

Seattle Recall Hangs Fire; Various Excuses Given

Average Citizen Is Tired of Recalls, Anyway—No More Garbage to Defile Lake Union—Patrons and S. P. & S. Railway Still at War—Note and Comment of Week

(Special to The Journal.)
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding loud claims by the recall forces that they had sufficient names a week ago to force a recall election against Mayor George W. Hilling, Councilmen E. L. Blaine, Max Wardell and James Y. C. Kellogg, the petitions have not yet been filed. The delay has been explained upon one pretext or another, the latest being that it is desired to include Councilman F. S. Stelner. It was admitted that there were not sufficient names to place Stelner in the recall so efforts have been concentrated this week against this man, who is so ill that he has been excused by his colleagues to take a rest. The anti-recall forces have more than sufficient signatures against the mayor and the first three councilmen but this statement rests only on the assertion of those at recall headquarters. The fact that filing has been several times postponed has led to the suspicion that the recallers have exaggerated their strength.

Extremes Unite Against Dilling.
The present recall movement reveals a peculiar situation. The dissatisfied party comprises many of the active women suffragettes and to their standard have flocked the Gill and open town advocates. Consequently the opposition to the present administration is composed of the two extremes in politics, viz, the purists, who wish the blue laws enforced to the letter, and the opposite faction favoring a wide open town. Mayor Dilling, who returned from an extended vacation this week, gives no indication of worry over the situation. Among business men the opinion prevails that the recall movement is nothing but froth and it is not being taken seriously. No recall candidate for mayor has yet been found and it will be a difficult task. The anti-recall movement has better police conditions although the present administration has greatly improved police service. They also demand relief from further assessments, reorganization of the fire department and other alleged reforms which the Dilling regime has stalled.

Garbage Horror Is Stopped.
Aroused by the practice of teamsters of dumping garbage into Lake Union in the residence and manufacturing district, a small army of determined citizens gathered at 6 o'clock one morning this week for the purpose of putting a stop to the nuisance. They were prepared to take drastic measures but in the meantime city officials had heard the tone of the murmurs and taking time by the forelock had ordered a

change. Consequently the garbage is now being hauled to tidewater where it is loaded on scows and towed out into the Sound and dumped. Citizens are inclined to lay the blame on the city engineer's department. More than a year ago the city made an appropriation for the construction of an incinerator but asked receipts for their funds. Some time ago the state supreme court ruled that this work has not been started. With his orders to dump the refuse in the Sound, Mayor Dilling instructed the city engineer to lose no more time in having the garbage burner constructed.

Another S. P. & S. Riot.
The published statement that the Seattle, Renton & Southern railway operating an electric line through the Rainier valley wished to pass up its difference with its patrons, with whom it has been at war for two years, received a rude jolt this week when another riot occurred. This was precipitated by the demands of a number of passengers who asked receipts for their fares. Some time ago the state supreme court ruled that this company must issue transfers from its line to those of the Seattle Electric company. The Renton line has appealed to the United States supreme court. The passengers realized that they cannot rest redress at least for several months until the higher tribunal rules on the question but by concerted action they decided to get receipts which would entitle them to a refund in case the company loses on appeal. The requests for receipts were met with curt refusals and when the passengers persisted the cars were sidetracked. Many were roughly handled and as a result it is claimed that damage suits will follow. This is the line that the voters decided to purchase by their action at the last election when \$800,000 in bonds were authorized for the purpose of purchasing and operating this line. The latest trouble between the crews and passengers has engineered more bitter feeling than ever and more clashes are not unexpected.

Insurance Law Finds Favor.
The Seattle Electric company, Stone & Webster corporations, Seattle Lighting company and other big companies in this city and Tacoma have agreed to cooperate with the members of the Industrial Insurance commission. At a conference between representatives of the companies and members of the commission this week, both sides reached an understanding and Chairman George A. Lee, of the commission, expects great assistance from the big concerns in getting the new law into working effect. While there has been considerable outcry against this law, many big employers believe that it is based on sound economic principles and that it will operate advantageously for both employer and employee. Agents of the commission are now going with a book of the corporations segregating

the payrolls so as to fix the rate for each class of employee.
Rivalry between the various transcontinental railroads in the transportation of silk from this coast to the Atlantic has resulted in some exceptional fast time being made. There is so much money invested in silk, that the importers are willing to pay high rates for quick transportation, consequently the efforts made by both steamship lines and the railroads to beat their rivals and secure the business. The record is held at present by the Great Northern but this week the Milwaukee almost shattered this by delivering 206 bales of raw silk from the Orient at New York in 103 hours. There was a delay of three hours in Chicago or the Milwaukee would now be the holder of the record.

East Station in Wireless Chain.
The United States signal corps is now completing the largest and most expensive wireless installation in Alaska which will be in operation within a month. This is the station at Nulato, 248 miles from Fort Gibbon, and one of the oldest inhabited points in Alaska. Workmen are now erecting the tower, the completion of which will establish a chain of telegraphic circuits established in the north by the government. The Nulato station will have a 10-kilowatt system and it will cost \$10,000. In case of any interruption the new station is expected to act as a relay from Iditarod and the main line should there be trouble in relaying messages. St. Michael and Nome by the land line.

Medicating Idea Falls.
Governor M. E. Hay has declined to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of electing congressmen. This determination, which figures that several avowed candidates for congressional honors will now think twice before they enter the running. It makes considerable difference whether it is necessary to seek election in a district or run at large, as the two additional congressmen will be compelled to do until the legislature is reelected. It again brings up the differences between the eastern and western sections of the state. The regulars believe that at the next election they can name four of the five representatives. Should the state be reelected at present, it is feared that the insurgents in the eastern half might select two but with conservative western Washington holding the balance of power, it is believed that at least four of the next five will be regulars. These plans, however, will miscarry, should Representative Stanton Warburton, of Tacoma, succeed himself as he is a pronounced insurgent. Warburton's enemies are already actively plotting his downfall hoping to replace him with a regular.

ville, last year went into the Old Dominion from Minnesota to teach the Virginians how the western people farm. Mr. Twoby bought the Old Eagle Hill estate of 1000 acres, which was the home of the late Governor Randolph of Virginia. The estate and Thomas Jefferson's daughter Martha.
"It is not for me to criticize the system of farming in Virginia," said Mr. Twoby, "but it is said by my neighbors that I have the finest stand of corn on my place that has been raised in many years. I am inclined to believe that the Virginia farmers are not thorough in their methods. They are disposed to be selfish. Out in Minnesota and Wisconsin I learned that if you want to raise a good crop of corn it is thought to be exhausted land, it is necessary to go down deep in plowing. That's what I did. I used disc plows on every slip I traveled by. I don't believe in accumulating money. I tell my wife we shall have to be burned up some day and there is no use saving money to be cremated with us. I run my business on a cooperative plan and twice a year divide my profits with my employees, from the errand boys up. I believe in taking vacations.
"For the last nine years we have been building up Los Angeles from 600 to 800 houses a month. I figure that about 50 families a day come to Los Angeles to locate."

Southern Farmers Have Money.
"Nearly every farmer in the south, especially those of Mississippi, has a good sized bank account," remarked W. W. Denton, cashier of the Shelby National bank of Shelby, Miss. "I have seen their accounts grow from a debit to a credit and most of them have accomplished this in the last three years. The prosperity of the southern farmer is due largely to good crops, brought on by improved methods of cultivation. In my part of Mississippi, the delta country, cotton is the principal product grown. In some sections the boll weevil has injured the plants, but there are very good prospects for more than a fair start this year. The Alabama hills it looks as if cotton raisers will have the best crop they have ever had, while Texas will probably have the largest in its history."

Teaching Virginians to Farm.
Edward Twoby, who registers from Shadwell, Va., a village near Charlottesville, last year went into the Old Dominion from Minnesota to teach the Virginians how the western people farm. Mr. Twoby bought the Old Eagle Hill estate of 1000 acres, which was the home of the late Governor Randolph of Virginia. The estate and Thomas Jefferson's daughter Martha.

Cameroon on Maiden Voyage.
(Special to The Journal.)
Glasgow, Aug. 12.—The Anchor liner Cameroon sailed from Glasgow today on her maiden trip to New York. The steamer has a displacement of 17,000 tons, is 530 feet long and has twin screws.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

DRINKING AS A HABIT
Once the necessity for Alcoholic Stimulants has become a Habit the victim must have help to escape from his craving.

The NEAL TREATMENT Removes All Craving and Desire for Liquor
The man who drinks to excess is generally the very last one to realize or admit it.
Relatives are alarmed. Friends shake their heads dubiously. Business associates commence to trim sail in their dealings with him. Those who love him best feel the keenest anguish. Everybody sees his finish—but himself. However, he readily recognizes a similar fault in others.
Every excessive drinker is a victim of alcoholic poisoning, which must be neutralized and eliminated before craving appetite and desire is destroyed.
Those who have gone to the Neal Institute are today enthusiastic in their praise of Neal Treatment which in three days destroys completely the old craving, resistless appetite which liquor only temporarily satisfied. Three days from business is all that is required. It is only a little vacation spent amid cheerful environments with all the comforts and privacy of home, club or hotel.
The man who drinks to excess is as badly in need of proper medical help as is the victim of typhoid fever. The Neal Treatment by neutralizing and eliminating all alcoholic poison in three days, destroys all desire for liquor. It rebuilds shattered nerves and brings joy into homes where despair has ruled.
The Neal Treatment consists of the administration by regular physicians who are in constant attendance of a perfectly harmless vegetable remedy taken internally, with positively no hypodermic injections.
If you are interested for yourself or a friend, call, write or phone the Neal Institute. The Portland Institute cares for victims of the drug habit. Phone Marshall 2400. 354 Hall street. Take 16th street car.

SINCLAIR TO WAGE BATTLE ON BLUE LAWS AND PRISON

Eighteen Hours on Delaware Stone Pile to Result in War on Foolish Laws and Disease Infected Jails.

Arden, Del., Aug. 12.—From the scabbling in the single tax colony here, which led to the incarceration of Upton Sinclair and nine other leading citizens of that colony in the county jail, is about to grow a statewide movement for the wiping from the statutes of the blue laws of 1733, but of far greater importance is a second movement which will be taken up to make the prisons fit for human beings, however low they have fallen, to live in.

The 10 Ardenites forgot the humor of a situation which had all the elements of a farce comedy in studying the more serious aspects of the case, on Thursday night it was decided to organize an "anti-blue law" society; the fight against prison conditions will be Sinclair's own.
The incident smashed some choice theories; it showed an anarchist boldly proclaiming a love for the law; and it showed that even a community which tries to get along without courts or police must eventually acknowledge the power of the law. The colony of single taxers, founded by Frank Stephens and financed by Joseph Fels, the millionaire soap manufacturer, leased their lots and erected their bungalows, each lease running for 99 years at a moderate rental. For several years the community grew and thrived; its residents are either retired business men, or others who make their living in Philadelphia, 22 miles distant. There are no industries, the laws of the state, and the franchise is enjoyed by men, women and children alike.

The affairs of the colony are administered by three trustees under the terms of the deed of trust. Should one die or resign, the other two select his successor, but this successor must be confirmed by popular vote at a mass meeting. There is a club and an open air theatre, the most picturesque little place of its kind on earth, and Arden supplies its own players. Besides Sinclair, there is Professor Garrod, of the Northeast Manual Training High School of Philadelphia; Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania; Frank Stephens and several artists and writers. There is a retired merchant whose love for an orchestra has led him to organize an orchestra and mixed choir.

Into this peaceful community about three years ago went George Brown, an anarchist. The first breach came nearly a year ago, when Brown's English was found too open even for Arden, and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct.
He was first \$2 and costs, refused to pay "as a matter of principle" and was given five days in the county workhouse.

He was put to work on a stone pile, that has since become famous, and for five days he wielded the hammer and planned reversal. The law he despised had been invoked against him, and an anarchist that he is, he determined to invoke it against his adversaries. "I bear no ill will," he said, when his term had expired, "I am very fond of these gentlemen, but I want them to make the acquaintance of that stone pile, to learn for themselves how ridiculous is this law that they have called upon."

From the musty statutes of the distant past Brown dug a law of the eighteenth century, making it a misdemeanor to play "worldly games" or to sell things on Sunday. In Arden the tennis court and the baseball diamond had always been favorite places. Brown approved, his opponent played tennis or baseball on Sunday, and also sold Sunday newspapers. But Brown walked about last Sunday and took the names of 10 of the most prominent players, and of the man who sold ice cream.
Brown under oath, solemnly declared that his five days on the stone pile had chastened his spirit and taught him a reverence for the law.

6 Portland Boys Walk From Forest Grove to Bay City



Young hikers enjoy strenuous trip to the coast.

Six Portland boys, residents of the same neighborhood, have just completed a walking trip to the coast. They are Archie Kingsley, Roscoe and Willis Ashley, Alvin Binwanger and Paul and Ralph Smith. On their trip they took a horse along to carry their supplies and one of the boys rode it to Forest Grove while the others took the electric car to that point.
They left Forest Grove at 9 a. m., Sunday, July 23. Before stopping for the night they had crossed the mountains and covered 21 miles. The next day they followed the river and went swimming at each good swimming hole. They reached Tillamook on Tuesday. The next day they turned northward. They spent Wednesday night near

Bay City and were awakened at 3 o'clock by the heavy mist which soaked them. A fire was built and their clothes dried and after a breakfast during which they drank over two gallons of milk they continued their trip.
Seaside was reached Friday evening and the boys were glad to stop at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, where they were guests for the week following, while they enjoyed the ocean. On August 1 one of the boys rode their horse to Astoria and they took the boat for Portland. Tickets were provided by Edwin Caswell and Robert W. Wilson, Portland real estate dealers who were interested in the trip the boys had taken. Archie Kingsley, who is not in the picture is still at Gearhart with his parents.

He was called upon to repeat the profanity he had heard at the game, and said he remembered distinctly hearing some one say, "Slide you dub, slide." Sinclair and his friends, the half score of Ardenites, were sent to prison among them being the author, the high school professor and the founder's son. Promptly at 3 o'clock the following Wednesday afternoon the 10 walked through the barred gates into the arms of their cheering friends. They had met the stone pile; Sinclair had written a poem, but he had also stored up in his mind a lot of valuable information.
The New Castle county workhouse is an attractive looking building, picturesquely situated, with flower and grass bordered walks leading to it. But inside, according to Sinclair, the place reeks with vermin, and every cell is so tightly enclosed as to be lacking in fresh air.
He found poor slaves working in

close, almost airless rooms, making clothing for a New York dealer, who finds convict labor the cheapest; inhaling four air filled with germs of tuberculosis, their only hope of ever seeing the sun or of getting any air lying in a prospective visit to the stone pile.
The food, he declares, is unfit for human consumption, and he ate none of it nor did several of his companions.
"I found misery equal to that described in the 'Jungle,'" said Sinclair. "A man may commit a crime and be justly sent to prison, but they have no right to deprive him of light and air, and wholesome food; no right to make of their jails places to breed disease and death."
So the two crusades will be waged; the little unpleasantness at Arden may be of state wide, possibly national importance.

ENGLAND'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS SCORED

High Master Shatters Cherished Traditions as to Efficiency of Existing Schools.

(United Press London Wire.)
London, Aug. 12.—High Master Paton of the Manchester grammar school has just given Englishmen the shock of their lives.

To make the matter clear it should be understood that the term "public school" means in England exactly the opposite to what it means in America. It means an ancient educational institution, generally heavily endowed, extremely exclusive in its admission of students, and very expensive to all who attend. There are about 10 large public schools in Great Britain and perhaps five times as many small ones.
Now, if there is any one thing of which the English are proud, it is of these same public schools. They consider that they turn out the best material in the world and that no imaginable way under heaven exists of improving them. They have always assumed that everyone recognizes this to be the case. High Master Paton is probably the only man who ever had the courage to disagree with them, and he only did it the other day, in a speech at Nantwich. The high master is a public school graduate himself, and recognized as one of the ablest educators in England.

"The substance of what he said—the speech was too long to reproduce in detail—was this:
Thinking people who examine the product of public school education are not by any means satisfied. The public school boy has many good qualities, but when consideration is given to his advantages, the product is in many respects woefully disappointing.

Results Are Disappointing.
Practically all the good things going in the way of high position in England go into the hands of men who are drawn from one social class, and that is the class which sends its sons to our public schools. Naturally, then, most of the things are well done, are done by men who have been through the public schools. But so, too, are the things that are ill done, blunderingly, stupidly, sloppily, disastrously done. And the latter outnumber the former by about a million to one.
The progress of democracy makes it ever more increasingly essential that our legislative and administrative bodies, national and municipal, should be manned by men who have had either the wrong sort of training or no training at all.
And is there the most distant prospect of our public school system being revolutionized, or even reformed? Well, to tell the honest truth, there is not. The false tradition of high family rooted, the vested interests are much too strong.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

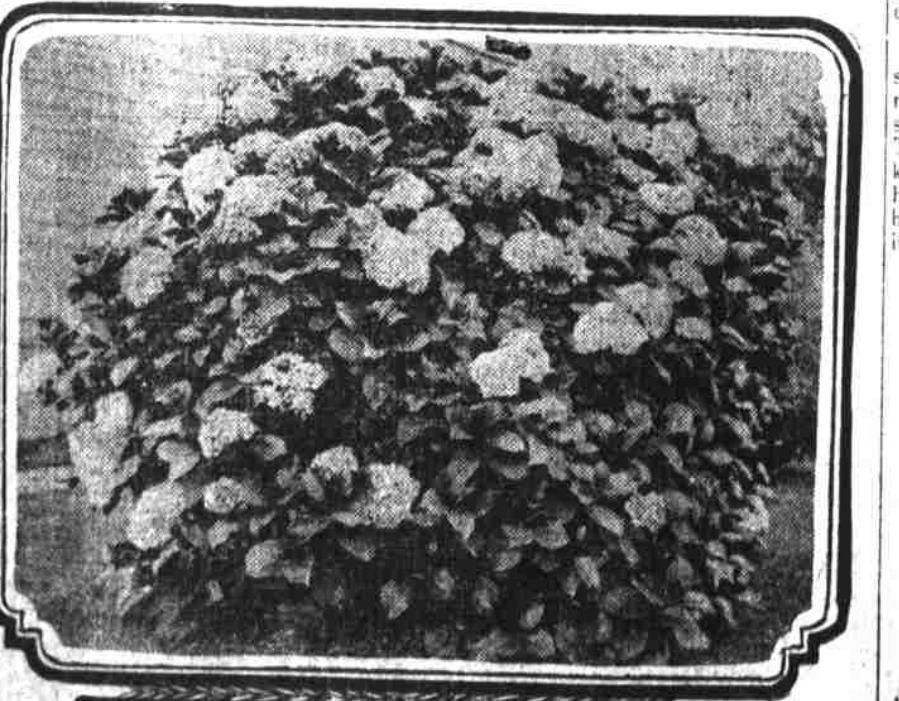
Champion Mean Man Is He Who Roasts Sweltering City Dweller About Heat

By Ralph Johnson.
(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)
New York, Aug. 12.—There are some mean people in this country. Not the least mean is the man from home who, when he reads of the thermometer away up in the 90s in New York and the long list of prostrations by heat in the big city, will deliberately sit down and write a long letter to a sweltering dweller in New York, telling how cool and pleasant it is back yonder, how well the fish are biting in the old creek and what a fine time everybody is having.
Then New York is hot, it sure is hot. There's no mistake about it, but there really is no excuse for the man back home rubbing it in on the fellow who has to stay in the city and take it. Yes, I have received such letters, that's the reason I can write about it with such feeling.
I get some consolation that sooner or later all these "sympathetic" letter writers will come to New York, they all do. Then will come the time for revenge.

Rapid Transit Annoying Problem.
At last it looks as though we were to have more subways. It certainly is time. About the hardest part of the day's work in New York under existing conditions is getting to work and getting home. With the \$200,000,000 transit system work which is now under way it may be possible in time for a man or woman to cover the distance between office and home with some degree of comfort. It is not improbable, though, that this dream will not be realized. At the rate of growth of New York city it will probably have 750,000 more people by the time the system is finished and the crowd will be at great as ever.

California Cuts Loose.
F. B. Silverwood, who owns a chain of stores in California and makes his home in Los Angeles when he is not traveling abroad, has reached the city from a little fishing up in the St. Lawrence with Harold MacGrath, the writer, who has a place at Cape Vincent.
"You have to have a license to fish on the Canadian side," said Mr. Silverwood, "and you are allowed only eight bass per rod. We had no difficulty in landing our quota in the mornings and then we would row up to the American side and catch as many as we pleased.
"Business has been good out in Los Angeles. I came east on a train called the Boosters with a lot of other Shriners and at Rochester we captured the

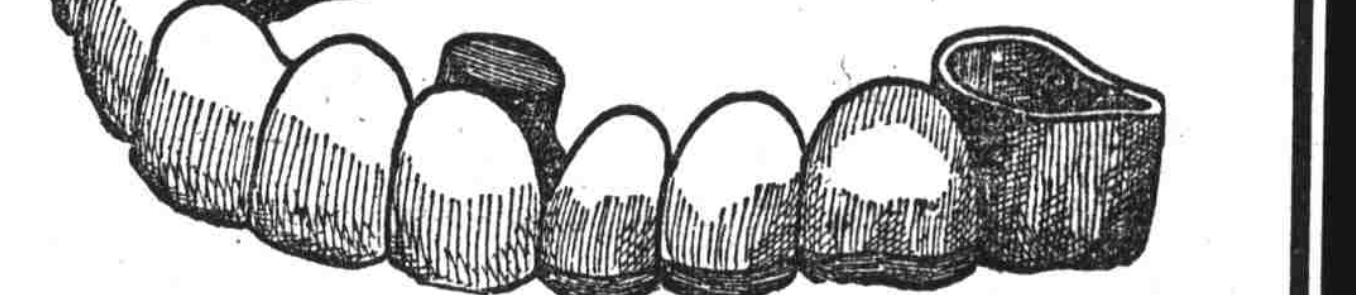
A FLOWER ADMIRER BY MANY



This gorgeous hydrangea is admired by all who pass the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Christensen, 487 Grand avenue south. The bush, covered with its beautiful blossoms, stands eight feet high and is 10 feet in diameter. It is said to be the largest hydrangea in the city.

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If you must have false teeth, why not have teeth that look neat, attractive and natural. We guarantee our artificial teeth to fit. They stick to your mouth and feel comfortable. They do not rattle or drop when you laugh, and you can eat anything with them.

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GOLD CROWNS	\$3.50 to \$5.00
PORCELAIN CROWNS	\$3.50 to \$5.00
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SILVER FILLINGS	50c to \$1.00

We also treat decaying, hollow, rotten, diseased teeth and save them for you, which many other dentists would extract. Hundreds and hundreds of satisfied patients recommend our methods over all others.

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