

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where they May."

VOL. LV. NO. 44

ESTABLISHED NOV. 17, 1860.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHOLE NUMBER 2888

YELM FARMERS FIGHT STONE-WEBSTER SUIT

ASSERT THAT \$100,000 AND FIVE YEARS' WORK WILL BE LOST BY GRANTING INJUNCTION.

Claiming that now, after they have been working for five years, have spent more than \$100,000, are ready to irrigate 3,300 acres and expect to extend their system this year to water 30,000 acres more, the Washington Water Power company, after standing by and letting them spend their money, are trying to block their project, the farmers of the Yelm district who have financed and built the Yelm irrigation project, filed answer in the local superior court this week to the suit for injunction brought by the Washington Water Power company, a subsidiary of Stone & Webster, generally known as the "water power trust." Attorney P. M. Troy, of Troy & Sturdevant, represents the Yelm farmers.

The power company claims to own land along the Nisqually river below the intake of the Yelm ditch upon which it proposed to erect an electric plant and for which it claims prior water rights, and seeks an injunction to prevent the diversion of the water of the Nisqually river into the irrigation ditch. The Yelm farmers, in their complaint, allege that this is but a "paper project," that the Stone-Webster concern has never done a thing toward developing it, that they obtained their water right first, built their ditch and laterals to water 3,300 acres already under contract, and that they plan to extend the ditch this summer toward Olympia to serve 30,000 acres more.

The big irrigation project, undertaken and financed by the Yelm farmers themselves, is the first one in this part of Western Washington, and follows the idea of the big ditch on Sequim prairie in Clallam county, which changed a barren prairie into a most fruitful district in which there has never been a crop failure. From the time the local farmers started work on their big ditch it has been referred to generally as one of the most important projects undertaken to develop the agricultural resources of this county.

If the Stone-Webster concern succeeds in obtaining an injunction it will mean that the Yelm farmers will lose not only five years' work but more than \$100,000 they have spent on the project, while the co-operative effort to make the big Yelm prairie and adjoining prairies more productive through irrigation will be blocked.

CAPITOL BONDS SOLD TO STATE BANK SYNDICATE

Temple of Justice to Be Finished This Year and High School Site Bought.

Subject to a supreme court decision as to the validity of the issue, \$1,500,000 of the authorized \$4,000,000 of bonds against the capitol land grant were sold by the capitol commission Tuesday to the State of Washington bank syndicate at \$96.72 on \$100, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent. If the issue is declared legal, as is expected, the proceeds of the sale, amounting to \$1,457,800, will be used to complete the Temple of Justice, at a cost estimated at anywhere from \$300,000 to \$500,000, to acquire additional property, and to repay the sums borrowed from the state general fund.

Two bids were received, the one accepted and the other from the Dexter Horton National bank of Seattle and the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, the latter's bid being \$96.51 with 4 1/4 per cent interest. Various details of the bank syndicate's bid made it the more attractive. In the syndicate are banks in Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham, Walla Walla, Ellensburg, Hoquiam, Bremerton, Wenatchee, Colfax and Davenport.

The bonds may be redeemed at any time after five years, 1,000 are to be issued in series of \$500 each and 1,000 of \$1,000 each. Interest is to be paid semi-annually. On the basis of paying 4 1/2 per cent on \$96.72, the commission figures that if the bonds were sold for \$100 interest would be 4.92 or 4.93. Not more

PROPOSES A CAR FERRY

Local Man Would Transfer Freight Cars Between Olympia and Shelton.

Stating that he expects to spend "thousands of dollars in improvements," Arthur Weston requested the city council Tuesday night to assign to him the city's lease to the harbor area tract it holds on the waterfront, which it has been subleasing to him on the same terms it pays the state. Weston proposes to erect a locomotive crane to handle sand and gravel and to organize a transfer or car ferry company for the towing of railroad cars from Olympia to Shelton, bringing to this city business that is now carried on between Shelton and Tacoma.

Mayor Mottman, who opposed the granting of Weston's request because he said the city might want to build a municipal dock on the site in the next four or five years, referred the proposal to the council committee on public property, of which Councilman Draham is chairman. One important feature of Weston's project would be the construction of a dock over which freight cars can be run direct to barges.

If Weston is able to carry out his plans the business will be handled in conjunction with the Union Pacific's new line just completed into the city.

POTATO CLUB PLANS MEETING SATURDAY

ALL FARMERS URGED TO ATTEND, WHETHER THEY JOIN ORGANIZATION OR NOT.

Special request that every farmer in Thurston county interested in the growing of spuds attend the meeting of the Potato club at the Chamber of Commerce at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, whether they intend or want to join the club or not, was made this week by Dr. P. H. Carlyon, organizer, and the executive committee. The meeting will be held before that of the Dairy association, which is scheduled to meet later the same afternoon.

The first meeting of the club early in December aroused considerable interest and authorized a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee, composed of H. P. Briggs of Chamber's Prairie, John Rogers of Pleasant Glade, and E. A. Buck of Lacey, has held several meetings during the past few weeks, and will submit a plan of organization at Saturday's meeting. Permanent organization will then be effected.

The club proposes to organize the potato growing business on a basis which will put Thurston county spuds to the front, by the purchase of better seed, the growing of a cleaner crop, marketing on a co-operative basis, and through discussions at the regular meetings on soils, pests, and other phases of the business. To do this the club proposes to establish a sorting and shipping warehouse in this city, to which all potatoes grown by members will be brought, sorted and graded for shipping, so that a uniform brand can be put on the market. This, the club's promoters think, as buyers learn that Thurston county spuds are good spuds and the club product standard, will create a demand that will insure a market and at an increased price.

The present marketing situation as to potatoes is such that too many are grown for the local market and not enough of one variety for shipment. What the club wants to do is to organize the growing on a basis

than 5 per cent can be paid. When the funds from the sale are made available the capitol commission will rush the completion of the Temple of Justice this year, and will also purchase the property occupied by the high school building and the block in front of it on Main street. The high school then, it is expected, will be moved to the block on the east side of Main opposite the present site, and Olympia voters will probably be asked to authorize a bond issue for the construction of a new building.

VALUE OF COW-TESTING AND PURE BRED SIRE

HOW DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS IMPROVE HERDS, INCREASE PRODUCTION, AND DOUBLE PROFITS—NEED FOR SUCH ORGANIZATION IN THURSTON COUNTY—HOW WORK IS CARRIED ON.

By DR. H. T. GRAVES

Acting Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture. I am going to discuss with you the value of the cow testing association and the pure bred sire, and before I get through I hope to prove that both are indispensable adjuncts of any dairy farm and especially those of Thurston county.

In 1884 the average butter production per cow in Denmark was 112 pounds a year, and the dairymen there were forced to make a study of their cows in order to derive a living from them. This resulted in the organization of a cow testing association in 1892 with a membership of 14 farmers, who weighed the milk of each cow and sent samples of it to a nearby creamery to be tested. In 1908 there were 530 cow-testing associations and the average production of butter per cow for a year had increased to 224 pounds, which figure is exactly twice the average production in 1884.

In 1897 German dairy farmers awoke to the possibilities of the cow-testing association and in 1909 that country was accredited with 207 such organizations. Sweden, Norway, Finland, Holland, Russia and Scotland soon fell into line, with the result that in 1909 the total number of associations in these eight countries was 1,815. Do not these figures show positively that such associations are worthy of some consideration?

CITES A 10-YEAR RECORD.

I want to read to you from Circular No. 179 of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, which gives a detailed record of what a cow-testing association did for one man from 1899 to 1909, a period of 10 years:

"The following table shows the improvement in a herd owned by Mr. August Kinch at Beltaberg, Sweden. Mr. Kinch joined the cow-testing association in 1899. It will be noticed that he had 70 cows. The first year's testing revealed the fact that only 28 of them possessed sufficient merit to be deemed fit for breeding purposes, and the remainder of the herd was disposed of. The heifers of these 28 cows were raised and added to the herd, which kept increasing in numbers until in the seventh year it contained one more cow than in the first year. The increased yields shown in this table were accomplished by the selection of cows of large and economical production, and their progeny, combined with the use of improved sires. Naturally, with increasing production, the cows consumed more feed, something an owner can look at with satisfaction when he sees, as in this case, a gradual increase in yield per 100 feed units (one Swedish feed unit equals 2.2 pounds mixed grain, 2.6 pounds dried beet pulp, 2.2 pounds gluten feed, 5.5 pounds straw, 2 pounds linseed cake, 13 to 22 pounds green clover, 1.8 pounds cottonseed cake and 24 to 33 pounds turnips), and a correspondingly satisfactory decrease in the cost of production. Assuming a cost of 2.6 cents for each feed unit and a price of 30c per pound for butter, the extra clear profit from 70 cows the last year was \$2,549.40 more than it was the first year when Mr. Kinch joined the cow-testing association. The cost of obtaining these records was less than \$1 per cow, or less than \$70 a year, and assuming that the cost of purchasing a good sire was offset by the increased commercial value of the herd, it seems that an outlay of less than \$70 a year brought an income of \$2,549.40."

In 10 years the records show that Mr. Kinch's herd increased its average production of milk from 7,320 pounds to 11,399 pounds, or an average of 4,079 pounds; the butter yield increased from 245 pounds to 421 pounds, or an increase of 176 pounds, and a decrease of 16.4c in the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk, which fell from 86c to 69c in the 10 years. This is only one instance of what a cow-testing association accomplished, and if time permitted I could cite many others on record.

The first cow-testing association in the United States originated in Fremont, Michigan, in 1905, and consisted of 31 members with 239 cows. This association was named the Newaygo County Dairy Testing Association. Of the 31 original members only nine were still in the association up to 1909, the places of those who dropped out being easily filled by others. The following figures apply to the nine herds who were in the association for four years:

1906—Number cows, 70; pounds milk, 5,802; fat test, 4.01; total pounds butterfat, 232.7; value of fat per pound in cents, 23.5; total value fat, \$54.66; cost of roughage, \$21.52; cost of grain, \$11.71; total cost feed, \$33.23; profit, \$21.43; returns for \$1 expended, \$1.64; feed cost per pound fat, 14.3 cents; feed cost 100 pounds milk, 57.2 cents.

1907—Number cows, 85; pounds milk, 5,987; fat test, 4.03; total pounds butterfat, 241.4; value of fat per pound in cents, 29.4; total value fat, \$71.02; cost of roughage, \$25.59; cost of grain, \$13.70; total cost feed, \$39.29; profit, \$31.73; returns for \$1 expended, \$1.81; feed cost per pound fat, 16.3 cents; feed cost 100 pounds milk, 65.6 cents.

1908—Number cows, 89; pounds milk, 6,011; fat test, 4.29; total pounds butterfat, 258.2; value of fat per pound in cents, 27.4; total value fat, \$70.70; cost of roughage, \$24.97; cost of grain, \$15.64; total cost feed, \$40.61; profit, \$30.09; returns for \$1 expended, \$1.74; feed cost one pound fat, 15.7 cents; feed cost 100 pounds milk, 67.5 cents.

1909—Number cows, 89; pounds milk, 6,426; fat test, 4.32; total pounds butterfat, 277.6; value of fat per pound in cents, 31.2; total value fat, \$86.52; cost of roughage, \$27.26; cost of grain, \$16.44; total cost feed, \$43.70; profit, \$42.82; returns for \$1 expended, \$1.98; feed cost one pound fat, 15.7 cents; feed cost 100 pounds milk, 68.0 cents.

AVERAGE PROFIT DOUBLED.

As Mr. H. Rabild, who succeeded in getting this association under way, writes:

"These figures show a continuous increase in the average production. The richness of the milk has also increased. The average profit per cow has been doubled. Some of this increase in profit is partly accounted for by the increase in the price of butter fat, although feed prices show an almost corresponding increase. In these calculations it has been assumed that the value of the calf, skim milk and manure from each cow would offset the cost of stabling, labor, and caring for her."

To cite another instance of "how the production and profit of a dairy herd may be increased by testing the individual cows, disposing of the poor producers, and putting better methods into practice," I quote Circular No. 118 of the University of Illinois, which says:

"I desire to call your attention to the record of the herd of Mr. Charles Foss, of Cedarville county, which was tested by this station. The herd, composed of 14 cows, the first year averaged 5,800 pounds of milk, containing 224 pounds of butterfat; the next year the herd of 12 cows averaged 7,105 pounds of milk, with 260 pounds of butterfat; and 14 cows the third year (1906) averaged 8,057 pounds of milk and 307 pounds of butterfat. The greatest facts apparent at first sight are an average gain of 2,257 pounds of milk and 83 pounds of butterfat per cow at the end of the third year as compared with the records of the first year. This means a gain of 97 pounds of butter per cow in a year's production, which at the average price he received amounts to \$24.25."

In 1910 there were 59 cow-testing associations in this country, and it (Continued on Page 3.)

COTTRELL HERE TUESDAY

State Grange Leader to Discuss National Marketing and Rural Credit.

C. R. Cottrell, executive commissioner of the Washington State Grange on national marketing and rural credits, will discuss this subject at an all-day meeting next Tuesday of the Grangers of the county and other persons interested, according to an announcement made Thursday by L. L. Snow, master of the Thurston County Pomona Grange. The meeting will probably be held at Rabeck's hall in this city.

Mr. Cottrell is conducting a statewide campaign among the farmers to arouse a demand that congress provide for an adequate national marketing plan and a satisfactory rural credit system. He will arrive in Olympia on the 10:15 train from Tacoma, and the day's meeting is scheduled to begin a half hour later.

All persons in the city and county who are interested in the subject are urged to attend the meeting, which will be of particular interest to farmers. Persons who attend are requested to bring a basket lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blankenship are rejoicing over the birth of a 10-pound boy Monday night.

DAIRYMEN TO MEET AGAIN ON SATURDAY

DR. H. T. GRAVES AND L. L. SNOW TO GIVE TALKS—COW-TESTING TO BE DISCUSSED.

With talks by Dr. H. T. Graves, acting commissioner of the state department of agriculture, and by L. L. Snow, master of the Thurston County Pomona Grange, the latter on "Silos," and with a general discussion of cow-testing planned, members of the Thurston County Dairy association will hold their regular semi-monthly meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon, following the meeting of the Potato club. Every farmer interested in dairying is urged to attend the meeting, hear the addresses and join in the discussion.

"The successful dairy farmer is one who fully realizes that close attention to details is absolutely necessary," President Campbell said this week in discussing the association's plans and urging dairy farmers to join in its work. "Getting the fine points of the business down pat. One of the most important details in connection with dairying is to know the individual cow. Each cow must tell the story of her usefulness by means of tabulated records of the milk scales, the Babcock tester, the value of the feed consumed, and like points.

"The cost per year per cow," he said, with reference to cow-testing, "is \$1.50, and in order to enable the tester to make fair wages at the business of testing he must have about 500 cows to work on. That gives him \$750 a year or \$62.50 a month.

"In order to test 500 cows a month he must test about 20 cows a day, for there are only 26 working days in a month. It can readily be seen that a tester could not take in individual herds of only two or five cows and handle the necessary number, unless the owners of herds that number less than eight or 10 cows could make such arrangements that the tester could test two or three small herds in one neighborhood the same day, so that the number tested per day would be brought up to the amount required to insure him a fair salary."

Will Not Appeal Bank Suit.

F. P. McKinney, receiver of the defunct Olympia Bank & Trust company, stated this week that, because of the expense involved, he had decided not to appeal from the decision recently given by the federal district court at Tacoma, rejecting certain claims made by the receiver on assets of the failed United States National bank at Centralia. Stockholders of the local institution, who intervened in the receiver's suit, plan, however, to file a motion for rehearing in the district court.

ADMITS EVIDENCE TO PROVE CONSPIRACY

MITCHELL PERMITS TESTIMONY IN GILLIES TRIAL COVERING 16 FALSE CLAIMS.

Holding that sufficient evidence had been introduced by the state to show at least a partial "guilty knowledge" on Gillies' part, Superior Judge John R. Mitchell of the local court, who is hearing the trial of John F. Gillies, deposed claim agent of the industrial insurance commission, on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in connection with the looting of that fund of some \$17,000, ruled Friday morning, after nearly half a day's argument between opposing counsel, that 16 other claims alleged to be fraudulent and which Gillies as claim agent is alleged to have passed as genuine, could be introduced by the state as evidence of conspiracy to loot the state in which Gillies is involved.

The charge of falsifying public records, upon which Gillies was first arrested, having been dismissed, he is being tried now on a charge of first degree forgery, that he passed as genuine claims he knew were fraudulent. Although this charge is based on the spurious claim of one "Carl Jackson," supposed to have been injured in road work in King county, there are 16 other claims which Judge Mitchell ruled could be introduced to show the system by which the fund was looted. The decision was considered quite a victory for the prosecution, and, immediately upon its being given, the state developed from the testimony of C. E. Rippe, deputy auditor of King county, that the persons whose names appear on the fraudulent claims as road supervisors or foremen, were never employed by that county.

Jury Obtained Early.

Actual trial of the case was begun Tuesday morning, after just a little more than a day had been occupied in obtaining a jury, with Attorney General W. V. Tanner, Assistant John M. Wilson and Prosecuting Attorney George F. Yantis appearing for the state and Attorney Thomas M. Vance for the defendant. Only about half of the state's witnesses have testified so far, and it is expected that the trial will not be closed until some time next week. The jury which is hearing the case is composed of D. C. Harmon, George Webber, Mrs. M. H. Ranney, Henry Richards, L. J. Johnson, C. G. Miller, Mrs. G.

Continued on Page Five.

MIKE NEYLON QUITS AS SUPERVISOR---WEST WINS

Charles Winslow Succeeds in Mud Bay District—Others Reappointed.

Retirement of Mike Neylon voluntarily as supervisor of Road District No. 5, a position he has occupied "mid sunshine and storm" for six or seven years, came as quite a surprise generally this week, though rumors had been current for some time that Neylon would not seek reappointment. When the commissioners met Tuesday to appoint supervisors for the year Neylon announced his withdrawal, and Charles Winslow was appointed in his place.

In District No. 6, the new one created this year, Arthur G. West was appointed supervisor over Jeff Thompson after a lively contest in the district and a heated argument between delegations in the commissioners' office. He presented petitions bearing considerably more names than his opponent's. The appointment comes as no great surprise, as it had been generally expected in spite of the fight carried on by Thompson and his friends.

The contest against West was the only one that was made this year over the appointment of supervisors, Winslow being unopposed as successor to Neylon, and T. C. Sleater being reappointed in the first, A. B. Smith in the second and George Sumption in the third. Owing to the illness of Charles S. Cady of the fourth, the appointment of a supervisor in that district was held up temporarily at the request of Commissioner Dodge.