

ADVENTURES OF OLD KING PETER

Brave Monarch Insisted on Sharing Army's Dangers.

THE valiant old king, Peter of Servia, has found a warm welcome in Greece, where he has arrived after many adventures. Some of them are described by Signor Fraccaroli, the correspondent of a Milan paper, who says:

King Peter was ill even before the war. It is because of his illness that the supreme command of the operations had to be entrusted to his son Alexander, the heir to the throne. The king was undergoing medical treatment at Topola. As soon as he felt convinced that Bulgaria would attack Servia the old king, ill as he was, declared his intention to proceed immediately for the frontier against the Bulgars. His physician opposed him and forbade him to go.

The king resisted at first; then he seemed resigned. "Very well," he answered the doctor. Two days later he left without telling the doctor. He arrived in Nish in a motorcar and went to find Pasitch in his bare study of the palace and ask him permission to visit the front. Pasitch was amazed to see the king so ill and anxious, with eyes like burning coals, the face thin and drawn. And the question astonished him. Why should the king ask for a permit? "I am a soldier," explained King Peter. "There is a volvoide in command of our armies; hence I must ask for permission." They telephoned to Kraguyevatz. Putnik was still in Kraguyevatz then. The doctor was also summoned. The volvoide begged the king, the doctor commanded him, not to go. But he went nevertheless. Perhaps the old king was hoping for another miracle. Last December



Photo by American Press Association.
KING PETER AND SERBIAN OFFICERS.

it was he who had put new courage in his soldiers when they were retiring before the dense masses Austria had poured across the Danube and the Save. He had to be carried to Lazarevatz, in the first line of Stefanovitch's army, where he went into the trench of the Second regiment, the famous "Iron Regiment," helping himself along with a stick. There he exchanged the stick for a rifle and said to his soldiers: "My children, I know you are very tired. You have fought like heroes. But our country is in danger. He who can resist no longer can go home again without fear of being punished. But the country is in danger, and I have come here, with you to die for our country. Let those remain who wish to die with their king for Servia." Then he lifted his rifle and fired. The words of the old king who had left his bed of pain to fight in the trench electrified the soldiers. They threw themselves forward without hesitation, and twelve days later not an Austrian was left on Servian territory and Belgrade was retaken.

Now, the king was hoping for a repetition of the miracle. Again he visited the first line trenches, remaining with his soldiers for two hours, lifting laboriously the rifle to fire. But he appeared very sad on his return to Nish. The ministers had already departed. He decided to return to Kraguyevatz.

At Krusevatz he saw the car which was carrying the Generalissimo Putnik, the old, never beaten volvoide, whom all Servian soldiers call affectionately "grandfather." Putnik was coming from Kraguyevatz, which the Germans were on the point of entering, and the old volvoide, ill, like the king, but untiring, had to abandon the place. The two cars met and came to a stop. At the time Krusevatz was stricken by the fear carried like a contagion by the columns of refugees from Nish and from the north. The road was obstructed by the people, the peasants' carts, the oxen. Some one recognized the cars, and two names passed along the crowd. "The king, the volvoide!" And suddenly that crowd was silenced as if by magic. They made a road for the cars to pass, lining the sides. The men lifted their caps; the women looked on with heavy, fascinated eyes. None said a word. Not a cry was uttered. The two motorcars moved on slowly, and it seemed as if a funeral procession were passing.

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COMPULSORY DRILL TO REMAIN AT "U"

SENTIMENT OF FACULTY SHOWS TWO-THIRDS OPPOSE ABOLITION.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Compulsory military drill for all male students during their first two years of residence at the University of Washington will continue indefinitely as a part of the curriculum. The faculty, acting for the first time on the matter after a deliberation of several weeks, expressed its will at the January meeting, voting 68 to 27 in favor of the report of the committee which recommended continuing the work of the cadet corps as at present organized. Many of those voting against the report were not opposed to drill, in itself, but disliked compulsion.

Twice the state legislature imposed compulsory military training upon the university by attaching a rider to the appropriations bill. At the last session, however, no mention was made of drill, and the authorities at the university deemed themselves free to consider and decide the question of abolition which had been raised by interested parties within and without the institution.

All Sides Were Heard. A committee of seven members of the faculty held sessions extending over a period of eight weeks, and received the representations of various societies, individuals and political parties who ranged themselves for and against compulsory drill. In the end the members of the committee issued their report, five favoring retention of drill, one urging abolition and one believing the student should be free to decide whether he would take the course.

The majority of the committee felt sure that compulsory drill is not a factor in encouraging militarism. In fact, it quoted figures to show that military training in universities tends in some degree to reduce the number of college men enlisting for service in the army. This was attributed to an awakened sense of the seriousness of warfare. It was held, however, that the training tends to make the college man an efficient unit in the scheme of preparedness, and capable of rendering able service in the eventuality of war. They believed the disciplinary value of the training high, and argued that improved posture, habits of promptness and neatness would result from the drill.

President Suzzallo Pleased. Members of the faculty who were opposed to the committee's report held that the university should, if it chose to aid in preparing the nation for times of peril, give instruction in such subjects as military engineering, military chemistry and the study of defense rather than in infantry tactics. Drill, they asserted, was of little value as an exercise; of doubtful disciplinary virtue; expensive for the student, both as to time and money invested in equipment; and inefficient from a military standpoint.

President Henry Suzzallo was gratified at what he termed the university's recognition of "its obligation to the country in making a contribution to the national defense." He declared he had no fear that a milita-

ristic ideal would be developed, pointing out that "the course in history, ethics, philosophy and social science will fix the desire for peace in the hearts of educated men."

"Military training," he said, "will merely provide that willingness and competency in the defense of the American nation which are so necessary that the high ideals for which the country stands may endure against the aggressions of other nations less considerate of human kind."

"The vote of the faculty is a pledge of the university's belief in the importance of trained men for co-operative patriotism and service, as well as for high individual efficiency."

WHAT OUR FATHERS READ ABOUT IN THIS PAPER FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Washington Standard for January 20, 1866. Vol. VI, No. 11.

Much credit is due to the ladies of this place for their unswerving zeal and enterprise in raising funds for the purchase of hose for the fire department.

We are compelled to yield nearly all of our available space this week to the president's message, which we deem to be of more interest to our readers than anything we could publish in its stead.

The beautiful steam cutter "Lincoln" has been detailed for service and may be expected on Puget Sound early in March. Captain White, for many years in the revenue service, commands her. Surgeon Gilman, of the New Jersey Volunteers, is also on her list of officers. The attention of the government has been at last awakened to the necessity of a naval depot on Puget Sound, and an appropriation for that purpose will be made. In view of the probability of trouble with France, that measure has become imperative and can no longer be delayed.

The joint convention of the legislative assembly for the election of territorial officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Auditor, J. M. Murphy; treasurer, Benjamin Harward; librarian, S. N. Woodruff; adjutant general, A. G. Tripp; commissary general, Mr. McAuliff; quartermaster general, J. M. Murphy.

\$10,000 TO BE RETURNED

Exposition Commission Does Not Spend Entire Appropriation for Fairs.

After having made what is now acknowledged generally to have been a highly successful showing of Washington resources at the San Francisco and San Diego expositions, the state exposition commission is closing up its business.

The commission will return approximately \$10,000 of its appropriation of \$200,000 and in addition will turn into the state treasury some thousands more, gained from salvage upon the building, sale of furniture, and other operations.

The exhibits will be divided principally between the state fisheries department, the University of Washington and the state agricultural department.

CO-OPERATION MAKES MARKETING EASIER

THIS IS CONCLUSION REACHED AFTER INVESTIGATION BY FEDERAL BUREAU.

The advantages of co-operation in the marketing of farm products are emphasized in the annual report of the office of markets and rural organization of the federal department of agriculture, which has just been published.

"The conclusion seems warranted," in the judgment of this department, "that in communities where co-operation is practically applied to the farmer's business, the results obtained are far more satisfactory than those secured by individual methods."

It is estimated that farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000. Agricultural co-operation in the United States is, therefore, far more prevalent than is generally believed, the report points out, but it is not yet upon a sufficiently strong business basis. For this reason the office of markets has studied the various methods employed by these associations and has worked to devise means by which these methods can be perfected. The studies also have included the prevailing methods of marketing perishable products—cotton, grain, cotton seed, live stock, and animal products.

Study City Markets. Studies have also been made of city markets in order to secure in this way information which may open up outlets for farm products. In this connection the report calls attention to the experimental work in distributing timely market information concerning perishable products. An effort has been made to keep producers informed of arrivals and conditions in the large markets and, on the other hand, to keep dealers informed of shipments from the important producing sections. Strawberries, peaches, tomatoes, and cantaloupes were the crops covered in this way during the past season.

There is evidence, says the report, that as a result of this service, distribution has been improved, glutted markets have been prevented to some extent, total shipments from several districts have been greater than they would have been otherwise, and large bodies of growers have received accurate and disinterested information concerning prevailing conditions in competing producing areas and in distant markets. Several important newspapers have co-operated in this work by publishing these reports, and there is reason to believe that others also will publish them when the service is extended to cover products that are of particular interest to their readers.

Preparation for Market. The work of encouraging the proper preparation of products for market has been continued. The ultimate aim of this campaign of education is the national standardization of market grades and also packages or containers.

Investigation into the problems of transportation and storage has been continued with a view to determining the causes of the great loss of food-

stuffs between the producer and the consumer. Experimental shipments by parcel post and express were made during the year with many kinds of fruits and berries, lettuce, milk, butter, eggs, sirrup, and vegetables. In nearly every case it was found that the success of the shipment depended upon the judgment used in selecting the quality of the products and the type of container.

Another important division of the work of the office for the past year has been its rural organization investigations, and in particular its study of the problems of rural credit and insurance.

SUCCESSFUL ON OWN FARM; TEACHES GIRLS

Miss Wright, Agriculturist at Grand Mound School, Made Her Own Ranch Pay.

Several years ago Miss Harriet Wright was a teacher in the Tacoma schools. Having always been inclined toward farming, Miss Wright bought a run-down farm near Brewster, Wash., and soon had developed it into a farm which was commanding the admiration of all who saw it. Not only did Miss Wright attend to the managerial duties of the farm but she did much of the plowing and actual labor. She was delegate for the district at the organization of the Northwest Fruit Growers' council.

When Miss Mary Campbell took charge of the new school at Grand Mound, says the Puyallup Valley Tribune, she looked about for some one to run the 180-acre farm which is connected with it, and having been acquainted with Miss Wright in Tacoma, had heard of her success. She was chosen for the job, and the Tribune goes on to say:

"The girls attending the school took to the farm work like ducks to water. Many of them come from the cities and they found the life close to nature was the moral medicine they needed. Today the girls, under Miss Wright's direction, are successfully farming the entire acreage under cultivation, and the school practically is self-supporting. In fact, they have supplied several of the other state institutions with farm produce. The young women plow and plant, till and reap; and the sight of Miss Wright driving a big plow or harrow is a familiar one.

But the Grand Mound school has no intention of getting in a rut. When the announcement of the Farmers' school at the Western Washington experiment station was made, Miss Wright was immediately granted leave of absence to attend, and is now one of the most enthusiastic students of the "latest wrinkles" in farming, as taught by the station experts.

The Manontheground. (Goldendale Sentinel.)

Not so very long ago, when the government stepped into the fight between the mail order house and the rural merchant, and organized the rural free delivery system and the parcel post, many a good merchant threw up his hands and calmly expired—in a business way. But the wise man, the man who used his head, began to figure what he could get out of the parcel post and the free delivery that would give him a chance to compete with the mail order house. Like all great inspirations, the answer was simple: "Do as the mail-order man does." Get a mailing list and go after the business. And the "manontheground" got busy. In the first place he had his local paper, which circulated throughout his territory each week, or daily in some cases. He advertised with catchy specials, and got people to write in for them, sending them out by parcel post. He got a list of every buyer in his territory, went to the newspaper office and got some attractive circulars printed, and circled his names. After a while he had a complete mail-order list of satisfied customers. People found they could get goods right at home, practically, for the same money they could buy them for in the large cities, and goods came quicker. There are no waits, no broken packages nor missing articles. In fact the "manontheground" proved to them that he had a mail-order house right at their doors that could deliver the goods as cheaply and quicker than the catalogue houses. And the "manontheground" got the business. The lesson in this little fable is quite plain to every merchant who reads it. The enormous business of the catalogue houses has been built on advertising, business methods, hustle and stick-to-itiveness. With every advantage on his side he can hold up and increase his business. All the "manontheground" has to do is to be "Johnny-on-the-spot."

N. P. WANTS BETTER LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

COMMENCES CAMPAIGN TO STIMULATE DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRYING.

Beginning at Roy on the morning of Monday, January 31, and continuing at Yelm that afternoon, the Northern Pacific will inaugurate in this district a campaign for more and better livestock on Washington farms, and will close its campaign in this county with two big meetings in Olympia on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, February 5, at the Chamber of Commerce. Co-operating with the railroad's development agent, Prof. D. E. ("Farmer") Willard, of St. Paul, Minn., and staff of co-workers, will be instructors of the Pullman State College.

C. E. Arney, of Spokane, Western immigration and industrial agent for the Northern Pacific, was in Olympia the fore part of this week arranging for local meetings. The afternoon session will be devoted entirely to the farmers, while the evening meeting is designed especially for the business men, when such subjects as farm credits, interest rates, management of logged-off lands, and ways and means for the better financing of the dairy business will be discussed.

Plan "Barnyard Meetings."

The meetings at Roy and Yelm, however, will be what the railroad calls "barnyard meetings," when Prof. Willard and his associates will ask the farmers of the district to assemble at some farmer's barnyard where practical talks on dairying will be given, illustrated by demonstrations on the cows at hand. The Roy meeting is scheduled for 10:30 in the morning of January 31 and the Yelm meeting at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The announced purpose of the meetings is to discuss the subject of dairying in all its phases—dairy cows, cow testing, farm feeds, silos, care of milk and cream, use of by-products, marketing problems and methods of farming, including the clearing of logged-off lands. Demonstrations to point out the good and weak points of dairy animals will be given at the day-time meetings on cattle in the district in which the meetings are held, and farmers are invited to ask questions and to take part fully in the discussion of all subjects, for the company says that these are intended to be farmers' meetings and not formal lectures.

District to Be Visited.

From Yelm the party, traveling in its "agricultural business car," will go down the main line to Centralia, Chehalis, Winlock and Woodland to Ridgeville, and then return direct to Olympia for the meetings here February 5. From this city it goes on down the Gray's Harbor branch to Aberdeen, returning for the closing meeting of the campaign in this district at Oakville on the evening of February 11. The party's "business car" will be its headquarters and, while it is parked at the various stations, interested persons will be invited to visit the speakers there, for the discussion of problems in which they are interested.

The local campaign, which is the first to be conducted by the Northern Pacific in this state, follows the plans of campaigns carried on last year at various points along its line from St. Paul to Northern Idaho, which were highly successful.

COLD PREVENTS LOGGING

Freezing Weather and Snow Forces Camps to Shut Down.

Heavy falls of snow and unusually cold weather have put a stop to a large part of the lumber operations of the Pacific Northwest during the past two weeks. Many of the mills have not reopened since the holiday shut-down because of the severe weather, and the logging camps are practically at a standstill. Manufacturers do not consider the situation as serious, except for the scarcity of logs, as they argue that curtailment of production is what is chiefly needed to keep the market firm at this time.

The logging situation is rapidly becoming serious, however, according to reports from the principal lumber centers. In the Grays Harbor country several mills are reported to be on the verge of closing down because of the shortage of logs. The camps are snowbound and logging operations are carried on only with great difficulty. A number of camps which were scheduled to reopen early in January have deferred operations until weather conditions are more favorable.

It is pretty tough on a lot of people. But a denial is never as convincing as the original story.