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## Man of Mystery In Finance Comes Before Public Eye

IF the Pujo congressional probe of the reputed money trust brings no other result, at least one thing is surely accomplished by it—the probe has disclosed the identity of a hidden money giant to the general public. George F. Baker, who is proved to be coruler with J. Pierpont Morgan of the big financial enterprises of the country, is the newly discovered potentate.

Mr. Baker was called as witness before the investigating committee, and his testimony was looked upon as even more significant than that of Morgan, who had preceded him.

He started the country with two or three statements of facts which tend to show the existence of a trust on money. He admitted that the power of controlling wealth was concentrated in a few hands and expressed his belief that any further concentration of the power would be bad. If the power got into unscrupulous hands, he said, the welfare of the country would be seriously endangered.

There still are many men in Wall street who remember George F. Baker when he was a clerk in the great bank that he now practically owns. Now he is not only the head of one of the biggest financial institutions in the United States, but also one of the four richest men in America.

Not the least amazing thing about this extraordinary career is that he has been able to climb so high with



GEORGE F. BAKER, MULTIMILLIONAIRE.

out attracting any especial attention or making any noise about it. He is a man of silence. Next to Morgan he is the greatest figure in Wall street. Few persons among the general public know his real power. He is one of the biggest figures in the coal fields and in banking. In the fields of transportation, insurance, rubber and innumerable other great industries he is a commanding force.

Quietly, silently, unobtrusively, he has gone ahead year after year with never a backward step. He has trampled on no one. He has made no enemies, aroused no antagonisms. His name has appeared rarely in the newspapers. Nobody hears of Baker buying any stock, but when one comes to look over the list of the owners of the great properties of America one finds his name, like Abou ben Adhem's, leading all the rest.

Those who know George F. Baker and have a fair idea of the power he wields do not hesitate to say that he is an "irresistible force" and the most silent man among all the great millionaires. Now and then some one sees him on the street "engaged in conversation" with some one. That means that the other man is doing all the talking and Baker the listening. A visitor spent six weeks at his country place in Tuxedo one summer and never heard him utter a word in all that time. A nod or a gesture was his usual expression of greeting or of gratification.

He was born seventy-two years ago last March in Troy, N. Y. Because he is sparing of his words most people regard him as cold, but those who know him intimately say that at heart he is a man of warm and generous nature. His father was George E. Baker, who for many years was Washington correspondent for the New York Tribune. George E. Baker died in 1886, leaving two children, George F. and Mrs. Grant B. Schley, whose husband is a prominent Wall street broker. George F. Baker has two children also—a son, named after his father, and a daughter, Mrs. W. Gondy Loew. Although Mrs. Loew is known by her family as "Queenie," as she appears in public she seems to have inherited her father's severe poise. George Baker, Jr., is a pleasant young man, who is a good all around athlete. A summer or so ago he saved a man from drowning on the Jersey coast, risking his own life to do it.

George F. Baker lives in an inconspicuous house in Madison avenue. His country home at Tuxedo is also unobtrusive. Neither place would attract attention by its external appearance, though each is costly and comfortable.

### THE SWINEHERD.

A sow that is raised on concentrated food without sufficient exercise will never make a profitable brood sow.

Sows will grow sluggish and lazy if allowed to grow too fat, and this condition will work havoc at farrowing time.

The more comfortable you keep your hogs the more profit they will return to you.

Feed the boar for vigor, not for fat, and let exercise enter into his development.

Use the dishwasher for fertilizing purposes and give the pigs pure, clean water to drink.

Give the hogs every day all the clover hay they will eat.

Sugar beets are a most valuable addition to the pig ration.

If the hogs squeal, find out why. Comfortable hogs never squeal. There is no money in squeals.—Farm Journal.

### WINTERING THE FLOCK.

Sheep Require Proper Feed and Sensible Care to Thrive.

The farmer who carries his first flock through the winter is apt to run up against the rocks of inexperience.

If the owner is wise he will first consider the condition of his flock. For instance, ewes that are pregnant will not receive the same attention as ewes that are not, nor will young lambs being raised for ewes receive the same treatment as the others. This calls for three different bunches. To secure the best results these three classes should be separated—that is,

the pregnant ewes by themselves, ewes not pregnant and wethers for fattening purposes in another flock. When all are allowed to run together none seems to make the progress it ought to.

Knocked around, the young lambs will not make the growth necessary to develop the good, healthy breeding ewes.

The pregnant ewes will not bring forth as strong, healthy young, nor will those being fattened for market make the growth they should.

The ewe flock should start into winter in good, thrifty condition—in fact, what many farmers call fat—and during the winter they should be so handled and fed that they continue thrifty. Consideration must be given the lamb which the ewe is growing. Feeds

which produce growth should be supplied and also plenty of exercise. Both are important.

One method which gives generally satisfactory results is to have a shed to which there is a good sized yard adjacent. Here, once a day, preferably in the morning, cornstalks may be fed upon the ground and good clean straw in racks. For the evening feed clover hay is best, being fed in the racks in the shed. A feed of grain, two parts oats and one part corn, one-half pound per head, is a good supplement to the morning feed. If the hay should be coarse or contain much timothy a good portion of bran, say a quarter in bulk, can profitably be added.

Pure fresh water should be accessible at all times. If it is some little distance from the yard, just so that it is easily accessible, it will give the ewes good exercise in traveling to it. The water must be clean.

The yard is necessary, for in it the ewes can secure needed exercise, and it should be for their sole use. Do not turn in the cows and hogs and horses and expect the ewes to thrive. Then, too, one must see that there are no sharp corners nor small doors nor openings in which the ewes can crowd or injure themselves. This yard should be so located that it is protected from the prevailing wind, and the ewes should have access to it at all times.

Care of Fall Calves. Fall calves will require a little more care and attention. However, fresh skim milk, alfalfa and silage will keep them growing nicely. When spring comes they will be ready to be turned out on grass and will be large enough to get along nicely without additional food. Calves that are intended for sale have a distinct advantage if they are dropped in the fall. They are larger and present a more attractive appearance to any prospective buyer.

Butter From Butter Fat. Butter fat will make more pounds of butter than you have fat, because the butter contains decidedly pure fat, water and salt and casein. There are about 16 per cent of water in butter, 1 to 1½ per cent of casein and from 1 to 3 per cent of salt.

## Two Societies Raise Fund For Statue To Maid of Orleans

AFTER a spirited though peaceful controversy the associations which exist for the purpose of commemorating the life of Joan of Arc chose New York as the place for a \$30,000 statue of her.

It had been contended by one large faction that Washington would be the proper place for the big memorial. It is just possible that a monument may also be placed in that city at some future time.

The organizations backing the project are the Joan of Arc statue committee and Le Lyceum Societe des Femmes de France a New York.

Jan. 6 was the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of this famous heroine. Patriotic French people all over the world on that day held commemorative exercises. In recent years belated credit has been developed for the name of the Maid of Orleans, and many cities have established monuments in her honor. Two popular figures of the heroine are presented in the accompanying picture. Rodin will design the New York statue. It will be dedicated to the women of America.

Joan of Arc, or, more properly, Jeanette Darc, afterward known in France as Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was born Jan. 6, 1412, in Domremy, France. Joan never learned to read

and write. Through the influence of her mother, who had made a pilgrimage to Rome, she spent much of her time in solitude and prayer.

When thirteen she constantly talked of seeing visions and hearing angels' voices, which told her to restore happiness to France and give aid to Charles VII, the weak hearted dauphin, whose place was in jeopardy. These visions, together with the prophecy current in Lorraine that the kingdom lost by a woman (Queen Isabella) should be saved by a virgin, helped to define her mission.

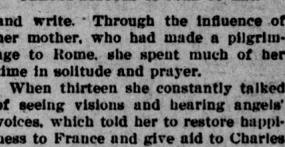
Joan put on masculine dress and a suit of white armor, mounted a black charger and bore a banner of her own device, white, embroidered with lilies, on one side a picture of God enthroned on clouds, on the other the shield of France supported by two angels, together with a pennon representing the annunciation. Her sword she declared would be found beneath the altar in the Church of St. Catherine at Flebois.

Thus equipped she put herself at the head of an army of 6,000 men and advanced to the aid of Dunois, in the relief of hard pressed Orleans. She threw herself upon the English and fired the fainting hearts of the French with a new enthusiasm. The hardened soldiers stopped swearing and gave up their debauchery under her pure presence. After fifteen days' fighting the English were compelled to retreat. The French spirit again awoke, the enemy was swept from the principal positions of the Loire, the village girl urged on the dauphin to his coronation, and three months later she stood beside Charles at Rheims, saluting him as king.

Dunois prevailed upon her to remain with the army, but her victories were over. She failed to carry Paris. Other exploits followed. Left behind by her men, she was taken prisoner and was sold to the English by John of Luxembourg. Carried to Rouen, the headquarters of the English, she was heavily fettered and flung in a gloomy prison. The English, who had carried with them the tale of terror at the strange witchcraft by which they thought they had been overcome, now had their turn. Joan was tried for sorcery and convicted. The papers were sent to Paris, and the verdict of the University of Paris was unanimous that such acts and sentiments as hers were diabolical and merited burning at the stake.

In the market place of Rouen, surrounded by the soldiers and ecclesiastics, Joan of Arc, the spotless Maid of Orleans, martyr to her country and her king, was burned May 30, 1431.

### FAMOUS STATUES OF JOAN OF ARC.



FAMOUS STATUES OF JOAN OF ARC.

## With the Editors

(Continued from page 4.)

error Lister's candidacy last fall. The Times claims to have had its hands tied during the campaign by reason of its desire to secure the pardon of an "innocent man" imprisoned at Walla Walla. Misplaced confidence has brought retribution—and the "colonel" is sorry.

While there has been much to convince the public that Governor Hay was unjustly involved in the pardon agreement, it is quite evident that some one purporting to act for the governor did enter into such an alliance. It will be interesting, of course, to know who worked the job.

Hay and Blithen.  
(South Tacoma Press.)

Judging from the throes, much sophistry has been in evidence. Those who know Blithen and the policy of the Seattle Times, say it must have taken a great deal of pressure to have turned the support of that paper to Hay's campaign.

To those who haven't been listening to the song of politics, it really doesn't matter what bait Hay used to get the support of the boss of the Times, the contest is over, Hay is out and Wapenstein is still in the penitentiary.

Some Election Advice.  
(Creston News.)

Don't botch up another primary law in non-partisan form or any other. Cut the whole expensive farce out. Let all who aspire to official positions simply pay a filing fee to the proper officer of state or county and receive a permit to announce and advertise themselves as candidates and have their names printed on the general election ballots. The voter can make his choice among candidates as easily and as intelligently at the general election as the primary, and it will cost the candidate no more to make a campaign for election than for nomination. Apply the fees on the expenses of the general election.

Another Hot Shot at Taylor.  
(Davenport Tribune.)

Replying to an inquiry the other day from the floor of the state legislature by a Progressive, why their delegation indorsements had been disregarded in apportioning house patronage, Speaker Taylor is reported to have said, "you are on the wrong side of the fence." The answer is enough to disqualify him from occupying the speaker's chair in the house, showing, as it does, conclusively, an absolute absence in his composition of those qualities of mind and heart so necessary in the man called to preside over the deliberations of a body, legislative or otherwise. What impresses us as being the strangest is that the leaders of the Republican party should permit their last hope for future success at the polls to be shattered by such a partisan ass as the present speaker of the house has shown himself to be, for it must be admitted that the attitude assumed by him last Wednesday stamps him as being not only an enemy to his own party's best interests and common respect for those holding adverse views politically, but shows him to be an egotist of the most deplorable character. It is apparent to all thinking ones that if the dominant party in the present session of the state legislature had been moved by a desire for competency and fairness in the selection of a speaker, the present incumbent would never have been called to the chair.

Says Barons Grab Timber.  
(Kettle River Journal.)

Nearly 300,000,000 feet of timber in the Kaniku national forest, near Newport, will be sold April 1 by the forestry service. Of course, no one but lumber barons will be able to buy it. They will have ten years to move it off. In the meantime the buyers pay no taxes on the standing timber but the value continues to increase. And yet the Pinchot fanatics and Easterners ignorant of the West say that the rich lumbermen are fighting the national forest system. The profits from this timber sale now go to a few wealthy people. In previous years it was reserved for the needful homesteader and empire builder, the practical conservationist, to help him in raising funds to make the land productive and the country fit to make a home in. It is admitted that in a number of instances the land was taken for speculative purposes, the same as is now being done by those buying from the forestry service, but even in those comparatively few cases a poor homesteader from whom the lumberman bought timber land received a few hundred dollars, sufficient to give him a start on the road to better things than a bare existence.

Governor Lister's Message.

The message of Governor Lister is a wholesome, sensible document, free from ambiguity and double meaning. He talks business and talks it straight. He touches upon the resources of the state in his opening and his remarks show that he is intimate with the great diversified natural wealth of the state and the means to promote its development.