

Keep It Handy

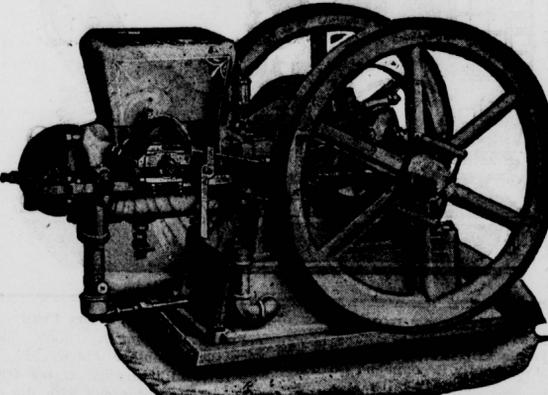
Ward off attacks of grip, colds and indigestion by timely medication with the thoroughly tested and reliable remedy of the American household

PERUNA

It's better to be safe than sorry. Many a long spell of distressing sickness might have been prevented if this proved remedy had been resorted to in the first stages. Any article that has been officially used for nearly half a century has proved its value. Tablet form if you desire it. At your druggist.



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Olympia Light & Power Company



DELICIOUS TEAS AND COFFEES

WHAT IS MORE INVITING THAN A CUP OF DELICIOUS TEA OR RICH FRAGRANT COFFEE? WE TAKE A SPECIAL PRIDE IN OUR COFFEES AND TEAS, BECAUSE WE KNOW THEY ARE CAREFULLY SELECTED, AND PROPERLY BLENDED. THERE IS A SUPERIORITY ABOUT OUR TEAS AND COFFEES THAT YOU WILL FIND WHEN YOU DRINK THEM. AND THOUGH THEY MAY COST YOU A FEW CENTS MORE PER POUND, THEY COST YOU LESS PER CUP—BECAUSE YOU DON'T USE SO MUCH—IT'S THE QUALITY. GIVE US YOUR GROCERY ORDER TODAY.

Reder & Phillips

PHONES 593-594. 207 EAST FOURTH STREET.

SILO ESSENTIAL NOW FOR SAVING GRAIN

"MAKE YOUR OWN," IS ADVICE OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SOME SILO SAYINGS.

"Save the grain" is the motto now. Using silage to feed the cow. Stave off the high costs of dairy feeds with a stave silo. Don't be satisfied with the abstract idea of having a silo; make concrete. It can't rot out, blow down, or burn up. You like canned fruits and vegetables during the winter. Silage, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is the dairy cow's canned stuff. If you feed only the ears you lose nearly half the food value in the corn crop. Turn the leaves and stalks into silage and save that 40 per cent. After all is said, the fact remains that the two necessary war foods are bread and milk. For winter milk production nothing equals the silo.

The silo was never so valuable to the farmer as it is now in furnishing one of the best means of reducing feed bills, and it can be made on the farm with little trouble, of either wood or concrete, says the United States department of agriculture, which will furnish plans and specifications without cost.

Advantages of the Silo. Among the advantages claimed for the silo, particularly at this time when the high price of grain threatens the very existence of the dairy industry, is that less grain may be fed without reducing milk production, provided the dairyman feeds more silage and legume hay. It is pointed out that the building of silos at this time is like the building of ships or fortifications; the silo will help to win the war because it means the saving of grain.

Less grain is available for the feeding of cattle, since it is needed for human food and must be conserved for that need. Yet milk production must be maintained, and this can be done by supplementing a shortened grain ration with silage.

The silo offers the best way of preserving the mature corn crop, 40 per cent of the food value of which is in the stalks and leaves. It also saves the crop which, for any reason, must be harvested before it is mature.

When the farmer harvests only the ears of corn he loses nearly half the value of the crop; when he puts it into the silo the loss is very small. When drought, frost, or insects threaten a field of corn before it is ripe the entire crop may be lost unless the farmer has a silo ready in which to preserve it.

Value of Succulence. Just as fruits and green vegetables are canned to supply succulence to the family during the winter, the silo supplies succulence to the cow, and succulence adds to the milk flow. The abundant milk flow obtained from June pasture is, to a large extent, due to the juices of the grass; the silo provides a similar juiciness during the winter when pasture is not available.

It promotes the health of dairy cattle by providing the coarse feed to which the digestive system of the cow is accustomed. Cows like silage and no other feed combines so well with dry hay and grain to produce much milk at little cost.

Types of Silo Recommended. The four types of silo recommended for home construction are the concrete, the stave, the modified Wisconsin, and the wooden-hoop type, all of which preserve silage equally well. The concrete silo has the advantage of permanence and stability, but has a higher initial cost. The stave silo is cheaply, easily, and quickly constructed, and there are more of them in the United States than of any other type.

The modified Wisconsin is made of boards nailed laterally on the inside of studding placed in the form of a circle, and is said to be more substantial than the stave silo.

The wooden-hoop silo requires somewhat less material than either of the other two types of wooden silos, and may be built of 1 by 4 inch tongue-and-groove flooring, with hoops of home-grown material, such as oak, elm, ash, or chestnut, from the farm wood lot.

Anyone who desires to build a silo should call on the extension department of his state agricultural college for any assistance that may be needed. If the college is unable to give the desired help, the United States department of agriculture will furnish, free of cost, bills of materials and specifications for various dimensions of any of the silos.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

Contributed by MISS LOUISE AYER, Secretary Olympia Chapter.

There are so many interesting Red Cross matters coming to my attention every day that it is difficult to make a selection for a weekly letter. Just now perhaps the Christmas packets is the most prominent. Every American soldier and sailor is to receive one. Olympia's quota is 175. Mrs. George E. Morris has charge of this branch of the Red Cross work and reports generous donations of money and articles. The following suggestions are made by the National Woman's Bureau:

Postals, book (in paper cover), home-made scrapbook containing a good short story, some jokes, etc. (no war stories); knife, such as boy scouts use; mirror (steel); handkerchiefs, khaki colored; neckties, electric torch, mouth organ, compass, playing cards, mechanical puzzles, other games, tobacco pipe and pipe cleaners, cigarette papers, water-tight matchbox, fruit cake, preserved ginger, salted nuts, prunes, figs, raisins, dates hard candy licorice.

Anyone wishing to contribute such articles as these or money for purchasing them may do so by leaving such contributions at the Red Cross headquarters or mailing to Mrs. Morris. The packets are to be tied in a khaki handkerchief with a red ribbon, and a Christmas card bearing the name of the Chapter attached.

It may be asked why the money for this Christmas specialty is not taken from the Chapter funds. It is not, for two reasons: In the first place the national authorities discourage such use of those funds, and, second, our treasury is at present very low, it not having yet received its share of the war fund. It is an excellent time for those who have not yet contributed to the Red Cross and those who have not given as much as they wish, to do so now.

There is one thing certain: Thurston county does not wish to have its work hampered in the slightest degree. When we contemplate the number of soldiers we have in the service and the millions of needy victims of the war now and to be, we know that if every person and every dollar in the county were enlisted in the work, too much would not be accomplished. At least, then, every woman who wishes to sew or knit or prepare gifts should be supplied with all the materials necessary for such work by those who cannot themselves engage in it. Merely for lack of money, to curtail the making of hospital garments or any other service deemed essential by those who are making a study of these matters should and, if understood, would be resented by every citizen.

No personal canvass is being made for the Chapter treasury. It ought not to be necessary. Remember, you cannot give too much. It would be better if each one gave exactly according to his means, but that cannot be accomplished without taxation—and probably not then.

The Northwestern Division is taking up vigorously the tracing down of tales derogatory to the Red Cross. It proposes, if it finds any of them true, to correct the errors, and when it finds them untrue—as has been the case to date—to punish the falsifiers to the limit of the law. It requests that all such stories be reported to Chapter officers at once, with every detail of name and place possible.

Olympia Chapter is endeavoring to help in this good work and requests that everyone who hears such a story will not spread it broadcast, but will report it promptly to the chairman or secretary of the Chapter.

WHAT HAPPENED IN OLYMPIA AND STATE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From The Washington Standard for Friday evening, November 11, 1892. Vol. XXXII. No. 51.

A Grand Victory!—National Democratic party will assume control. An overwhelming victory beyond the wildest dreams of its most sanguine advocates.

Election day in Olympia was a quiet one, nothing of importance happened to cause any particular excitement. The Australian ballot system seems to have been a great success in preventing disturbances around polling places. At the Democratic headquarters, where Hon. A. H. Chambers read a telegram that the New York Herald estimated that Cleveland and Stevenson would carry that state by 25,000, a cheer went up that could have been heard at Tumwater.

Probably no general election has ever occurred in which more momentous questions were decided with so much apparent fairness, as in the contest just closed. This time the Democratic party enters upon its duties with untrammelled power. Both branches of congress will be in sympathy with the administration.

The state is very generally conceded to the Republicans. McGraw's majority will be small.

The county commissioners have purchased a clock for the courthouse at a price of \$775.

Friday last Ezra Meeker of Puyallup carried on an extended interview with his agent at Gervais, Ore., a distance of 200 miles, by telephone. The fact is remarkable because at the Gervais office there is only a common old-fashioned transmitter and no other long-distance facilities.

W. H. Wickham, captain of the steamer Willis, will have to sleep on his boat for a while, if reports are true. He made a bet on Harrison with Ralph Dorr, who was confident of Cleveland's election, his house and lot at Eighth and Boundary streets against 22 lots in Rabbeson's subdivision of Villa park, Westside. The deeds to the respective properties were placed in escrow at the First National bank.

MORE LIVESTOCK IS NOW HOOVER'S AIM

FOOD ADMINISTRATION WANTS MORE BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON PRODUCED.

With the wheat situation fairly well in hand, with prices fixed for this year's crop and next, and with the wheat growers generally realizing the duty imposed upon them of continuing to "do their bit," the food administration is now turning its attention to the livestock problem, a problem which promises to be even more important than the wheat problem.

It has been pointed out by Herbert Hoover, the national food administrator, that after the war wheat production in the United States will naturally fall off as normal production is resumed in countries that today are producing far below their normal crops. In the matter of livestock, however, a different situation is developing.

The world is using up its livestock much faster than it is being reproduced; the fighting nations of Europe are making heavy inroads in their herds and flocks, and the United States, responding to the call of Europe, is depleting its livestock to a point that has become dangerous.

Chance for Farmers Shown. It is to counteract this tendency and to encourage an expansion of the livestock industry in the United States that the food administration is now calling attention to the opportunity which confronts the American farmer and stockgrower.

In a discussion of the livestock situation, Mr. Hoover frankly says: "I regard it with even more concern than the bread situation." He points out how the nations of Europe are compelled to slaughter their animals to an extent far beyond their annual production. Europe, he shows, is eating its animals, reducing the production of fodder and increasing the acreage of bread grains, at the same time increasing its importation of meats, which can be more economically shipped than wheat or flour.

Livestock Supply Decreasing. There has been a tremendous decrease in the number of cattle, sheep and hogs, not only in Europe, but throughout the world, since the war began, and this decrease, Mr. Hoover asserts, will go on as the war continues. It is true, in the matter of beef, that the allies can, by sufficient encroachment into the herd, support themselves without any consequential expansion of imports from the United States for a time, but there will be a limit.

Europe must preserve its milk herd, for Mr. Hoover asserts that the "vital existence of a nation depends upon its supply of fresh milk." It being undesirable to slaughter milk cows, Europe must rely upon North America.

The hog problem is regarded by the food administration with the deepest concern, but not without hope. There were more hogs raised in the United States last year than during the years before the war, but the rate of slaughter increased faster than production.

A demonstration of "war cooking" is being given by the home economics classes of the high school Friday, under the direction of the supervisor, Miss Grube. The demonstration began at 9 o'clock this morning and will continue throughout the day.

T. F. Mentzer has been named administrator of the estate of the late Lorenzo D. Etka.

UNCLE SAM SAYS, "SAVE THE SOWS"

SUGGESTS SLOGAN FOR FARMERS WHO WANT TO PREVENT MEAT SHORTAGE.

Selling a brood sow at this time, according to the United States department of agriculture, is like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

When pork is selling at 18 cents or more a pound on the hoof, the hog breeder may be tempted to turn into cash all that he can sell; yet the department points out that the value of a brood sow which will produce such high-priced offspring is proportionately increased and she should be kept as the source of further and future profits.

Since the beginning of the war the number of swine in all countries has decreased, and the decrease has been marked in some of the belligerent countries. In France, for example, in the three years just before January 1, 1917, the number of swine decreased 38.12 per cent; during 1915 the number in Germany decreased 31.47 per cent.

Situation Declared Critical.

Breeding stocks are being depleted, and the department says that the situation is already critical and threatens to become very serious if the country continues to be drained of its meats. Hogs furnish meat more quickly and cheaply than other stock can; the meat shortage, therefore, can most readily be met by swine production.

It has been calculated that the possible increase from one sow is 1,062 pigs in four years, on the supposition that all litters consist of six pigs, that all live, that half are females, and that each gilt should farrow at one year and every six months thereafter.

Cut Feeding Expense.

Another cause of the depletion of breeding stocks is probably in the high cost of feeds. While concentrated feeds have gone up, the department says that some of the expense of carrying breeding stocks may be cut down by the use of green fall forage crops, pasture, alfalfa or clover hay. Brood sows may be maintained in fair condition at comparatively little expense by the use of such feeds.

By sowing in the corn, or as a cover crop on land which is likely to wash, sowing rape, or planting a root crop, the cost of wintering sows may be reduced. In brief, the department strongly recommends a campaign to save the sows as one means of helping to meet the threatened meat shortage.

 TELLS REICHSSTAG
 WAR CASUALTIES
 REACH 6,000,000

 WASHINGTON.—Germany's casualties have reached 6,000,000 men in the three years of war, according to a declaration made in the reichstag by the Independent Socialist Debour. It is stated that official information confirmatory of these figures has been in possession of American officials for some time.

EARLY PIONEER IS DEAD.

Daughter of First Settler North of Vancouver Passes Away.

Mrs. Mary Ana St. Germain, 89 years old, daughter of the first white settler north of Fort Vancouver, died last Saturday night, at the home of her son, Henry St. Germain, in Tacoma. Death was due to old age.

Mrs. St. Germain was the daughter of Simon Plomondon, who settled in the Cowlitz valley in 1827 and married the daughter of the Indian chief Schenewah. With the death of Mrs. Mary Ana St. Germain there are but two members of Simon Plomondon's pioneer family left, a half brother and a half sister, who live at Winlock.

P. T. A. at Chambers Prairie.

Mrs. Will Chambers, president of the County Parent-Teacher association, assisted in the organization of a circle at the new school at Chambers Prairie, last Friday evening, attended by a large number of the women of the district in spite of the inclement weather. The circle, which will meet the first Friday evening in each month, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Emma T. Goss; vice president, Mrs. Alex Gustafson; secretary, Mrs. Corbin; program committee chairman, Mrs. K. Kimsey; membership committee chairman, Mrs. Smith; refreshment committee chairman, Mrs. Smith; publicity committee chairman, Miss Margaret Smith.