

**PREPAREDNESS LECTURE**



“GENTLEMEN, THIS IS A LITTLE OF THE GOOD JUDGE WHO WAS THE FIRST MAN TO FIND THERE WAS MORE SATISFACTION IN A LITTLE CHEW OF RICH TOBACCO THAN IN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.”

**THIS war is awakening men to the truth about a lot of things besides Preparedness—and chewing tobacco is one of them. Soldiers are strong for W-B Cut and the facts are right before you. These shreds are all tobacco, no gummy sweetening—rich tobacco—more esp in the leaf than in ordinary tobacco by a long shot. That's why it's so satisfying and so economical—a little bit goes a long way.**

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**RED CROSS ACTIVITIES**

Contributed by  
**MISS LOUISE AYER,**  
Secretary Olympia Chapter.

This week "knitting" is the watchword.

Major Murphy, director of the Red Cross commission to France, has cabled:

"Last winter broke record for cold and misery among people here. Inexpressible cold coming winter finding us without supplies to meet situation. Urge you on behalf of our soldiers and those of our Allies, who will suffer in their frozen trenches, and also thousands of French and Belgian refugees and repatriates being returned through Switzerland to France. Everyone here looks to America. Begin shipping at once, 1,500,000 each of warm knitted woolen articles already requested. They must come before cold weather, and in view of shortage of fuel, and other discomforts, they will be of incredible value in both military and civilian work."

The American Red Cross has undertaken to fill this tremendous order. The garments called for are in sets of four pieces: Sweater, muffler, wristlets and socks. Seventy-five sets constitute the quota assigned to Olympia chapter.

Minute instructions for the making of each garment have been received. Yarn and needles will be purchased by the chapter.

Instructions are given also for the making of the following garments, which will be most acceptable though not so vitally necessary: Bed socks, helmets, wash-cloths, and bottle covers.

Our division director writes:

"Mobilize all available knitters in your chapter, branches and auxiliaries. Make it clear that we seek the aid in this big undertaking of all knitters, whether they are members of the Red Cross or not."

So, while not relaxing in the slightest degree the preparation of surgical dressings and hospital garments in which so much has already been accomplished, will all those who can knit please notify the committee at once, so that they may know how much material to order?

The knitting committee consists of Mrs. R. O. Dunbar, Mrs. P. H. Neuffer and Mrs. H. J. Prickman. Inquiries on this, as on all other Red Cross matters, may be addressed to the chapter secretary.

**WHAT DOES IT COST TO KEEP A COW?**

One of the interesting features of the annual report of the Walla Walla Valley Cowtesting association is a tabulation of figures showing the cost of keeping the average cow in the valley for one year. The figures were gathered by the tester, Lee C. Lewis, and are as accurate as can be obtained without a complete set of cost accounts. Records were taken of 13 herds, comprising 279 cows. Every expense was taken account of, including some that are ordinarily overlooked by farmers in their figuring. For instance, a cow will "wear out" in about seven years of lactation and she must then be sold at a very low figure for beef or otherwise disposed of at a sacrifice. This is a real source of expense and to meet it a certain amount should be charged against the cow every year so that when she must be taken from the herd she will have a fund to her credit equal to the difference between her value when she entered the herd and her value when she left it. This annual charge is called depreciation and is figured not only on the cow but on the barn, silo or other dairy buildings, dairy machinery, etc., for these wear out and must be replaced just as the cow does.

Another item of expense that is often wrongly figured is the cost of bull service. This will be higher, as a usual thing, for the cows in a herd headed by a high priced bull. It is very seldom that a bull can be sold from a farmer's herd at anything like the price that was paid for him, and so the depreciation on a \$200 bull is considerable, especially as is the case in one herd, if he heads a herd of only nine cows.

Labor and feed are the chief items of expense. Feed was figured at current prices on the amounts that the cows actually consumed as shown by the records of the cow testing association. Labor was figured at 15 cents per hour on the actual number of hours spent in doing the work of the dairy, exclusive of that spent on calves. This may seem like a low charge per hour, but men can be obtained to work 10 hours per day at which work the year around for \$45, which makes the labor worth on the market 15 cents per hour.

The average cost per cow in the 13 herds was \$76.57. There was a range from \$60.97 on a farm where pasture is good for eight months and where the cows are cheap and a cheap bull is used, to \$91.44 on a farm where alfalfa hay is fed as almost the entire ration and where bull service costs over \$10 because of the high cost of the animal divided among only a few cows.

The most striking point of variation among the items of expense is in the cost of bull service and in labor. In one herd it requires 200 hours per year per cow, or an annual cost of \$30 for labor alone, while in another herd, from which milk is sold instead of butterfat, thus avoiding the work of separating, the work spent on each cow per year requires only 403 hours, incurring a cost of only \$15.45.

The average price received for butterfat by patrons of the Hudson's Bay Co-operative creamery at Umatilla, Ore., was 29 cents, while those who sell whole milk to the Valley dairy receive a few cents more than that. Therefore, if a farmer is selling butterfat on the open market he must have a cow that will produce in one year at least 264 pounds of butterfat or he is losing money some way, either by working for less than 15 cents per hour, using his money at a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent, or by wearing out his dairy implements and making no provision for replacing them.

The itemized list of expenses, averaged for the 279 cows, is as follows:

	Aver. Mini. Maxi.		
	Age. num. num.		
Interest per cow	6.14 4.08 7.86	Total depreciation	
per cow	5.88 3.20 8.05	Taxes, per cow	.95 .85 1.10
Insurance, per cow	.20 .33	Bull service, per cow	3.74 1.00 10.06
Feed, per cow	27.00 23.08 47.43	Labor, per cow	22.35 15.45 32.85

**BRISLAWN MAY GO AFTER DILL'S SCALP**

**POLITICIANS ALSO FIGURE E. F. BLAINE AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1920.**

While no comment has been forthcoming from the officials mentioned, local Democratic politicians read with considerable interest the story published by the Seattle Times this week over the signature of M. M. Mattison, its political writer, to the effect that J. W. Brislaw, a member of the industrial insurance commission, would be a candidate for congress from the Fifth district against the incumbent Democrat, C. C. Dill, next year, and that E. F. Blaine, chairman of the public service commission, is being groomed as the Democratic candidate for governor in 1920.

The Times story in part was:

"Democratic politicians have the story that there is a strong probability that when the next campaign looms up there will come from Olympia a formal announcement that J. W. Brislaw, now a member of the industrial insurance commission, feels impelled to run as a candidate for congress from the Fifth representative district.

See Defeat for Dill.

"It is an open secret that Democratic leaders, as a whole, are agreed that Representative C. C. Dill, the only Democratic member of the Washington congressional district, would be defeated if he were renominated, and the Democrats would like to attend to Dill's case in their own primaries. Brislaw, it is figured, could beat Dill, for he is satisfactory to all the various factions of the turbulent Fifth district, or, at least, is believed to be.

"Dill was Governor Ernest Lister's private secretary in the early part of the governor's first administration. Then he resigned to return to Spokane and get in readiness to run for congress in a district that seemed to have been carved out for a Democrat. Dill was elected in 1914 and got along well enough to be re-elected in 1916 on a platform that consisted very largely of 'support the president.'

"Early in the special session of congress Dill went off on a tangent, bitterly opposing each program outlined by President Woodrow Wilson. Dill opposed the declaration of war and opposed the president's program for preparing to recruit an army. He was so recalcitrant that Democratic leaders hastily disavowed responsibility for him and insisted that he would not be returned again.

"That Democratic leaders intended to try to eliminate Dill has been apparent for several months. Now word comes from the east side that Brislaw seems to be the best bet. He served a term in the state legislature, being an administration leader in the house during the session of 1913. Then he was made a state tax commissioner, and this year was shifted to the industrial insurance commission. As Brislaw's home is in Davenport, he is eligible to make the congressional race.

Blaine for Governor.

"Democratic politicians also are watching with a great deal of interest the prominence given E. F. Blaine, chairman of the public service commission, in labor and other industrial troubles of the state. Those who claim to know administration plans insist that Blaine is the present choice for the gubernatorial nomination in 1920. It is claimed that Blaine is being given every opportunity to gain popularity in solving troubles throughout the state.

"Blaine really carried greater weight in his recommendations before the Council of Defense was organized and Dr. Henry Suzzallo drafted for service as chairman. However, since that time Blaine has been sent on frequent missions to troubled sections. He appeared on the scene in Spokane before the military forces took summary action there and in the early stages of the Central Washington difficulties had frequent conferences in North Yakima, Ellensburg and other cities.

"If Blaine takes well, it is said the program is, he will be offered as the administration's choice for governor. If he should not arouse the enthusiasm expected, he will have been tried out in time to enable the administration leaders to select someone else to make the race."

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**WHAT MAY A BULL BE WORTH?**

The true value of a sire is measured by the effect he will have on the herd he heads. If a fairly uniform herd of cows average 250 pounds of butterfat per year, a bull whose three nearest dams average 400 pounds should increase the production of daughters over dams some 60 or 70 pounds. The value of this increase plus the extra value of the young cows over the value of their dams represents what a farmer can afford to pay for a bull. Some allowance must be made for the fact that not all bulls will come up to the standard indicated above for the reason that all bulls have some poor ancestors in their pedigree and there is a tendency to revert back every so often to these poor ancestors. If a farmer gets "stung" with one of these "throwbacks" as they are called, he should not become discouraged with pure bred bulls but should try it again. There is only one way to advance in the dairy world and that is by breeding up, using better sires than dams.

L. C. L.

**WHY FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.**

Farmers should organize because their interests are so near identical. Farmers have interests which should be protected; this can best be done in an organized way.

Organization presents the best method of business dealing; the farmers should have the best.

Organization not only demands attention, but commands it as well.

Organization of capital and labor have made it impossible for the farmers to obtain greatest results in an unorganized way.

Organization demands organized competition.

Organization is necessary for progress, so farmers must have a progressive organization.

Organization insures development; it is a step forward for the farmer.

Organization brings industries together to devise ways and means to better their conditions; why will not the same association benefit the farmer?

By organization man has been able to ascend the scale of civilization, so by organization will be able to ascend to a still higher plane of progress and prosperity. Farmers are men, agriculture by God's will is the greatest calling of man; protect it, then by organization.

Agricultural industry furnishes the majority of the Nation's wealth and it is the basis of all wealth, why, then, should not agriculture be the best protected of all industries? Organization insures protection.

Organization of interest insures respect, influence, recognition and power. The farmer needs these things that he may be able to receive by organization.

By organization in a compact conservative body the farmers can secure wise and equitable legislation and be assured that the interests of agriculture are fairly represented when lawmakers meet.

The farmers in every community should have a permanent economic organization which recognizes the rights of all men and insures to them justice and to the wife equal influence and dignity and where all may meet in advancing a common cause.

To the American farmer no organization can be more highly recommended than the Grange, because it furnishes the social, educational, fraternal, co-operative and legislative features so essentially necessary in organizing a well-balanced farmers' organization in whose meetings all can find something worthy of their effort.—Western Farmer.

**KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL.**

Health Is Worth Saving, and Some Olympia People Know How to Save It.

Many Olympia people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidney sufferers. Here is an Olympia citizens' recommendation.

Mrs. Geo. Foote, 1032 Cherry St., says: "I was bothered a great deal by a constant, dull pain across my kidneys. At times I felt miserable all over. It required only one box of Doan's Kidney Pills to stop that misery in my back. Since then I have used Doan's Kidney Pills whenever I have noticed any signs of kidney trouble and they have always given satisfactory results."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Foote had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

John H. Griffin of the Ekrem Shoe company spent a couple of days in Seattle this week, saying good-bye to his brother, who recently enlisted in the army.

At an adjourned meeting next Tuesday evening the city council is expected to adopt a resolution, introduced at the regular meeting this week, to grade and gravel West Bay Avenue from West Fourth street to the Buchana mill. The road was in an almost impassable condition last winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Heermans and sons and several Hoquiam friends started Monday on a week's cruise of the Sound in the Sea Wolf. They spent a couple of days at Seattle and are now enjoying a trip around the San Juan Islands.

Members of the local P. E. O. society were the guests of the Shelton chapter at luncheon in that city Thursday.