

The Sunday Times

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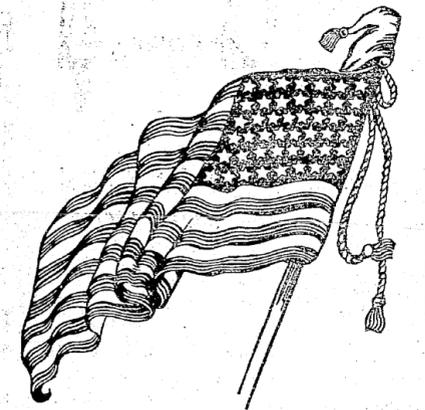
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Polk adopted the multiple 2 1/4 for each name in the directory this year instead of using 2 1/2, as formerly. There were more names in the directory this year than last, but changing the multiple reduces the aggregate.



THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; light northwesterly winds.

TIDES AT SEATTLE TOMORROW.

First low water	12:21 a. m.	3.1 ft.
First high water	6:50 a. m.	13.2 ft.
Second low water	1:23 p. m.	7.2 ft.
Second high water	6:13 p. m.	13.2 ft.

The price of coffee has gone up in the Bowery eating houses from one cent to three cents a cup. Usqueban, however, still stands at the same old price.

With William H. Taft, Champ Clark and Gifford Pinchot all making tours, there must be something in the air. Certainly there is. 1912 is only three months away.

Rather than accept as a gift a number of undraped statues of water-nymphs, a customs collector admitted them free of duty. Of course, it was a woman that made the offer.

The government has sold 125,000,000 feet of fire-killed timber in Idaho. No doubt the extreme conservationists will cite this instance as a great triumph for the fantastic theories they advocate.

Pinchot, "Jeff" and Poindexter are all bearded this way—which is another way of recording the fact that the "In-Beds" are sliding back home after having hidden themselves in the friendly shelter of Alaska.

It will pay every man and woman who delights in the keen enjoyment of a perfect bath to read carefully the statement published upon page 21 of this issue, relative to the new Battle Creek Sanitarium, located in the Raleigh Hotel.

Because a five-year-old boy called for food when he was hungry and slept when he was tired, he was hailed into a Cincinnati court and scheduled an "anarchist." What do the officers of Cincinnati expect to accomplish by such charges? Do they expect to make every hungry boy and every boy who sleeps an "anarchist?"

Willie Jones, aged nineteen and the pride of Cofax, who registered Monday at the State University as a freshman, attended his first class at midnight last night. At the close of hostilities he was carried home in an ambulance. Fifteen broken ribs, eight dislocated vertebrae, twenty wrecked teeth and four skull fractures were among the injuries discovered. The sophomores will take him in hand next time.

Under a ruling of the Attorney-General, supplemented by an opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney of King County, there will not be a special local option election November 14. The legal authorities take the stand that from this time forward such a "special election" can be held only on the date of the regular biennial election. The decision will be hailed with satisfaction by the people, who have had their fill of elections for the time being, and have no desire now to revive the liquor question or anything else at the polls.

THE GRAIN CROPS OF WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL WEST has undoubtedly suffered greatly in the depreciation of its wheat crop from extreme drought and hot weather prevailing just at the wrong time in the summer months.

This is notably true of North and South Dakota and a portion of Minnesota—though President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway Company said when he was in Seattle recently that the loss would not be as great as had been anticipated.

The Pacific Northwest, however, has been bountifully remembered by the "Good Lord"—in the distribution of kindly rains and proper weather in the nick of time—and the outcome in grains may be summarized as follows:

The product of barley in the State of Washington alone is estimated at ten millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels.

The oat crop of this State is estimated at twenty-six million bushels.

The estimate of the wheat crop places the output at thirty-nine million bushels—and it is proper to say that these estimates are based on a sufficient amount of known facts to warrant the figures given.

With one exception the "wheat crop" is the largest ever produced in Washington—the highest having been 42,000,000

bushels—but the barley and oat crops are far in excess of those of other years.

Thus it will be easy to estimate the value of this great output of grain in the State of Washington by simply placing wheat at \$1 a bushel—oats at 50 cents a bushel, and barley at 60 cents.

It will appear by a little figuring that the total grain crop of Washington, as set forth above, will exceed fifty-eight million dollars!!

When one adds to the above statement the enormous values that will be derived from fruits and vegetables of all kinds, including the output of irrigated orchards, the total value of Washington's crop obtained from the soil in 1911 will stagger even the friends of this great Commonwealth and simply paralyze her enemies.

As shown by the United States Geological Survey, one of the important advances made by the Alaska Road Commission in 1910 was the preparation for the establishment of a winter trail from the inland terminus of the Alaska Northern Railway to the Innoko-Ilditar region. This project was in addition to the continuation of work on the Valdez-Fairbanks wagon road. It will serve the placer miners of the Sustina basin, the Kuskokwim and the Innoko-Ilditar and will shorten the winter mail route to Nome by about 300 miles.

AN ALLURING PROSPECT.

SIR WILLIAM RANSAY, president of the British Association, in his address at its 1911 convention, opened up an alluring prospect in discussing the future motive power of the world and its effect upon human affairs.

Without committing himself to any definite prediction, the President permitted himself to speculate upon the possibilities in the use of radium, or some other force that possesses immense stored-up energy.

He indicated that if the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years, it would suffice to propel for that time a ship of 15,000 tons with engines of 15,000 horsepower at a speed of fifteen knots.

He permitted his fancy to wander to a consideration of the tremendous results that would follow "if the elements which we have been accustomed to consider as permanent are accustomed to changing with evolution of energy and if that change could be controlled."

"It would not be too much to say that the whole future of our race would be altered," he declared.

He inveighed against waste and counseled careful study to ascertain means by which the utmost advantage could be obtained from such natural resources as the British Isles possess.

He mentioned, for instance, the enormous saving that would result were it possible to convert the energy of coal directly into electrical energy and while at present impossible, such a consummation, he maintained, is not unthinkable.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

GOVERNOR SIMEON E. BALDWIN of Connecticut has touched the heart of the discussion over international peace in commenting upon the manner in which the awards of any tribunal shall be enforced. After all, that is the great issue in this matter.

As Governor Wilson of New Jersey says: "The present agitation for international arbitration and world peace is a deep-seated and permanent thing, representing the fixed and universal desire of the human heart."

"I think it a fair question whether the judgments of an international court, when one is set up," says Governor Baldwin, "should be made enforceable through methods of preventing commercial intercourse, or by seizure of territory, or left to the effect of public opinion. I should incline to favor trying the latter first."

Governor Baldwin speaks as an American, as one to whom the doctrine of the power of public opinion is a live issue.

At the time when Napoleon was master of Europe he endeavored to wipe out commerce between the various nations under his sway and England—which he could not conquer, because he could not dispute with that government the mastery of the seas. He failed.

When England was administering the affairs of the several American colonies, she sought to control the commerce of America and to concentrate it all into her own channels. She lost a nation.

The seizure of territory would be a doubtful expedient. It would tend to rouse the patriotic anger of the inhabitants of the power whose territory was affected and might make them endorse a war that otherwise would receive their disapproval.

However, should the public opinion of the world stand behind the restriction of commerce, and should the public opinion of the power whose territory was seized sustain the move as necessary for the success of the peace propaganda—either or both means might be used with success.

Whether, as Chase S. Osborn, governor of Michigan, believes, "We are possibly nearing peace in the Christian world," or, as Joseph M. Carey, governor of Wyoming, maintains, "I scarcely think we are now in the beginning of the era of world peace"—it is certain that Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has given expression to a statement of fact that must constitute the great question with those who consider this question rather with the eyes of political analysts than of enthusiasts.

THE CITY OF PORTLAND AS SHE REALLY IS.

THE CITY OF PORTLAND is not only progressive, beautiful, energetic, but her citizens are fully aware of these facts and more—and are not at all backward about proclaiming Portland's advantages to the world.

A meeting of the Western Division of The Associated Press in The Oregonian Building on Thursday gave the Editor of The Times, who is Chairman of the Western Advisory Board, an opportunity to look Portland over for a few hours—and that opportunity was provided.

Mr. Edgar B. Piper, the Managing Editor of The Oregonian, together with Business Manager Morden and Editor Carroll of The Evening Telegram, gave the members of the Board present during the forenoon a two hours' ride about the city—and one which they thoroughly enjoyed.

A dash through the business streets on the West Side, up to Portland Heights and around the elevation called "Council Crest," enabled the party not only to see a great deal of Portland at one glance—nearly 95 per cent thereof—but that magnificent valley extending to the Southwest and which has been a feeder to Portland for thirty years.

A ride across the river over Hawthorne Avenue for two miles—and then out to Irvington, the aristocratic residence portion of the East Side, made a deep impression upon the minds of all strangers to the City.

A ride back over the "steel bridge" to the Commercial Club, where luncheon was served, ended the little journey—but it served to impress the visitors with the beauty, the activity and the progressive spirit which now prevail in Portland.

Since August, 1910, when the Editor of The Times was in Portland attending the funeral of the late Col. Harvey W. Scott, four or five great office buildings have been constructed—once by a retired lumberman and timber owner, fifteen stories high, and the largest in the city—and at an expense of more than one million dollars.

Other office buildings which have been constructed within that time are another twelve stories high, and one or two more are threatening.

A great dry goods concern is constructing a new apartment store in the next block west of Meier & Frank's great store, that occupies more than three-fourths of a block—and this new store is to be a full block frontage, or two hundred feet, by half a block deep or one hundred feet, and to be ultimately as high as business may require.

Pantages is just finishing a great theatre at an expense of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so his friends say, and when completed it will be the largest theatre in Portland.

Several new hotels are being planned and by and large Portland has the appearance of thrift and contentment.

Her Commercial Club directs every publicity undertaken and every function given—and because the Commercial Club numbers more than one thousand members—and because they act as one man—the best of results are obtained.

A ride, however, through the resident portions of the City discloses two very striking conditions, to-wit: The scarcity of new residences under construction and the absence of signs "to Rent."

In the ride which was taken as mentioned herein—scarcely a new house or home was being constructed. Everything had the appearance of having been finished at least last year.

But during the entire ride not a solitary sign of a vacant house or store, unless in a building under construction, was to be seen anywhere.

It is fair to say that the ride was through the best which

Portland afforded—and a wider circuit in a poorer portion of the city might have discovered new homes going up, and signs of "To Rent" in vacant houses.

However, Editor Carroll was compelled to admit, and he did it voluntarily, that when it comes to street grading—street paving—boulevard building and the construction and development of a parking system—Seattle has set such a pace that Portland had not begun to catch up.

While every word of praise should be granted to Portland for what she has accomplished—and while she is a beautiful town, so located in the valley of the Willamette that 95 per cent of her entire area can be seen from the East Side of Council Crest, and while her people are as loyal as men can be—nevertheless to the Editor of The Times there is no place in the world like Puget Sound—and no city like Seattle!

TRIM THE AUTOMOBILE BILLS.

A COMMUNICATION from D. Walsh commends the exposure made by The Times of the extravagance and waste of the taxpayers' money, through free automobiles for the use of officials.

The letter makes various suggestions as to the health department, the garbage plant at Lake Union, and the street department.

In the opinion of the writer, both City and County officials could dispense with all cars except those supplied to the fire department and the ambulances and the police patrol—thereby effecting a large saving. Discussing the point that taxes could be lowered by using a little common sense, Mr. Walsh says:

"City Engineer Thomson is getting \$7,500 a year. Make it \$5,000—which is more than he is worth. In proportion carry all the other officials down the line, and the taxpayers will find that the object sought will be accomplished."

There is no escape from the fact that the use of automobiles belonging to City and County has been abused—and that the practice ought to be stopped.

IS THERE DISCRIMINATION AT THE CITY MARKET?

A NEWSPAPER MAN told the Editor of The Times yesterday that the New City Market, which had cost a splendid sum of public money, was being occupied completely by the Italians and Japanese farmers.

The assertion was boldly made that the New Marketman, appointed by the City Council, made no bones of cutting out white men, whether they were Scandinavians, Germans or straight Yankees and giving preference to the "Japs and Dagoes"—to use his pointed language.

The Times has made no investigation touching this subject—but walking down the full length of The Market discloses a condition that seems to bear out the charge to the extent that about 90 per cent of the market-men doing business on Saturday belong to the nationalities indicated.

It has been said that the "white farmers" of King County, care but little about The Market—and fall to take advantage of the opportunity offered—but this is denied by the party complaining to The Times.

This man boldly says that the "white man" is crowded out in favor of the Asiatic and the Italian—and if it be true there should be a new Marketman forthwith—and in order to establish the truth The Times proposes to make an investigation in the near future.

THE LOGICAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE NEWSPAPER as the national advertising medium was the theme of a masterful address delivered by Louis Wiley, business manager of The New York Times at the national convention of advertising men at Boston.

While in no sense attacking the magazines, he pointed out their essential limitations and the superior facilities offered by the daily press. He said:

"The newspaper is the national medium par excellence. Far more so than the magazines, for it reaches localities and is an eagerly sought visitor in households where the magazine rarely enters. It covers the field not sporadically, not scatteringly, but thoroughly."

"Can a medium be national which does not appeal to all parts of a nation? How can a magazine advertisement, with its necessarily fixed site, appeal at once to the people in the Southwest and to the New England Yankee; to the settled and rather conservative people of the South and to the progressive pioneer of the Northwest?"

"It is not only climatic conditions that vary. It is, to a larger degree, a difference in local desires and standards."

He has "pinked" the magazine champion. These are known disadvantages from which they suffer and to counterbalance which requires the ingenious invention of the trained ad seller rather than the cold logic of an analyst.

The shot-gun scatters more than a rifle, but the missiles from it do not hit with the same force as the bullets from the other weapon. In the same manner, a vast amount of territory may be covered in a magazine, but the man who wants to make an advertising bull's-eye cannot score it with absolute certainty without using the daily press.

SOME "MUD" IN CANADIAN POLITICS.

EXPERIENCED CAMPAIGNERS usually look for mud-slinging in a political fight. It occurred in the contest over reciprocity in the Dominion, and it was coupled with an adroit appeal to prejudice.

Imperialism was a sort of bugaboo, and prospective annexation had its weight in settling the fate of Laurier.

However, the citizens of the State of Washington may rejoice at the defeat of reciprocity—they may learn a lesson from a review of the struggle, and see how far people of kindred blood and ideas may go under stress. It is true that many of the Canadians had no scruples in slandering Americans.

An American living in Canada has sent a letter to The Times. It incloses a clipping from a Calgary newspaper, reprinted at Toronto, in which the following attack is made on American women:

"Who of us would wish to accept the hundred and ninety per cent of women of the United States. Are they not reputed to be a gun chewing, fashionably hatted, tight skirted, hobble ankled, peckaboo, décolleté crowd, whose standard of virtue is at least questionable. We are asked to change our allegiance of friendship from our much loved and virtue loving England to this mongrel conglomeration."

This is the kind of stuff the opponents of reciprocity used in their fight. The chief point they attempted to make was that the approval of reciprocity meant annexation—and that with annexation the Dominion would receive the "mongrel conglomeration" from the States.

Yet it is a fact that the Canadian Northwest is inviting Americans to enter that land; and that Americans are going there by thousands and tens of thousands.

The slander isn't worth much after the election is over; but it seems to have had its effect while the contest was on.

WHO SHALL BE ENGINEER OF THE PORT COMMISSION?

IT IS SAID that the new Port of Seattle Commission, have elected a Secretary, is now about to proceed to the choice of a Chief Engineer—for which position there are several candidates and among them these:

Mr. A. E. Ejoekstan, who desires the place but does not specify what salary he thinks he ought to receive.

Capt. A. O. Powell, who knows that he is competent and will work for \$5,000 per annum.

Mr. R. H. Thomson—the present City Engineer—who would like to transfer his office from the Board of Public Works to the Port Commission's office at a salary of \$7,500.

Mr. George Cottrell, who was for many years Assistant City Engineer, and known as one of the most competent of his class—and who thinks his services are worth \$5,000 per annum.

October 2 the Commission, consisting of Messrs. Chittenden, Bridges and Rensberg, will proceed to choose between these applicants.

It is wise, however, to suggest at this time, that of the candidates before the Commission, there can hardly be any doubt but that George Cottrell stands head and shoulders above them all.

We say this because "it goes without saying"—if one only chose to let it go—that R. H. Thomson is not eligible to this position.

As soon as he retires from his present position Thomson should take a long rest. He not only needs it himself, but the people of Seattle, and especially the taxpayers, need it a good deal more than Thomson does!

We have no acquaintance with the other two gentlemen who have applied for this position—and they may be entirely competent,—but we have a warm spot in our heart for George Cottrell, for we sincerely believe him to be the best informed, the most skillful and therefore the most desirable of

all the men applying. In addition thereto we know that George Cottrell is honest.

OLYMPIC LEAGUE AT BREMERTON.

IN ISSUING INVITATIONS for the convention of the Olympic Peninsula Development League, Secretary A. J. Cossor promises a comprehensive, instructive and entertaining program.

The next meeting of the League, which includes the commercial organizations of Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Irondele, Quiltsene, Chlucman, Bremerton, Sequim and Dungeness, will be held at Bremerton, Thursday, October 5.

The central location of Bremerton makes it possible for business men from Seattle and other points to attend the convention at small inconvenience to themselves.

There is no doubt that the forthcoming session will assemble a representative gathering, both in points of numbers and ability—and that the discussion of vital matters will arouse the interest of the entire Puget Sound region.

Development is the keynote. It has been sounded by various organizations throughout the State. The Olympic League is continuing auspiciously the good work begun a few months ago when the commercial organizations named met at Port Angeles, and banded themselves together for mutual advancement.

CHARTER REVISION COMMITTEE.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the fact that there is a "Charter Revision Committee," composed of five to seven men who hold weekly sessions for the purpose of presenting to the people a "Revised Charter."

The Chairman of this commission is R. H. Thomson, City Engineer.

It is not yet announced when the Revision Committee will close its labors and prepare the revised document to be submitted to the people at the March election to be held in 1912,—but the work will probably be legally closed early in January, if not before.

We desire to call attention, however, to the fact that it is just possible that R. H. Thomson may not formulate such a Charter, even with the help of his associates, as the majority of the people of Seattle would like to adopt—and therefore it behooves those most interested to "watch out."

When it comes to the "recall amendment" there should be a general discussion which should be formulated into language with no uncertain meaning,—and a "percentage" should be adopted that will protect honest men once in office.

Sometime during the coming week the local department of The Times will publish all the necessary facts which will enable citizens to be heard before the Revision Committee completes its duty.

CRIMES AMONG WOMEN.

AN INTERESTING CONJECTURE has been aroused as a result of the recent apprehension at Easton, Pa., of a young woman, daughter of a wealthy family, who is charged with sending anonymous letters through the mails for nine years. Those who follow up this line of inquiry are asking: "Is crime among women increasing?"

The Easton incident is such an out-of-the-ordinary incident that it is hardly fair to include it in any computation that might be made.

Only once in a generation would a woman be developed whose whole nature would be so soured against the world that she would seek to break up every home within her circle by such mischievous and dastardly means as anonymous letters.

At the annual conference of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, its president, William Nathan MacKenzie, furnished some interesting and, in a way, startling figures.

He declared that seventy per cent of all poisonings in the world are committed by women. He also asserted that this crime and infanticide are increasing.

Ten per cent of the crime in America, he maintains, is committed by women. However, this is small compared with the record of Great Britain, where women are accredited with twenty-five per cent of all crimes.

Habitual crime, he regretfully concludes, appears to be increasing among the sex, and one-seventh of the number of women committed to prison already had been committed from eleven to twenty-five times.

The showing is not conclusive by any manner of means. It does not take into account the added activity of women in lines that formerly were closed to her, nor the fact that she is today in a position to exercise whatever criminal inclinations she may possess in ways that land her within the prison walls.

Secluded, protected against herself, a creature of immaturity in the eyes of the law only a generation ago—today she is the companion of man and is placed on an identical footing with him, especially in regard to business affairs, where the majority of crimes among men—and probably among women—are committed.

It is not fair to assume that crimes among women are increasing at any alarming rate. Rather, it would be more fair to conclude that the law is taking more notice of the misdoings of the sex and is dealing with it on a plane of absolute equality with the sterner half of humanity.

SENATOR PILES ENTERTAINS SCOTT C. BONE.

HON. SAMUEL H. PILES extended a lunch to the new editor of The Post-Intelligencer on Friday noon at the Rainier Club. Including the host there were twenty-two people present.

The lunch was purely informal—the invitations being extended by telephone—and was given for the sole purpose of reciprocating similar courtesies which had been extended to Mr. Piles while a United States Senator at the National Capital.

Incidentally the parties present represented a great variety of business interests—and included Senator Wilson of The Post-Intelligencer and the Editor of The Times.

Senator Piles at the close of the lunch told his friends why he had invited them to be present, and after expressing his pleasure at the long acquaintance he had had with Editor Bone, proceeded to introduce that gentleman to the guests.

Editor Bone said what in substance he has repeatedly said heretofore in the receptions which have been given him—that he had come out here to Seattle to cast his fortunes with her people, and to give to the newspaper with which he had connected himself the best of his experiences and ability as a journalist.

Senator Wilson briefly stated how it happened that he went in search of Scott C. Bone when he found that it would be necessary to have a new editor-in-chief for The Post-Intelligencer,—and confessed that his interest was increased in Mr. Bone when he found that he originated in the State of Indiana, from whence the Senator hails.

Senator Wilson went to the extent of saying that although he had received several offers to sell The Post-Intelligencer within the last few months, he had determined that the better way was to retain his interest and put a man absolutely in control of his publication who knew his business.

Senator Piles insisted upon hearing from the Editor of The Times, who confessed that this being the fourth opportunity offered him to extend a welcome to Mr. Bone, with whom he had been acquainted for twenty years, looked like a "conspiracy"—and if it was a question whether it ought not to be reported to the Grand Jury!

But the Editor of The Times did not hesitate to congratulate Senator Wilson upon his new departure in the handling of his newspaper, and especially in the exercise of such wisdom as would put so thorough a journalist as Scott C. Bone in absolute control of the editorial and news columns of The Post-Intelligencer.

Former Secretary Ballinger joined Senator Piles in expressing his gratification of the appointment of Mr. Bone as the chief editor of The Post-Intelligencer—and largely because he had come to know Mr. Bone intimately as a newspaper man while residing at the National Capital as Land Commissioner and a member of President Taft's Cabinet.

Judge Burke was exceedingly happy in his remarks and expressed great gratification that the time seemed to have arrived when the newspapers of Seattle were "getting together," so as to be able to work for the common good, and thereby restore the former "Seattle Spirit," which, though dormant for the last year or so, was nevertheless always here, and always capable of doing mighty works whenever it exercised the right of leadership.

On the whole the luncheon which Senator Piles extended to the new editor of The Post-Intelligencer was a very gracious affair, and undoubtedly will be greatly appreciated by the editor himself.

MANAGER'S CORNER

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Of September 2nd, contained the first of a series of three articles, which were to tell of the attempts of a newspaper in a town of one hundred thousand people to correct certain public abuses in the face of strong opposition on the part of large advertisers. Several of my friends, who read that first article called my attention to it, not without a slight hint of amusement, for it