and 3:30 and arrives back at Coupeville from Columbia Beach at 11:45 and 6:30.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

There will be a shower for Mrs. Ghormley (Ruby Pennington) at the Pennington home on Saturday afternoon, September 28th. The Friendship Circle will be the hostesses, and they want her friends to consider this notice an invitation to be present.

The Bluebirds will meet with Miss Maxson on Tuesday afternoon, September 24th, after school instead of on Wednesday as previously announced.

The matter of securing the location here of a laundry has come up again. The representative of an Everett man, who has the putting in of a laundry under consideration, was over here on Monday, looking over the situation and found it entirely satisfactory and affording a favorable opportunity for establishing a remunerative business here. He will so report to his principal.

Several social affairs were given this week, with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Vader as guests of honor, in farewell remembrance before their take their departure to their new home in Seattle, where Mr. Vader takes a position with the Union Oil Company.

The Central Garage is a busy place at this time, with a crew of six at work.

In order to raise funds for the football team, the high school pupils are giving a dance at I. O. O. F. hall, on Saturday evening, September 28. Tickets cost \$1 and the price will be well spent even by those who do not dance and have no intention of attending.

Will Snyder and his wife have gone across the mountains in their car to stay over there until the apple harvest is over.

In the superior court, in session on Tuesday of this week, the following were admitted to citizenship: Peder Sornoy Christensen Holthe, a native of Norway; by court order his name was also changed to Edward Holden; Albertus Hermanus Reijtes, a British subject, having been previously naturalized in Canada; Mrs. Paulina Kip, a native of the Netherlands and Harm Mensinga, also a native of the Netherlands. One case was dismissed and seven others continued for further study.

## W. C. T. U. Convention

The twenty-first annual Island County convention will be held at Oak Harbor Ladies Aid hall on next Friday, September 27th, beginning at ten in the morning and lasting all day and evening. Plan on coming and hearing about our work. A state officer will be with us, also other good speakers. Mrs. Pearl Wanamaker will put on a program in the evening with several speakers. Special music, Luncheon and supper served at the hall.

## Pomona Grange

The Island County Pomona Grange held their regular meeting at Bay View Friday the 13th. All three Grangers were well represented.

The bright spot on the day's program was the program prepared by J. H. Guffy for Lecturers' Hour. It consisted of readings, music and discussion and was interesting as well as instructive.

The business was rushed through in order that the Grangers might visit the fair at Langley during the afternoon. The members were much gratified over the favorable comment Grange exhibits and every Granger was justly proud of the prize winning display put up by the Deer Lagoon Grange. And surely both other Granges made a very creditable showing.

## Old Wrecks Wrecked

The old automobile wrecks, which have filled up a large share of the space in the old stage, across the street from the Central Garage, are there no longer. Harry Starks, who owns the property, decided that he wanted to use it for storing a lot of saw which he has been baling. So the boys in the garage plant hitched on to the wrecks, towed them up the hill and dumped them all over, one after the other, on the city dump west of the Caplan place. Most of them completely disintegrated when they struck the bottom.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAYS

(Continued from Sept. 13)

### Indian Characteristics

Old Pappy Job, of whom mention was made last week, had a son known as Job, altho his full name was Michael Job. He was one of the most valued workers in the harvest field and was always good-natured, except when he had been imbibing intoxicating drink. But as he indulged in that habit only on Sunday, as a rule, his lapses from good nature were known only to his native brothers. And he it was who went thru the latter part of his life with a nose diminished by a small piece which Albert had bitten from it in a drunken quarrel. And this same Albert, erect and fine-featured, was the dandy of the tribe, for he was always "spick and span" as any white coxcomb. Strange that he should have had the inclination to perform the gastronomical feat of reducing Michael Job's nose to its lowest terms!

Mrs. Job was quite busy, washing, generally, but she did not particularly excel in that accomplishment.

Charlie Shoemaker was, as his name implies, considerable of a cobbler and his work was well-done for one who had picked up his trade. For quite some time he was the only workman of his kind to mend the white settlers' shoes for them. His wife, Lizzie, was the only real pretty Indian woman that the writer ever saw amongst the Indians here. And she was the mother of two attractive looking little boys.

Jim Whiskey's name was also suggestive, as he was an ardent lover of the fruit of the vine—or the distillery. And Friday was a rare avist among red men, for his was the only curly head in their midst.

Old grey-haired Nanaimo was said to be a slave who had been taken captive in a war with the Vancouver Island Indians and he was ever after kept an exile from home and kindred. However, he seemed to be treated like one of themselves and he must have intermarried amongst them, as he was the father of a boy named Wigley, from which it is inferred that the latter was of a somewhat more nervous temperament than those of his race are usually supposed to be. It was said that a white woman thus named him because he "wiggled" so much when he was a little bit of a boy.

Coupeville residents of not so very many years ago, as time goes, will not have forgotten old Squinty, so called on account of an affection of the eye. Often she used to be seen in our street, bent-over and leaning on a stick, with a load of clams on her back, which she was peddling to white friends, for many friends she had among the white settlers. But she went where all good Indians go some—well it must be admitted that it was quite a number of years ago, after all!

Charlie Paul was a very quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who soaped the manners of his white brothers that he went to a pioneer's home one evening and invited the lady of the house, in the absence of her husband, to accompany him to an entertainment in the hall! It seems to the writer in her memory of him that he came as near being a white man as it was possible for him to be. It was only once in a great while that he yielded to his appetite for liquor and he was always ashamed of it afterward. He had two brothers, Jim and Jack Paul, but they were not up to the standard of their elder brother.

Charlie Paul's spouse, Lucy, had no scruples, whatever, in imbibing her husband's share of the fiery liquid, as well as her own. She was very skillful at the wash tub and ironing stand and was also often employed by the writer to help out about the Saturday's work. But alas! too often when she would appear Monday morning it would be with her head tightly bound with a big handkerchief and upon asking the cause, the reply invariably was, "Nika la tete sick." Which, being translated, meant, "I have a head ache." And then it became known how her Sabbath had been spent.

Then, there was the well-known character of Schnapps, who received his name in this wise: When he was a youth he was employed by John Robertson to help him in his store. Now in this store on a shelf in the back room was a quantity of bottled Schnapps, of a somewhat intoxicat-

ing nature. And so fond did the young Indian become of that drink that the store keeper found his stock in that line was rapidly getting low. He watched and soon found out the cause of its gradual disappearance. And Schnapps became the cognomen of the drinker and he retained it for the remainder of his natural day, only it was shortened a little by pronouncing it "Snaps." In manhood he became a good cook and sometimes would be hired to cook the meals for threshers.

But his wife, always called Mrs. Snaps was gentle, modest and refined. In fact she was a real Indian lady. Never but once, to the writer's knowledge, did she yield to the temptation of partaking of the intoxicating cup which came with the white man and which it seemed an utter impossibility for the natives to refuse. To be sure there was a law against its being sold to them but it was almost impossible to prove the guilt of the unscrupulous traders in the illicit traffic. A man out in a canoe might be seen to pass an Indian a bottle, the Indian might be seen to drink from it and afterward come staggering on shore, but unless one had tasted the contents of the bottle and could swear that it was intoxicating drink, the guilty man could not be convicted.

But to go back to Mrs. Snaps. She was an expert laundress doing the work in her own house in after years when her husband built a small frame house which she kept as neat and clean as her white sisters kept theirs. When her daughter (Lizzie) grew to maturity and married, the majority of the invited were white "tilllicums" (friends) and Rev. C. E. Newberry, the Congregational minister, performed the wedding ceremony. As the guests had then satiated with them a lunch was served and enjoyed.

Billy Barlow, an Oak Harbor Indian was another well-known native of considerable intelligence. He once delivered in Chinook the address at a Fourth of July celebration at the Harbor. His widow is now the wife of our Cha He Snakton.

Flora Pearson Eagle  
To be continued

## SUPERIOR COURT

The superior court convened on Tuesday, with Judge Bell presiding and transacted the following business:

M. D. Campbell and wife vs. C. W. Easton. Testimony taken and case argued. Taken under advisement, with leave to both parties to submit additional briefs. This was an action brought by Campbell, who owns a summer resort on Camano Island, to condemn a right of way across the land of Weston for a pipe line to carry water to his summer cottages. Campbell already has a pipe line to the spring, which he claims is on his land, but this line runs over a hill and he has to pump the water. He wants a new route, through which he can deliver the water by gravity. He claims that the proposed pipe line comes under the constitutional provision of "private ways of necessity" allowing condemnation of rights of way by private individuals. It is an important point and the decision may be far reaching.

Other business was as follows:  
Lent Annis vs. Wilbert H. Annis. Interlocutory decree of divorce granted by default, with custody of the two minor children and a judgment for costs and attorney fees.

Mable E. Richards vs. Luther M. Davis, an insane man and his guardian ad litem. Decree foreclosing a mortgage for \$100, interest, costs and attorney fees on a tract of land in sec. 35, 29, 3 East, in back of Clinton.

## CHURCH NOTES

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. E. S. Ireland

Preaching service every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Sunday school at ten o'clock.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. O. W. Mintzer

Bible School 10 A. M.  
Morning Sermon 11 A. M.  
Epworth League 6:30 P. M.  
Evening Song and Sermon 8:30 P. M.

## WINNERS AT THE FAIR

### PRIZES AWARDED THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

Fine Displays From Island County Schools, In Every Department Open to Them.

Friday last was the big day at the Island County fair at Langley. It was Children's Day and the feature of the occasion was the awarding of prizes to the pupils of the different schools, who competed in the many different departments for which prizes were offered. Following is the list of prize winners, furnished by Mrs. Spencer, county superintendent, who had charge of this portion of the fair:

### Home Economics—Grades

Doughnuts: First, Hazel Simonson, Ingleside.

Dark Cake: first, Camilla Tiemeyer, Langley; second, Winnie Hunziker, Langley; 3rd, Eleanor Bohnke, Intervale.

White cake: 1st, Jessie Powell, Langley; 2nd, Franc Boyer, Oak Harbor; 3rd, Charlotte Armstrong, Ingleside.

Cookies: 1st, Zoe Long, Intervale; 2nd, Lloyd Long, Deer Lake; 3rd, Eldon Herrin, Deer Lake.

Plain cake—High school: Oak Harbor: 1st, Betty Ward; 2nd, Dorothy Galbraith; 3rd, Maxine Wade.

Specials: Candy, Dorothy Mortenson, Langley; Pie, Isabelle Ridgeway, Langley; Salad, Helen Wainio, Greenbank.

### Sewing—High School

Wash dress: 1st, Frances Barnes, Coupeville; 2nd, Louiza Muzzall, Oak Harbor; 3rd, Wilma Morris, Coupeville.

Unwashable dress: 1st, Betty Engle, Coupeville.

Plain blouse: 1st, Esther Elliott, Oak Harbor; 2nd, Jessie Vane, Coupeville.

Plain apron: 1st, Frances Barnes, Coupeville.

### Sewing—Grades

Wash dress: 1st, Iona Nichols, Coupeville; 2nd, Elizabeth Fiske, Deer Lake.

Plain apron: 1st, Charlotte Armstrong, Ingleside; 2nd, Hazel Simonson.

Darning: Sybil Knowles, Coupeville, 1st.

Embroidery Grades: 1st, Jessie Hunziker, Langley; 2nd, Leona Francis, Deer Lake; 3rd, Genevieve Mulder, Coupeville.

### Canning—High School

Peaches: 1st, Laura Muzzall and Esther Elliott, Oak Harbor; 2nd, Barbara Faber and Helen Youngsma, Oak Harbor.

Special: Pickled peaches: 1st, Margaret Burrier and Doris Van Dyke, Oak Harbor; 2nd, Anna Pontsteen and Rika Hilberdink, Oak Harbor.

### Canning—Grades

Peaches: 1st, June Galbraith, Langley.

Apricots: 1st, Sylvia DeBruyn, Langley; 2nd, Harriet Houghtaling, Coupeville; 3rd, Esther Houghtaling, Coupeville.

Strawberries: 1st, Harriet Houghtaling, Coupeville.

Blackberries: 1st, Cecil Knowles, Coupeville; 2nd, Olive Gaylord, Langley.

Jelly: 1st, Shirley Reeves, Coupeville; 2nd, Harold Blumquist, Deer Lake; 3rd, Phebe Arnold, Coupeville.

Pears: 1st, Lillian Ainsley, Greenbank; 2nd, Floyd Long, Deer Lake.

Beans: 1st, Robina Hodges, Mutiny Bay; 2nd, Lillian Ainsley, Greenbank; 3rd, Sybil Knowles, Coupeville.

Specials: Fish: Lillian Ainsley, Greenbank; Carrots, Harold Blumquist, Deer Lake; Plums, Lillie Galbein, Bay View.

### Agriculture—High School

Sweet corn: Robert Pratt, Coupeville; 1st; Green Pod Beans, Robert Pratt, Coupeville, 1st.

### Agriculture—Grades

Best Ten Potatoes: 1st, Maxine Schmidt, Bay View; 2nd, Lee Crawford, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, William Crawford, Mutiny Bay.

Best Bushel Potatoes: Bay View school (raised by pupils on school grounds) 1st.

Best Agricultural Display from any school: 1st, Langley; 2nd, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, Bay View.

Best individual agricultural display: 1st, Lee Crawford, Mutiny Bay; 2nd, Maxine Schmidt, Bay View; 3rd, William Crawford, Mu-

tiny Bay.  
Table Beets, 1st, Gordon Grant, Bay View.

Cabbage: 1st, Lee Crawford, Mutiny Bay; 2nd, William Crawford, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, Fred Frei, Langley.

Hubbard Squash: Maxine Schmidt, Bay View, 1st.

Pumpkin: 1st, Maxine Schmidt, Bay View; 2nd, Fred Frei, Langley; 3rd, Paul Long, Intervale.

Table Carrots: 1st, Glen Braeback, Ingleside; 2nd, Eunice Quade, Langley.

Stock Carrots: 1st, William Crawford; 2nd, Lee Crawford.

Turnips: 1st, Glen Braeback, Ingleside.

Tomatoes: 1st, William Crawford; 2nd, Lee Crawford.

Sweet corn: 1st, Priscilla Smith, Coupeville; 2nd, Eddie Johnson, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, William Crawford, Mutiny Bay.

### Art—Grades

Water Color: 1st, Almeta Shirey, Utsalady; 2nd, Genevieve Mulder, Coupeville; 3rd, Franklin Hartsock, Langley.

Product Map, Island Co.: 1st, Pearl Jewett, Bay View.

Moulded Map, North America: 1st, Eighth Grade Girls, Deer Lake; 2nd, Sixth Grade, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, Cora Jewett, Bay View.

Pencil Drawing: 1st, Almeta Shirey, Utsalady; 2nd, Marie Stenz, Mutiny Bay; 3rd, Jessie Pietersma, Oak Harbor.

Crayola Drawing: 1st, Henry Wieldrayer, Oak Harbor; 2nd, No name, Langley; 3rd, Bernice Mattson, Mutiny Bay.

Ink Sketching: 1st, Sybil Knowles, Coupeville; 2nd, Arnold Freund, Oak Harbor; 3rd, Lawrence Erkes, Oak Harbor.

Primary Hand Work: 1st, Coupeville; 2nd, Utsalady; 3rd, Bay View.

### Floriculture

Dahlias, High School: Jessie Vane, Coupeville.

Grades: Asters: 1st, Josie Hunziker, Langley; 2nd, Thelma Erikson, Deer Lake; 3rd, Harriette Houghtaling, Coupeville.

Sweet Peas: 1st, Doris Hovland, Coupeville.

Zinnias: 1st, Glenna Applegate, Intervale.

Roses: 1st, Ruth Christian, Coupeville.

Chrysanthemums: Billy Petersen, Ingleside.

Best exhibit of flowers: 1st, Betty Nourse, Deer Lake; 2nd, Glenna Applegate, Intervale; 3rd, No name, Deer Lake.

Nature Study: Collection Native Woods: 1st, Ingleside; 2nd, Bay View.

Collection Washington Plants: 1st, Ingleside; 2nd, Bay View.

Best Typewriting Display—High Schools: 1st, Coupeville; 2nd, Langley; 3rd, Oak Harbor.

Original Poem—High School: 1st, Norma Solid, Coupeville; 2nd, No name.

Original Poem—Grades (Grammar Grades): 1st, Elizabeth Fiske, Deer Lake; 2nd, Clyde McDonald, Bay View; 3rd, Eldon Harris, Deer Lake.

Original Poem—Lower Grades: 1st, Eileen Jordan, Central School; 2nd, Alma Ramstad, Deer Lake.

Essay Modern Language—High School: 1st, Jack Engstrom, Coupeville; 2nd, Helen Galbraith, Oak Harbor.

Letters advertising Island County—Grades: 1st, Pearl Jewett, Bay View; 2nd, Stanley Bakken, Greenbank; 3rd, Kirk Guffey, Bay View.

### Special Awards

Patchwork Quilt: Jane Edwards, Langley.

First Aid Kit: Greenbank School.

Stuffed Cloth Dogs: Evelyn Hagstrom, Intervale.

Passé Partout Work: Nellie Elksma, Oak Harbor.

Wax Modeling: Rosalie Sigefried, Oak Harbor, 1st; Margaret Ronhaar, 2nd.

Cork Ship Models: San de Fuca School.

Pottery: 1st, Mabel Gaylord, Intervale; 2nd, Joe Long, Intervale.

Tin Foil Decorating: 1st, Hazel Simonson, Ingleside; 2nd, Charlotte Armstrong, Ingleside.

### Manual Training—Grades

Model Playground: 1st, Bay View school; 2nd, Deer Lake school.

Raffa Basket: 1st, Sybil Knowles; 2nd, Isabelle Fisher; 3rd, John Bruce.

Raffa Mat: William Crawford.

Individual Manual Training Exhibit: William Crawford.

Furniture: Boyer Knowles, 1st.

(Continued on Fourth Page)



# Island County Times

Beriah Brown - Publisher

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## THOSE WHEAT GRADES

If the new farm board wishes to do something which will be immediately of benefit to the wheat farmers, it will try to induce the department of agriculture, which has jurisdiction of the subject, to establish wheat grades which have some relation to the actual value of the wheat. Five years ago, the Washington state department of agriculture tried its best to induce such action, but failed to get any results from Washington. This despite the fact that no flour mills will buy wheat on the established grades, but only their own chemical analysis.

The present wheat grades are entirely arbitrary. They were established by a board of college professors, the head of the board being the professor of agriculture in the university of West Virginia. No. 2 is the export grade and it is only in the matter of exports that any wheat is graded under departmental rules. Yet, under those grades, some of the best milling wheat raised in this state is graded as No. 2, while some wheat which no mills in this country will use is also graded as No. 2, and can be offered and perforce accepted, on any export contract.

The situation is practically the same as though there were a board of trade dealing with cattle quotations, if the department of agriculture were empowered to establish the grades and should arbitrarily class old dairy cows with prime young steers, so long as they weighed the same, designating them both as No. 1. The quotations for No. 1 would of course be based on the value of the cows and the man selling according to market quotations could expect no more for prime young steers than the cow price.

We have, under the present grades, established a system by which the market price of some of the best milling wheat in the country is based upon the world price of a class of wheat which will not make the kind of flour which the American market demands.

The department of commerce knows these facts, if the department of agriculture does not, and the farm board could get some enlightening information on this subject from that department, if it cares to look into this important phase of the wheat situation.

Wheat should be graded precisely as the big mills do, by chemical analysis, showing its nutritive value and its value for flour making. It is possible that it might be found that this country raised very little more of the better quality of wheat than is needed for home consumption and that there is no market for the rest of it than in the export trade. If that should prove to be the case, a fair price could be had always for all the good wheat raised in the country.

## "MISTRESS OF THE SEAS"

The real point in controversy between the United States and Great Britain, which is being carefully kept under cover during all of the negotiation for limitation of naval armament, has been in controversy between the two countries practically ever since this country broke loose and established itself as an independent nation. If Great Britain would consent to be bound by the same rules of international law, which she insists all other nations save herself should be bound by, the whole matter would be settled in a brief length of time.

Why does Great Britain insist on having a great number of small cruisers, while objecting strenuously to the United States building larger and heavier armored cruisers. Simply because Great Britain insists on her right to interfere with and it necessary to put a stop to all neutral commerce on the high seas whenever Great Britain goes at war with any other country; while at the same time insisting that no other nation, when at war, shall interfere with British commerce on the high seas.

The United States, now, as always, since the earliest history of the country, has insisted that, in war times, neutral vessels, unless carrying munitions of war, are not subject to interference or seizure on the high seas, even when bound to one of the belligerent countries. We fought the war of 1812 on that very issue, but there was no settlement of it, when peace finally came. We sent our frigate *Constellation* out in 1793, and sunk the French frigates *La Vengeance* and *L'Insurgente*, which were capturing American ships, engaged in commerce to the British West Indies, when England and France were engaged in war.

France ultimately acknowledged that this country was in the right and paid for all such American ships, so captured. But England insists that she, and she of all nations, is not bound by that rule. Before we entered into the late war on the side of England, the ships of that country captured on the high seas ship after ship carrying the American flag and bound to neutral European countries, laden with ordinary articles of commerce, took these ships into British ports and seized their cargoes for her own uses; however, paying the owners the value.

Under any previous president of the United States, that would have been considered an act of war and would have been resented bitterly. The demand of the United States for large armed cruisers, to offset the British demand for smaller, commerce-destroying cruisers, is for the purpose of protecting our commerce against the arrogant claim that Great Britain and that country alone, is supreme on the high seas in time of war and that all neutral nations must obey her orders, keep off the seas or see their commerce to neutral countries destroyed by British warships. It is the British claim that Great Britain has a special sovereignty over the high seas, which is the real bone of contention.

## The Modern College Girl

The college girl who used to play a mean game of croquet and look forward hopefully to a sedate home and fireside has given place to a modern sister who fares forth in short skirts or knickers, plays baseball and dreams, perhaps, of becoming a business executive when she graduates.

The amazing change in the modern education of women is set forth by Mary Dunning Thwing and Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, in an article in the September Review of Reviews.

The modern college girl, these veteran educators report, is as free as air. She has a fearlessness born of the fact that she surveys the world with wide-open eyes and believes herself equal to whatever it may offer her. Along with the change in her dress, manners, way of life and subjects for study, she has changed her entire outlook. She no longer looks forward to teaching or marriage as the main prospects for a career, but is ready to engage in business or the professions on a par with men.

Despite all the radical changes, the writers report that fundamentally the college girl is little altered. About one-half of all graduates still marry and manage their own homes. They are as sound morally, although their outlook is more modern and independent. Otherwise, daughter is much like mother.

One of the most striking changes noted by the writers, however, is the freedom of the modern girl's social code that would have startled the girl of two generations ago. Then a girl concealed her real thoughts and feelings. If she liked a man, she would not be so indelicate to say so, unless actually engaged, and would not even admit to her dearest friend even that she hoped to be married "some day." The number of things she would not have mentioned before a man were legion.

"To the girl of today," asserts the Review of Reviews article, "each self-consciousness seems absurd. The comradeship of sports and daily living have led her to regard boys and men as normal companions, not as romantic beings of a different order. The economic independence of the modern woman has made her look on marriage as a partnership about which she talks as freely as she does about any other future calling which may attract her."

## Who Pays German Reparations?

To Gustav Cassel's statement that German reparations are paid from the proceeds of American loans, a writer in *Barron's Financial Week* answers that the assertion is based upon mistaken assumptions, and that, "in a word, German reparations are paid by Germans. Reparations

are made possible through a reduction of the purchasing power (and saving power) of German taxpayers. German taxpayers eat less expensive (and more healthful) grades of imported flour, wear less Japanese silk less Australian wool, smoke poorer grades of Macedonian tobacco, import fewer automobiles and less gasoline, pay perhaps less freight to foreign vessels for imported goods, tender smaller tribute to foreign producers of motion pictures, make fewer long-term investments in Russia and Eastern Europe, repatriate fewer German securities floated abroad, and remit less to New York to be put into brokers' loans."

The payment of reparations will stimulate all German exports, visible and invisible. "Taxes for reparations will reduce slightly the German standard of living and thus reduce the labor-cost of producing goods and promoting the export of German merchandise. The reduced standard of living also brings more foreign tourists into the country. More Germans emigrate to lands of higher prosperity, and emigrant remittances are thereby promoted. Reduced savings by the German people depress security prices listed there. Reduced savings also raise the rate of interest in Germany and attract short-term funds from abroad."

## How the Bagworm Makes Its Bag

One of the commonest pests of shade trees and hardy shrubs is the bagworm. This insect is almost never seen without the bag from which it derives its name. The bag is a cigar-shaped sack and in full-grown insects measures about an inch and a half in length. Once protected by the bag, the worm and the female moth never leave its shelter and the male moth leaves it only for a short time at the end of his life for the purpose of mating. The process of making the bag, which is composed of silk and bits of leaf or twig, is exceedingly interesting. First a pile of tangled silk and bits of leaf is made. When this becomes as long as the bagworm's body it is lightly fastened to the surface of a leaf at the two ends. The caterpillar then works its way beneath this yoke and proceeds to bring the ends together to form a collar. The collar is added to until it develops into a tube or cylinder completely enclosing the body. This cylinder is closed at the upper end and lined with silk and the larva walks off with the case covering the upturned rear end of its body. The bagworm has built its protecting shelter or home and the only further changes made are the enlargements required to meet the needs of its growing body.

## To Eliminate Sign Boards

Cooperation of the public, in devising a feasible, workable plan for elimination of objectionable highway advertising, now is being sought by the Standard Oil Company of California, which has just asked the assistance of the Automobile Club of Washington to promote a campaign of roadside beautification through elimination of objectionable advertising displays.

The oil company is sponsoring four essay contests, with cash prizes in each, which are open to the public and in which people are urged to take an especial interest, the motor association has been advised. Following are details of the contests:

1. Prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250, for the first, second and third best answers to the question, "How can the erection of objectionable advertising signs along highways and at scenic points be prevented, and how can the removal of such existing signs be accomplished?"

2. Prizes of \$500, \$250 and \$125 for the first, second and third best answers to the question, "Why should objectionable signs which obscure or deface natural scenic beauties be eliminated?"

3. Prizes of \$250, \$125 and \$75 for the first, second and third best slogans of not more than eight words each which will have the greatest force and appeal in arousing public sentiment concerning defacing the scenic beauties of the Pacific Coast.

4. Prizes of \$200, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 for amateur photographs which best portray the defacement of natural beauties by advertising signs. Entries in the first contest are limited to 1,500 words, in the second contest to 500 words and in the fourth contest to prints of at least 3 1/4 by 4 1/4 size which must be accompanied by negatives.

All material must be mailed to the "Scenic or Sign Contest, Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, California."

"These contests afford an opportunity for every resident of the Pacific Coast to voice an opinion regarding defacement of scenic beauty by

misplaced or unsightly highway signs," says D. A. Shelor, general manager of the Automobile Club of Washington, which organization has been a sponsor of highway beautification for many years.

"The Northwest is especially rich in its points of natural beauty, but many of these are seriously impaired by unattractive signs, placed by irresponsible concerns that have only selfish interests at heart."

"There is also the safety angle which must be considered and which so often is overlooked by those who place obstructing signs at dangerous corners or road intersections."

## To and From the Farm

That the percentage of men migrating to the city from the farm is less than the percentage of women, that most of the migration in both sexes occurs before the ages of 30, and that the largest percentage of the persons that migrate enter either the professional or the laboring classes, are a few of the conclusions reached by Dr. Fred Yoder, head of the State College department of sociology, and Alex Smick, graduate student in that department, who have just completed a study of farm migration in selected communities in Washington.

Results of the survey have been published in an agricultural experiment station bulletin entitled "A Study of Farm Migration in Selected Communities in the State of Washington," just off the college press. Copies are free to all residents of the state and may be secured by writer.

Out of a total of nearly 2000 perching in to the experiment station divisions studied 16 per cent of males had left the farm for the city, and 18.9 per cent of females. By far the largest number left either because they did not have the means to begin farming for themselves or because they thought they could make more money in the city.

"Evidence seems to indicate that those most fond of movies and social activities," say the writers, "those who read the most, those who attend church and Sunday-school most are most likely to leave the farm. The study indicates that there is no ground for the fear sometimes expressed that the farm migration is noticeably selective, taking the most mentally alert to the city and leaving the most mentally inert on the farms."

"The social problem of the rural community seems to be not how to keep a higher percentage of young people on the farms, but to provide the richest opportunities for growth and development of those who remain, through efficient schools with modernized courses of study training for farm life and broad citizenship, opportunities for college education, progressive rural churches, boys and girls' clubs that develop a vital interest in farm problems, and farm organizations and social facilities that provide wholesome amusements and educational programs."

## Officer can Commandeer Car

Police officers have the right to commandeer an automobile and to call upon motorists to aid in the pursuit of escaping criminals, under a ruling by the New York Court of Appeals. The ruling says in part:

"The horse has yielded to the motor car as an instrument of pursuit and flight. The ancient ordinance abides as an interpreter of present duty. Still, as in the days of Edward 1, the citizenry may be called upon to enforce the justice of the state, not faintly and with lagging steps, but honestly and bravely and with whatever implements and facilities are convenient and at hand."

## National Forests Closed

On account of the critical forest fire situation throughout the Northwest, all national forest lands in Oregon and all in Washington except the Snoqualmie and Mount Baker, were closed to public use and travel, effective September 11. This closure order, issued by District Forester C. M. Granger, affects all use except travel along regularly used roads and camping at prepared, regularly established camp grounds along such roads, or travel to established resorts located along such roads. In short, all travel over and camping along trails and away from roads is prohibited.

Forest fire conditions in Oregon and Washington are critical throughout the two states. Many large fires are burning uncontrolled in both states, although thousands of men are fighting them. The U. S. Weather Bureau can see no rain in prospect.

Some of the largest and most disastrous forest fires in the Northwest have occurred during the month of

September, notably the Coast fires in Oregon and the Yacolt and Lewis River fires in 1902 in Washington. The heavy smoke pall hanging over the Northwest makes it impossible for fire lookouts to detect fires until they have become large, and the use of airplane patrol is seriously affected.

This order does not interfere with actual settlers going to and from their homes, nor with permitted logging or other operations on the national forests.

The closure will be lifted as soon as general rains occur.

## Painting Iron Surfaces

To give a "tooth" to new galvanized-iron surfaces that are to be painted—that is, to roughen the surface slightly so that the paint will take hold—a strong water solution of copper sulphate (bluestone), ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), or ammonium phosphate can be used, say chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Acids are often used for this purpose, but may injure the surface. Sometimes a special undercoat of thin, elastic, flat varnish containing silico, or a siliceous material in suspension, is applied to galvanized-iron surfaces before painting. Galvanized-iron surfaces that have been exposed to the weather for a year or more need no special preparation, except for the removal of any rust.

## Birds Plentiful

A survey of conditions throughout the state indicates to the game officials that the fields and covers contain more birds this year than ever before.

Native pheasants and blue grouse peckers that do not admit of artificial propagation, are holding their own and, in some of the wooded counties, showing a slight increase. In the areas peculiar to their habits the Hungarian partridge show gratifying increase. Most of the small counties report substantial increases in that species of bird. Because of the unprecedented number of a San Juan and Island counties the same commissions this year raised the bag limit to 10 birds per day.

Everywhere the Chinese pheasant, or "Chihk," as it is known to the hunters the country over, has multiplied to an extent surprising even to the game officials. It will not be difficult for hunters to secure full

bags, even in the wooded counties where the bird is more or less of a stranger.

The wonderful increase noted in the introduced species of birds is due largely to our careful and thorough system of stocking the fields and covers.

The Chinese pheasant is a remarkably prolific game bird and highly adapted to the climate of this state, particularly in the grain and orchard districts. It is to be found in practically every section, being less plentiful, of course, in the heavily wooded areas in counties like Clallam, Jefferson, Mason, Ferry and a number of others.

## Housekeeping and Fire

Carefully compiled statistics indicate that a large part of our annual fire waste of nearly \$500,000,000 is directly traceable to uncleanness. It is a common statement among insurance men, most interested in the study of fires, that "a clean house seldom burns."

The majority of fires start in the basement, attic, closets, garage and similar places, where rubbish and unnecessary accumulations of combustible materials are allowed to pile up. Rubbish is often the direct cause of fire by spontaneous ignition—fire that starts in a pile of greasy rags, without any outside aid. Or, it aids the fire and spread fire by furnishing material that will ignite readily from match, cigar, cigarette, defective electrical equipment, or any chance spark. The easiest, most important and effective means of doing your bit to reduce the appalling loss of life and property is right at hand—and yet—the most astonishing part of it all is—that it is terribly neglected.

The art of good housekeeping consists of just two things, order and cleanliness. Discarded clothing carelessly dumped here and there. Broken boxes, crates, excelsior, etc., in the basement. That pile of old newspapers and magazines under the stairs, the old paint cans and paint brushes. Rags in a little cubby-hole along side the sink. Oily rags in the garage. All of which start and encourage the spread of fire. Clean them up and if they have any value sell them to the junk man or the second-hand dealer. Don't overlook in your cleanup the outside of the home, this is just as important as the inside.

Start your cleanup now—and then keep it clean.

Whisk them die

**Oronite**  
**FLY SPRAY**  
flies-mosquitoes,  
roaches & moths, lice  
and many other insects

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Drive a

Chevrolet Six!



The Chevrolet Six is so delightful to drive, so economical to own, and so durable and dependable that it introduces into the low-price field an entirely new measure of motor car quality. At every speed, the power is delivered with that smooth, even, velvety flow which characterizes the truly fine automobile. And always you are conscious of six-cylinder reserve power— instantly available at a touch of the accelerator. Come in today. Learn for yourself how delightful this car is to drive—and how easy it is to own!

The ROADSTER.....	\$525	The Imperial SEDAN.....	\$695
The PHAETON.....	\$525	The Sedan Delivery.....	\$595
The COUPE.....	\$595	The Light Delivery Chassis.....	\$400
The Sport COUPE.....	\$645	The 1 1/2 Ton Chassis.....	\$545
The SEDAN.....	\$675	The 1 1/2 Ton Chassis with Cab.....	\$650

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

L. C. MATHEWS  
Central Garage



## LODGE DIRECTORY

**WHIDBY ISLAND LODGE NO. 15 F. A. M.**  
Communications held on the third Tuesday of each and every month.  
All Masons in good standing are invited to attend.  
R. V. Vader, W. M.  
W. H. IVES, Secretary.

**Glenwood Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Saturday at I. O. O. F. hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting members are invited to be present.  
Earl Comstock, Noble Grand.  
A. E. Black, Vice Grand.  
J. M. Black, Secretary.  
Wm. King, Treasurer.

## Travel by Steamer and Stage

### STMR. ATALANTA

#### SCHEDULE

Sunday only:  
Leave Oak Harbor . . . . 1:30 p. m.  
Daily except Sunday and Monday:

Leave Oak Harbor	6:00 a. m.
" Coupeville	6:30 a. m.
" Mabana	7:40 a. m.
" Langley	8:00 a. m.
" Clinton	8:25 a. m.
" Columbia Beach	8:30 a. m.
" Glendale	8:45 a. m.
" Possession	8:55 a. m.

Steamer will not stop at San de Puca on morning trip.

## WHIDBY ISLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

### STAGE

#### Oak Harbor to Everett

#### Daily

Oak Harbor to Everett via Langley	Lv. Ar.	Lv. Ar.
7:00 2:15 Oak Harbor	2:45 8:30	
7:25 1:50 Coupeville	2:55 8:15	
7:35 1:40 Smith's Prairie	3:15 7:55	
7:55 1:20 Greenbank	3:55 7:35	
8:30 12:45 Bay View	4:05 7:00	
8:45 12:30 Langley	4:20 6:45	
Lv. 11:15 Everett Int.	Lv. 5:30	

Connections made with the Everett Interurban leaving Seattle at 10:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Tickets good for bus transportation from the City Dock, Everett, to Interurban Station.

## WHIDBY STAGE COMPANY

**PUGET SOUND AUTO FERRY and Steamer SCHEDULES**  
September 9 to 20, 1929

**Passenger, Automobile and Freight Service**  
Langley to Everett  
9:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M.  
Everett to Langley  
8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

**Columbia Beach to Mukilteo**  
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

**Mukilteo to Columbia Beach**  
8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

(Subject to change without notice)  
Puget Sound Navigation Co.  
**BLACK BALL LINE**

## E. E. CALHOUN

—Dealers In—

**Grain, Potatoes and Farm Products**  
COUPEVILLE, WASHINGTON

## DR. R. J. WALKER

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AT DR. WHITE'S OFFICE

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Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 6 P. M.

## OPTICIANS

SEE US AND SEE BETTER

Glasses properly fitted. We make our own glasses, sell them at a moderate cost and guarantee them. You get your glasses same day that your eyes are examined.

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## D. W. CRADDOCK

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COUPEVILLE

Abstracts Conveyancing

## Money in Old Silver Foil

The so-called "silver" foil is really tin or aluminum foil and a great deal of it is used and much of it wasted by being discarded after once having served as a wrapping. A Welsh charity drive took the form of a collection of this material for the period of one year and the amount collected represented a value of \$10,000, which was expended in endowing hospital beds. During the "drive" other money and valuable material was collected which brought the total up to \$30,000.

## Automatic

One of the Los Angeles furniture stores has a new davenport that they call "Cupid's Retreat." It looks very much like most other davenports but unwary bachelors are warned.

"Why do you call it 'Cupid's Retreat'?" a visitor ventured to inquire. "The upholstery is quite thin," explained the salesman, "and by the end of a year it is sure to be worn through, thereby displaying the sign: 'It's time to get married.'"

## Big Event

Harry Pollard, who is directing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had called for several hundred colored people for one of his big scenes. When the time for shooting arrived, only half a dozen darkies had put in an appearance.

"Where's the rest of the bunch," asked the perturbed director. "Reckon dey couldn't resist goin' to dat big dance we done heered about," said Rastus uneasily.

"What dance? Where is it?" "Ah don't jes peractly know, but we done heered two trains was gwine to Charleston,"—Los Angeles Times.

## School Has One Student

Mrs. Helene Castle constitutes the faculty and Helen Chesbrough is the student body of the Elk Mountain (Wyo.) high school. Last year, when Helen was in the eighth grade, Elk Mountain had no high school. After her graduation, the school board, composed of Helen's parents and one other person, decided to move for higher education. They abolished the grammar school and established the high school. Wyoming has more than 200 one-year and two-pupil grammar schools, but this is the only one-student high school.

## Range and Livestock Report

The dry weather which has prevailed throughout most of the summer in Washington continued unbroken during August except in areas west of the mountains, and ranges and livestock showed lower condition on September 1 than on August 1, especially on the lower ranges east of the mountains, according to the report of John S. Dennee, Agricultural Statistician for Washington. Range feed in the seventeen western states is short and dry following lack of moisture during the summer, but livestock are generally in good condition.

Fall and winter ranges carry a short supply of feed in Texas, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, eastern Oregon and Washington, parts of Wyoming and the western Dakotas, with moisture needed. The hay crop in much of the west is smaller than last year with a very light carry over of old hay. Hay prices are generally higher than last fall. Generally, feed supplies in Washington will be short of usual and in many important livestock areas of eastern Washington early shipping and close culling of livestock will be forced by lack of feed. There is a scarcity of stock water in many sections of eastern Washington. Prospects for fall and winter ranges in Washington are not too good, though good rains in the next two months would improve conditions considerably.

Beef cattle are generally in good flesh, but showed good condition during August in all the western states except Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona. Shortage of range and other feed will cause some forced marketings from Montana, parts of Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming, North Dakota, Texas, and some sections of other states. There will be little inclination to hold cattle in sections where feed costs will be heavy. In a few places lower prices have resulted in some tendency to hold cattle, but there is little evidence of restocking.

Sheep and lambs in the west are generally in good condition, with a few sections where lambs are lighter than last fall and prospects of a slightly larger feeder end on the fall run of lambs. Sheep showed a gain in condition during August in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado, with some shrink in Texas, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and South Dakota. Recent lamb contracting has been light, with little demand for old ewes, while the demand for young and yearling ewes is not as strong as last fall. A few sections will hold fewer ewe lambs than in 1928, but there is a general tendency to hold ewe lambs. Sheep expansion will be limited by feed supplies, with little tendency to stand another winter of heavy feed expense.

## Islands of Galapagos Defy March of Years

While things have changed mightily upon the face of the earth with the onward march of years, there is one little spot where nature has never changed.

In the Pacific ocean the Galapagos islands are still in the Reptilian age. That was the period of the earth's existence when monstrous dinosaurs, reptiles 60 feet or more in length, with armored, impenetrable hides and great teeth, roamed the surface of the globe.

In this one spot things are today very much as they were in the ages of the past, long before the most primitive ape-man. From that interesting group of islands there has recently returned an expedition which has found many strange creatures that are today just as their ancestors were millions of years ago.

It is true that no 60-foot dinosaurs have been found on the Galapagos islands, but the reptiles living there are startlingly close relations of the old monsters. The swarming, ferocious 4-foot land lizards, called Coniophis, are declared to bear a striking resemblance to the ancient extinct Stegosaurus. They are extremely fierce, and can bite a man's leg off.

The gigantic land tortoise, sometimes reaching a weight of 800 pounds or more, was at one time the best-known product of the Galapagos islands. Through the excessive demand for them the tortoises have become nearly extinct.

The bird life is also very wonderful, and the sea lions, which play happily with human beings, are quite entertaining. There are huge spiders that snare birds and whose web might throttle a man, and other spiders whose bite is said to be deadly to human beings.

## Power of Prayer

Doctor Strickleigh, the new minister, was young and full of faith, hope and charity, but he did not always plan his speech with care.

One Sunday evening he said very earnestly to his congregation: "Let us pray that we may have an attendance of at least one hundred at our next young people's meeting. And remember that the prayer of faith is always answered."

Now, the next service did not bring out one hundred persons, or anywhere near that number, but the young minister looked cheerfully down upon the faithful few.

"Friends," he said briskly, "there aren't a hundred of us, but there are thirteen, and that's one or two more than I had counted on."—Los Angeles Times.

## Militarism Rampant

"Premier Baldwin admits that his war experts, like the war experts of the other European countries, are preparing to fight the next war with bacteria."

President Hiram C. Robinson of the Universal Peace league was talking in Denver about militarism.

"America," he said, "shows Europe pretty clearly what she thinks of militarism. Her language is diplomatic, but it's clear."

"America is like the new boarder. His landlady said to him at breakfast:

"Well, how does your coffee suit you, sir?"

"It's just to my taste, ma'am," the young fellow answered—"weak and cold, just as I like it."

## Services 258 Vehicles

Every service station in the United States serves an average of 258 motor vehicles, according to the Automobile Club of Washington which bases this statement on a vehicle registration of 24,496,000 and total of 94,767 service stations or repair shops. These service stations and repair shops did a total business of \$7,230,000,000 in 1928, which was divided as follows: parts and service supplies \$1,360,000,000; accessories, \$507,000,000; tires for replacement, \$839,000,000; fuel and lubricants, \$2,484,000,000 and service labor, \$2,040,000,000. This latter item is based on 60 per cent for labor and 40 per cent for parts. The average purchases per motor vehicle were \$293 divided as follows: replacement parts and supplies, \$55; accessories, \$21; tires and replacement \$34; fuel and lubricants, \$101, and service labor, \$82.

## The Late Pasture Question

Farmers have come to the belief that late pasture growth is of more value when left on the ground for winter protection and as a fertilizer for the next year's crop than when sold for sheep pasture. They have estimated that unpastured fields gave increased grain or hay yields of greater net value than the receipts from pastured portion of the same fields.

"Cook pork well" is the advice offered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Leaflet 34-L, Trichinosis: A Disease Caused by Eating Raw Pork. This leaflet can be obtained free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## BUY FEED SUPPLIES

Stock Up on Year's Needs When Prices Are Down

Farmers who are seeking methods of increasing their farm profits will find that they can decrease their production costs decidedly by using as much home-grown feed as possible and purchasing the rest at the low points in the market, declare R. M. Turner and R. N. Miller, extension specialists in farm economics. The difference in price of feeds purchased at the low and high points of the market will often make the difference between profit and loss to the farmer.

Large quantities of feed are shipped each fall from local stations, state Turner and Miller, only to be shipped back again some time later with two freights, necessary handling charges, and seasonal price fluctuations added to the original selling cost. By purchasing locally in the fall and storing the winter's supply of feed, the farmer will not only save himself money, but also may help his neighbor market his surplus during the season of greatest supply.

Wheat, oats, barley and hay are the supplies required by the farmer feeding any kind of livestock. A study of monthly price fluctuations of these crops over a period of years should give some idea of the best time to buy. This study Turner and Miller have made.

They find that on the average, wheat supplies can be purchased most cheaply from October to January. After January, the price mounts rapidly to its highest point in May, and the farmer who finds it necessary to purchase extra feed between the first of the year and harvest time will be paying out much of his profit for feed. The period of lowest oat prices is from August to November, while barley can be purchased most cheaply during August, September and October. With the arrival of grass in the spring, hay prices drop abruptly, reaching their lowest level in September, October and November.

In the case of all these crops, April and May are the months of highest prices, and it is generally at this period or a little earlier that feed supplies on the farm run low. Many farmers have found it profitable to build storage granaries or sheds and stock up for their year's needs at the time when prices are lowest.

## "Inside" Information

Roast meat is better cooked with water. In case there is not very much fat, get an extra piece of suet and skewer it to the top. Place the meat in a very hot oven to sear on the outside. Then reduce the temperature and cook slowly until done.

Always leave at least an inch of the stem ends on beets when cooking them, so as to prevent what is called "bleeding" or having the color run out. The skins are left on for the same reason. To peel cooked beets quickly drop them for a moment into cold water and the skin and stem can be slipped off. Serve not sliced or diced, with butter, salt, and pepper.

Soft jelly can be used up in many appetizing ways. Spread it on pan-cakes; on jelly roll; put in pastry shells with a bit of whipped cream on top; fill apples that have been cooked tender in sirup with some of it; put a bit on such milk desserts as blanc mange, custard, Spanish cream or bread pudding; use it to sweeten fruit punch; tart soft jelly is good in meat gravy.

The richest of all common foods is calcium. Many Americans do not get enough calcium in their foods to furnish their bodies with the quantity of this mineral needed for building and repairing teeth and bones. Cheese made from whole milk also contains a considerable quantity of fat. The protein of cheese is the same efficient kind as that in meat. A cheese dish is therefore high in food value.

"Good Food Habits for Children." Leaflet 42-L has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to help mothers who are trying to train their children in the right eating habits or restrain them if they have acquired wrong habits or prejudices. This bulletin gives reassurance to the mother who has to combat finicky appetites, and also points out her own duty in preparing food that is appetizing and in accordance with modern ideas of what a child should be given to eat. One suggestion is to put smaller portions on a plate and they will be more likely to be eaten up. Another is to avoid talking about food at the table, simply take it for granted that the child will eat what is put before him.

## DAY THAT MARKED DOWNFALL OF GERM

August 15 Notable in Annals of Surgery.

On August 12, 1885, a youngster, whose name survives only as James G., was run over by a cart in Glasgow and gained undying fame, for his leg, if not for himself. Some one carried the injured lad to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, where presided an eager young surgeon, newly come from London, and possessed of an idea. His name was Joseph Lister and his idea was that those mysterious living germs which Pasteur had just been investigating had something to do with the suppuration then considered inevitable after any surgical operation, as well as after bone fractures in which the skin also is broken, fractures which surgeons class as "compound" ones. Young James had suffered that kind of fracture of his leg. Most surgeons of the day would have said, as probably some of them did say, that James was likely to go on legged through the rest of his life.

Young Doctor Lister thought differently. He tried on the wound in the leg the new germ-discouraging methods which he had been thinking out and testing. The result was magical. No suppuration followed; the leg healed. On March 16, 1887, Lister used the case to illustrate the first publication of his methods in the London Lancet. Antiseptic surgery, perhaps the greatest of all the gifts of medical science to mankind, had begun.

A world in which the miracle of painless and germless surgery has become a commonplace finds it difficult to realize how short a time has passed since its invention. The century of Lister's birth has just been celebrated by the world's physicians. It is less than half as long since his methods of conquering the germs became common knowledge and common practice. Of all the surgical operations now classed as major ones more than three-fourths could never have been attempted so long as germ invaders were admitted with the knife. Nowadays, thanks to Lister and to anesthesia, surgery is perhaps the most advanced of all arts. Indeed, it is far in advance, as Sir Berkeley Moynihan said at one of the Lister celebrations, "of all the sciences upon which its future progress depends." Another Lister is needed to open some new field to its conquerors, perhaps another James to lend his leg to some renewed advance.

## On the Watch!

A bank in Portland, Maine, has applied the well known principles of the periscope for the protection of its underground vaults. A long tube has been built into the outer wall of the building, one end of it terminating in a mirror facing the door of a big safe down in the vault, and the other in a similar mirror at shoulder level above the street. A policeman or other guard, patrolling the sidewalk in front of the bank, peers occasionally through a secret peephole in the side of the building, so that he can observe the whole scene in the cellar vault, explains Science and Invention Magazine.

Electric lamps and reflectors illuminate the vault so that the policeman above can see everything clearly. Any obstruction placed in front of the mirror in the cellar immediately betrays the presence of intruders.

## Bacteria in the Movies

Deadly bacteria took their turn as movie actors in amazing films recently exhibited by Dr. H. J. Gerstenberger of Cleveland. "Cold light," developed expressly for this form of microphotography, made possible his remarkable pictures, according to Popular Science Monthly.

Motion pictures of bacteria hitherto have been impossible because the intense heat of the ordinary moving picture light source instantly killed all germs in its path. In taking the new pictures, a current of ice water was arranged to flow beneath the glass slide bearing the living bacteria, to filter out the heat from the powerful light.

The chinch bug is only one-sixth of an inch long, but it is one of the worst pests of grain and grass crops in the country. Control of this pest, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, must depend chiefly on three things: Burning the weeds in their winter quarters; growing crops on which they don't feed; and killing them by the use of barriers, sprays or dusts. Spraying and dusting, to be effective against the chinch bug, are expensive and are recommended only in cases of emergency. The chinch bug will not feed on legumes or any truck crops except sweet corn.

## DAIRY COW EXCELS

Makes Best Return for Feed of All Farm Animals

Livestock are the animal machines by means of which the farmer converts the rough feeds grown on his place into edible human food. Of all these machines, the dairy cow has been found the most efficient, says Roy C. Jones, former extension dairy specialist. There are, however, degrees of efficiency among dairy cows.

In comparison with other farm animals, from 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, the dairy cow returns 139 pounds of milk or marketable product containing 18 pounds of edible solids. The pig is next in efficiency, returning 25 pounds of marketable product and 15.6 pounds of edible solids per 100 pounds of digestible nutrients consumed. From these two products, the returns taper down through cheese, veal, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, lamb, beef and mutton, with the latter returning only 7 pounds of marketable product and 2.6 pounds of edible solids for each 100 pounds of digestible matter eaten.

Although the dairy cow easily leads all farm animals in ability to convert the crops of the field into human food, the farmer may be losing money on his cows. Efficient individual cows are the basis of profitable dairying. In testing the efficiency of various cows, the Wisconsin Experiment Station found that cows living 26.5 pounds of milk daily ate 92 pounds of dry matter for each 100 pounds of milk produced, those living 21.5 pounds daily ate 119 pounds of dry matter for each 100 pounds of milk, while those giving 5 pounds daily required 149 pounds of dry matter to produce 100 pounds of milk. The amount of butterfat contained in the milk is also a determining factor and depends upon the cow. The market price that a cow will return for feed and care is directly in proportion to her producing ability, says Mr. Jones.

The efficiency of the dairy cow in some districts does not mean that there is no place for other forms of livestock, for there are large areas where beef cattle, sheep or hogs become more profitable. Whatever the situation, feeding some form of livestock on the farm has a great bearing on soil fertility conservation which is really the big problem of the farmer.

## FARM NOTES

During the calendar year 1928 twenty-two million cows produced 20 billion pounds of milk valued at more than three billion dollars, and approximately all of it was consumed in this country.

When feeds are bought under an open formula—that is, when the name and quality of each ingredient is openly declared—the purchaser knows the contents of the mixture and can figure out its digestible nutrients, and can compare its cost with that of home-mixed feed. Most cooperative buying associations follow this policy in purchasing feeds.

There is no "best" formula for a mash for laying hens, but it should contain about 20 per cent of a high-protein feed, such as meat scraps or sh meal, and about 40 per cent yellow corn meal. In addition, the ration should contain bran and middlings and perhaps other products for variety.

With the opening recently of three new offices in the West for market laws on grain, hay, and feed, this service, which is conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is put on a nation-wide basis. The new offices are in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., and Portland, Ore.

Since the fruit and vegetable standardization work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was started in 1916, interest in this service has increased so steadily that grades are now established for 44 commodities. The latest development in this service is the standardization of commodities for canning.

## Profits From Culls

Cull potatoes converted into beef, mutton, pork, cream or butter will bring the farmer good returns this fall while they won't bring a cent if sold with the rest of the potato crop in an ungraded lot. The farmer selling ungraded potatoes actually gives his culls away, for the dealer's price is based on the amount of No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes, U. S. grade, in the lot. By grading the potato crop on the farm, selling only the first grades and retaining the culls for stock feed, farmers will be able to increase their profits materially.



## BAY VIEW NEWS

Ernest and Ankor Olsen spent the week-end on the island with their mother Mrs. R. Olsen.

Misses Ethel Olsen and Clara Eckler accompanied Harvey Mauls to Puyallup for a day at the fair.

Another modern dance will be given next Saturday night at the Bay View hall, September 21.

## MABANA NOTES

Mrs. Charles Shaffer was out to her ranch for a few days last week for pleasure and to secure some of the delicious fruit.

Mrs. C. C. Ecklund, wife of our post master and store keeper, left for a visit to her girlhood home in Iowa.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Niles, editor and publisher of the Whidby Record, Mabana people were well supplied with programs of the fair at Langley.

A fire broke out on the East side of Camano Heights and the fire warden and J. L. Vogel and several others fought the flames for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Muller and friends spent the week-end at their ranch.

Miss Maude Clements and her mother went shopping to Seattle one day last week. Mr. Chas. Clements is busy building.

Mr. Laller is building a modern chicken coop and with engage in the business of raising fies for market.

Miss Orella Lines, who has been ill is nicely recovering.

A hiking party, consisting of a number of young people, walked South on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson and family of Seattle spent the week-end at their summer home. The young people are reluctant to give up the wonderful outings and the fresh chicken dinners enjoyed by all who come to or live in or near Mabana.

## SAN DE FUCA NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong of Vancouver, B. C., were week-end guests at the John Armstrong home. Until very recently Mr. T. Armstrong was Superintendent of Winnipeg branch of C. P. R.

The W. C. T. U. met Friday with Mrs. Andrew Olsen with eight members present. Election of officers was held and old ones re-elected. Four beautiful rag rugs were sent to White Shield Home. Next meeting will be a silver tea at the home of Mrs. P. Sloth.

The Mmes. J. and E. Armstrong were callers at the Sloth home on Monday.

Miss Marjorie Nunan of Seattle is a house guest of Mrs. Harry Barrington during a part of her vacation.

George Nunan of Alaska is a guest of Mrs. Christine Power.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Christensen are away on their two weeks vacation. They expect to spend a time on the Olympic peninsula and then go South into Oregon.

A good many attended the fair in Langley Friday and Saturday. The Grange had a nice table.

Marjorie Armstrong is suffering from an abscess on her hand.

Miss Lavina Hingston and a friend of Everett were guests of the M. E. Hingston family Sunday and they picnicked at West Beach park.

## POSSESSION POINTS

Ingleside school won the first pennant for the best one-room school exhibit at the County Fair. Our children got seven first premiums three seconds and one third.

Dr. L. Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Spitzer and son, all of Seattle were visitors at the Dan Oates home over the week-end.

Mrs. C. W. Hodge of Port Angeles spent a week in her summer home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Watson of Snohomish are in their cottage "Linger Longer."

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Cleveland and their guests, Mrs. A. Holcombe and Miss Mary Holcombe of Snohomish were in the Cleveland cottage for a week.

The Rev. G. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald and Miss Phyllis have been spending some time in the W. H. Campbell home. Miss Phyllis will remain here until the beginning of school at the U. of W.

Miss Nellie Campbell has gone to Southern California to visit relatives and will return with Miss Una Campbell, who will continue her work in

the University of Washington.

Mrs. Barrett and Miss Emma Barrett spent the week-end in their cottage "Sunny Brae."

Mr. and Mrs. Linn of Seattle spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crow of the "Crows' Nest."

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Jones have gone to Pomona, California, where they have bought an orange grove. They expect to make their home there.

Mrs. L. H. Stoner and Mrs. C. A. Payne entertained the women on the beach at a farewell party for Mrs. Jones, Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ellert and Mrs. Joe Campbell of Seattle spent the week-end in the Ellert cottage.

Mark Armstrong is home from Seattle, visiting his mother and sister.

Mr. L. S. Alger visited his sons in Seattle recently.

## The Parking Problem

America's motor vehicle problem has become of greater importance in communities of 25,000 and less, than it has in the larger centers, according to the Automobile Club of Washington, which has just received tabulations showing that 64.5 per cent of all cars and 58 per cent of all trucks are owned by residents of places having populations of 25,000 or under.

The metropolitan centers, of 500,000 or more residents, have only 11.4 per cent of the cars and 14.5 of the trucks, while districts between 100,000 and 500,000 report 11.7 of the cars and 14.1 percent of the nation's trucks.

It is notable, the motor association points out, that towns of less than a thousand people have 28.1 per cent of the cars and 24 per cent of the trucks.

## A New Type of Accident Legislation

Here is a new viewpoint which has produced such laws as those in effect in California, New York and a few other states:

In general these laws provide that a motorist, in case of an accident caused by his own carelessness, must pay all judgments against him and provide a bond or an insurance policy against future accidents before again being allowed to drive. This is not compulsory insurance in any sense. The careful, competent motorist has nothing to fear. The legislative and financial burden is placed where it belongs—on those who cause accidents.

The constant increase in driving accidents has apparently made some sort of legislation necessary and these laws, while comparatively new and untried, would seem fair and reasonable. There is no room on our highways for the reckless, the incompetent or the ignorant. Nor should others pay for their mistakes.

## Fall Plow for Permanent Pasture

At the Beltsville, Md., experiment farm, dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture seed permanent pasture with a grass-seed mixture in the following proportions: orchard grass, 6 pounds; timothy, 4 pounds; redtop, 3 pounds; bluegrass, 4 pounds; red clover, four pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds. This mixture has proved desirable for the vicinity of Washington, D. C. It is sowed about April 1 on ground that was fall-plowed and manured.

## Guinea for Game

Guinea fowl are used extensively as a substitute for game birds and guinea raising in small flocks is profitable. The demand in late summer general farms is becoming more pronounced at city markets is for young birds weighing from 1 to 1½ pounds. As the fall season advances heavier birds are in demand. Guineas are fed in much the same way as chickens, but they need less feed as they are natural rangers and obtain much of their feed in that manner.

In 1840 the average weight of fleece sheared from American sheep was less than 2 pounds. By 1900 it had increased to nearly 5½ pounds. Today it is approaching 8 pounds. There is still room for improvement. Much of this difference has come from progressive weeding out of low producers and by breeding from the heavily fleeced sheep.

Banking rows of late celery with earth not only blanches the crop, but produces celery of superior quality and protects it from early frosts. Celery can often be left in the field two or three weeks after the first frosts if the earth is drawn well up to the tops of the plants. Paper or boards should be used for blanching the early or summer crop because banking, with soil causes decay of the plants in warm weather.

## "Fugitives"

Don Terry, who only a short time ago was a professional boxer, fighting under the name of Bobbie Dinsmore, plays the district attorney in "Fugitives," Fox Films production which will be shown at the Circuit Theatre next Thursday, Sept. 26th. Madge Bellamy has the leading role. He was born in Hillsboro, Tex., and has been on the stage and screen since she was a child.

## Lock All Vehicles

The promiscuous manner in which cars are left unlocked on the streets and highways of this state, is contributing to juvenile delinquency, is causing an upward trend in crime and is responsible for many heartaches and heavy property losses, according to D. A. Shelor, general manager of the Automobile Club of Washington, who makes a special appeal to parents to lock their vehicles so that children may be kept out of temptation.

This is in accord with the lock-your-car month program inaugurated during September in an effort to get adults into the habit of protecting their property by the proper use of locking devices.

"Police records show that on the West coast the professional car thief's operations are negligible, with more than ninety per cent of the stolen vehicles being taken by non-professionals, who use the car for immediate purposes and then abandon them," Mr. Shelor says. "These purposes range from pure joy riding to major crimes."

"The youngster who is able to steal a car at will, use it as he wishes and then abandon it, without penalty of law, has passed the first step in the field of crime and is well on his way toward a career which will end behind prison bars."

"Seldom does the young car thief tamper with a locked vehicle because he knows that the next machine probably will be unlocked and therefore can be driven off with ease. "The one remedy for this serious condition is public cooperation. Parents, above all others, should realize the importance of keeping children out of temptation by carefully locking their cars at all times," Mr. Shelor concluded.

His Honor the Mayor, otherwise S. M. Parker, of the meat market at Capa and Parker, is taking a two weeks vacation. Part of that time he is spending at the Western Washington fair at Puyallup.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR ISLAND COUNTY.

Cause No. 1930.  
NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under Special Execution.  
Mabel E. Richards, a divorcee, Plaintiff, vs. Luther M. Davis, a bachelor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a special execution issued out of and under the seal of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said County, on the 17th day of September 1929, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 17th day of September 1929, in favor of Mabel E. Richards, a divorcee, and against Luther M. Davis, a bachelor, for the sum of One hundred and no/100 (\$100.00) Dollars, together with attorney's fees, interest, costs and increased costs, and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to sell the following described property to satisfy said judgment, to-wit:

Beginning 561 feet East of the Northwest Corner of the Northwest one-quarter of the North-west one-quarter, Section 35 Township 21 North of Range 3 East Willamette Meridian; thence South 1467.5 feet; thence East along County road 280.5 feet; thence North 1467.5 feet; thence West 280.5 feet to point of beginning, all lying and being in Section Thirty-five (35) Township Twenty-nine (29) North of Range Three East, Willamette Meridian, located in the County of Island, State of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Saturday the 19th day of October 1929, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, I will sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, together with attorney's fees, interest, costs and increased costs, in all amounting to the sum of Two Hundred five and 82/100 (\$205.82) Dollars.

Said sale will take place at the front door of the Court House at Coupeville in said County and State, and will be at public auction, for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder.

Dated at Coupeville, Wash, this 18th day of September 1929.

G. B. Kennedy,  
Sheriff of said County.

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(Continued from First Page)

2nd, Carl Patzwaldt, Bay View.  
Whittling: 1st, Edward Meek, Ingleside; 2nd, Edwin Smith, Coupeville.

School Manual Training Exhibit: Mutiny Bay.

Reed Basket: 1st, Cecil Knowles; 2nd, Charles Sullivan; 3rd, Isabelle Fisher.

Reed Mat: 1st, Tillie Gabelein, Bay View; 2nd, Carl Patzwaldt, Window Box; Alex Elf, Deer Lake.

## Pennants Best General Display

One Room Schools: 1st, Ingleside; 2nd, Utsalady.

Two Room Schools: 1st, Intervale; 2nd, Greenbank.

Three rooms or more: 1st, Coupeville; 2nd, Bay View.

## Middle Age Neglected

Whose life has been extended? Not that of man and women of middle age, but of the babies of one year or less, according to Miss Helen Wilcox, Secretary of the Public Health League of Washington.

The life span of the average individual today is approximately 57.7 years, while in 1855 it was 40. This gain, says Miss Wilcox, is not an addition of years to the life of an adult. It is an increase in the average by prolonging the lives of infants.

Health authorities deal chiefly with the diseases of children in the schools and babies in the homes. They do not control the diseases of the heart, kidneys and blood vessels of men and women in the prime of life. It is, therefore, in these years that care and education are needed. Adults submitted themselves at intervals for physical examination, more ailments of middle age would be prevented and the span of life of the individual would be greatly increased.

The person from fifty to sixty years of age is valuable to the community and to his family, by reason of the training, knowledge and experience which the years have given him. At fifty he should begin to "ease up" a bit with his work, remember that his heart is getting a little tired and should not be strained, and that his stomach cannot do the work it did twenty years ago.

Some work is desirable, mild exercise, common sense and a check-up periodically; and following this program, the normal fifty-year-old of today should live to see Linberg a grandfather.

## THE TIME-SAVER THRICE A DAY



Burdening yourself with unnecessary drudgery is not proof that you are a better or a happier housewife.

This modern Electric Range will cut your kitchen hours in half—bring you perfect cookery and greater economy. See this specially priced range—automatic—all white enamel striped in black—large oven lined in pebbled blue enamel—convenience outlet—aluminum broiling pan and rack—the latest type Hotpoint Electric Range. It is fast—clean and certain.

PUGET SOUND  
Power & Light Company



## Some Facts Regarding Automobile Wrecks

We maintain the most complete Automobile and Radio Repair and Parts Service on Whidby Island, we believe. For instance, if your car is disabled on the highway, we have the only "wrecker" on north Whidby to pick your car up, or out of the ditch and bring it in without serious damage to the car, due to misaligned wheels, or damaged axles, brakes motor, radiator, etc.

The "wrecker" cost is much lower than trying to temporarily repair the car on the road in order to "drag" it into the shop.

Our automobile repair shop is now equipped with every possible tool for welding and straightening broken, and bent parts. A frame straightening tool speeds up this operation, usually without removing the body or motor. A 35 ton press is used for making many bent parts as good as new. When body removal is necessary, a special high overhead crane is used.

Fender and body straightening tools are "in stock." And a rather unusual service in a small town garage, is a complete Ducoing outfit, making it possible to match the color of any marred body panel or fender after straightening.

No matter what make of car you drive, we use genuine factory parts in your car, at lowest factory prices.

Recently we went to Langley and picked up a badly wrecked Pontiac and repaired it as outlined above, at the complete satisfaction to the owner—an Oak Harbor resident.

And the other night, near midnight, we had an emergency call to come out and get a wrecked car. This car, a big Sedan, was precisely bottom side up in the ditch. The car was righted by the wrecker crane, and taken into our garage. A soda solution was applied immediately to the acid soaked upholstery, due to battery acid leaking.

Badly bent fenders were straightened, Duco metal primer and color lacquer applied, and by 10 o'clock the next forenoon, the car was on the road again. Strangely enough, no glass was broken, when the car upset in the ditch, and the big sedan was righted by the wrecker crane without a scratch or mar to the body of the car.

We only are completely equipped to properly handle your car, in case you are unfortunate enough to have an accident. Our prices for parts and labor are as low as available anywhere. We feel justly proud of our modern new, well lighted and completely equipped repair shop. Our mechanics are all men of several years experience and with special schooling.

Our ideal is to have everyone of our customers satisfied, admittedly no easy task. If not satisfied, bring the car back, and we'll fix it to suit you. All we ask is a fair chance, and our money within a reasonable time.

On the strength of the above we respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

Most sincerely,  
DEAN MOTOR CO.,  
CARL P. DEAN, Prop.

## Radios

Come on and hear and see the Mighty Monarch of the air.

## The Majestic

Tom Howell, Coupeville  
Judson Motor Co. Oak Harbor

## Short and Long Distance Hauling

Wood and Bark  
MELVIN HOLBROOK  
Phone 425

## Possession

8

MILES NEARER  
Than any other travel-  
led route from Whidby  
Island to  
SEATTLE

## Pat's Barber Shop

First class hair cutting and shaving. Ladies' and children's hair cutting a specialty.

We also specialize in facials and scalp treatment. Try one of our mud packs and look pretty.

A. H. GARRIOTT, Barber

## TIMES SPECIALS

THOROBBRED—Young German Roller Canaries for sale—reasonable. Mrs. Ed Sullivan, Phone 424. 46-2t

WANTED TO BUY—Some good wares. Leave word at Times office. 46-2t

FOR SALE—English Setter, eight months old. Mrs. E. O. Lovejoy. Phone 25F2. 46-1t

FOR SALE—Clapp Favorite pears, Bartlett pears, Italian prunes and Columbia plums. Also some furniture. Mrs. John Mulder. Phone 26F11. 45-2t

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—31 sacks of best on the Island. Perfectly clean of weed seed. N. H. James. 45-2t

FOR SALE—Two months old pigs \$5 each. Call J. E. Anderson. 45-2t

FOR SALE—125 good Ancona rearing hens. James Stoddard. 45-2tc

FOR SALE—Pedigreed English Springer Spaniel pups. P. M. Solid, Coupeville. Phone 364. 44-3tp

FOR SALE—Registered Karakul Fur Sheep also some % and % bloods, excellent types. Prices reasonable. Elkins' Fur Ranch, Route No. 1, Redmond, Wash. 35 25tp

MRS. HAMLIN'S—Beauty Shoppe, at Pat's Place, Prairie Center, will be open Tuesday, Friday and Sunday of each week. 33-4tp

FOR MARCELLING—Shampooing, Finger Waving, Water Waving, Facials, Manicuring, Phone 434, Starwanna Tavern. Mrs. Palmer will be there every Tuesday. Please make your appointments early. 29-1t

FOR SALE—A first class chicken ranch, 11.43 acres, self drainage, one mile south of Coupeville. Cash terms. N. H. James. 24-1tc

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING—Boots and shoes made to order. Prices reasonable. Leave work at Pat's Place, Prairie Center. J. Emerton, Oak Harbor, Wash. 22-1t

FOR RENT—Mrs. Finley's house, opposite the court house. Apply to Chris Solid. 21-1t

HORSE FOR SALE—Good working horse or mare, either. Sound and true. Have no use for either of them. Chris Solid. 21-1t

WILKINSON POULTRY RANCH—Husky White Leghorn baby chicks with a reputation for livability, large number of pullets raised per thousand and chicks, and heavy lay of large eggs. No lights. Wilkinson Poultry Ranch, Langley, Wash. 9-1t

AUTO TRIMMING—We trim the car not the customer. Upholstering. Standard repair shop. First house west of Smith Prairie school. 51-1t

MILK & CREAM—Delivered daily. Crockett Prairie Dairy, Phone 14F14. 42-1tc

## Shoe Shop

Now Open for Business IN COUPEVILLE

All shoe repair work done by an expert with many years experience.

## Tailor Made Suits

Graduates and others too can now get a good tailor made suit from \$25.00 and up at the Oak Harbor Tailor Shop. Fit guaranteed.

H. Lehnkuhl, Tailor.

## Dry Wood

For Sale

W. D. SNYDER