

COMMERCE CHAMBER FAVORS OPEN SHOP

STATE ORGANIZATION AIRS ITS
VIEWS ON PROBLEMS FACING
NORTHWEST.

YAKIMA.—Adoption of resolutions condemning the "closed shop" as curtailing the elementary rights of American citizens to the detriment of their communities; indorsing collective bargaining but demanding that trade and labor unions be compelled to incorporate and assume legal and financial responsibility for their acts; calling upon congress for anti-strike legislation to apply to all public servants and essential public industries; commending the United States department of justice for its campaign against traitors and anarchists, and demanding the enactment by congress of the Johnson bill to make membership in treasonable organizations a felony, featured the annual session of the Washington State Chamber of Commerce here last week.

The report of the resolutions com-

mittee, composed of Kristian Falkenberg of Walla Walla; F. A. LaViolette of Bremerton and J. J. Donovan of Bellingham, was adopted as submitted. By adoption of the report the chamber appeals to the people of the entire state to "work for justice, honesty and fair play in insuring happiness and prosperity."

The report recommended that the motto of the Yakima Commercial club, "For Town and Country," be made effective all over the state "to the end that waste lands be made productive and the congestion in the cities be relieved." To accomplish this end the committee recommended the development of the road system, extension of rural telephone lines and the improvement of country schools. Other recommendations of the res-

olution committee adopted included a demand for relief from the railroad car shortage; the government turn the railroads back to private ownership on March 1, as now planned, and that necessary federal legislation be enacted in the meantime; that a protest be entered against further inflation of the currency, and that the government be urged to assign a fair share of its deep water shipping to the Pacific Northwest to relieve shipping congestion.

Dealing with industrial problems the meeting went on record as declaring that decreased production is largely responsible for the present high cost of living and as demanding that "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" be made the slogan for all the people.

LOCAL PULLMAN ALUMNI HEAR TALK BY CHAMBERS

Association Secretary Tells Them All
College Professors Are
Underpaid.

The majority of the professors in the state colleges and universities are underpaid and their alumni should arouse public sentiment in favor of increasing these salaries, according to Harry Chambers, secretary of the Alumni Association of the Washington State College at Pullman, who spoke before the members of the local alumni club at a banquet last Friday evening. Mr. Chambers also appealed to the alumni to take an interest in the graduate and see that they go on to college.

The committee in charge of the banquet was composed of Glenn A. T. Powell, president of the Olympia State College club; William Lasher, vice president, and John Dahlquist.

The following members of the club attended the banquet: Misses Arleta Coulter, Eliza Strand, Spinning, Etta Losee, Ethel Brazel, Mrs. E. L. Breckner, Mrs. B. O. Bendixen, Mrs. Blanche Gerding, Mrs. Walter Holt; Messrs. Nelson Vaughn, Leo Coulter, James Davis, Audrain, T. S. Goodyear; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bergstrom, Mr. and Mrs. William Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. John Dahlquist and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. T. Powell. The banquet was followed by dancing.

Learning Practical Thrift.

A boy or girl who earns money in an agricultural or home economics club by poultry keeping, gardening, or canning, or who carries out home projects through the vocational school, is learning thrift in a practical way. Such enterprises must not interfere with school work or good physical development, for these will increase the earning power and happiness later in life.

Pumpkins and squashes must be thoroughly dried and ripened to keep well. They should be dried from time to time with a cloth and kept, not on a cellar floor, but on a shelf and well separated from each other.

Remove Tuberculous Animals.
When tuberculosis already exists in a drove of hogs all the affected animals, whether hogs or cattle, should be removed from the premises, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The hogs should be sent to market for slaughter at an abattoir under federal inspection. The tuberculin test should be applied to all cattle on the place, and those reacting should be properly disposed of. The pens and stables should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before restocking.

The average price of all leading crops on November 1 was 3.7 per cent higher than a year ago and 69.1 per cent higher than the average for

The average weight per measured bushel of the oat crop of 1919 is 31.1 pounds, or nearly 1 pound below the standard of 32 pounds. No year since 1908 has had a lower weight.

Officers and teachers of the United Churches Bible school held their usual monthly meeting at the church Tuesday evening. Mrs. A. W. Tyler, Mrs. R. O. Dunbar and Mrs. Bridges composed the committee on refreshments.

GROWING FOOD—ON THE FARM; IN THE YARD

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Is It Worth While Traveling a Mile to Save Two Years' Time?

Some Graphic Facts Show What It Means in the Long Run to Use Purebred
Sires Instead of Grades—Why It Pays to Start
Right in Breeding

Tom Jones and John Brown live on adjoining farms. Each of them owns a scrub cow. The county agent gave them a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin on grading up by the use of better sires, and they have decided to try it.

Joe Smith, who lives a mile down the road, owns a three-quarters grade Shorthorn bull. The nearest purebred Shorthorn bull is a herd header at the Ellendale Farm, seven miles away. Now, there isn't a great deal of difference—on the outside—between a three-quarters blood and a purebred. Tom Jones, being busy, patronizes Joe Smith's three-quarters Shorthorn bull. John Brown, remembering a copy-book maxim that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, takes the trouble and the time to patronize the purebred bull at the Ellendale Farm.

There would not seem to be very much difference in the offspring. But, in actual fact, John Brown accomplishes in two crosses a result that is a little better than Tom Jones gets in five crosses. In about four years John Brown has an animal of a fraction higher grade than Tom Jones can get in about 15 years.

There may be no way to show it mathematically, but every reasonable man knows that the difference between four years and 15 years is greater than the difference between a mile and seven miles.

Or, put it in somewhat different form. Say that both Tom Jones and John Brown own a number of scrub cows and desire to buy bulls. Jones, being penny-wise, buys a three-quarters Shorthorn for \$150. Brown pays \$400 for a purebred Shorthorn. Most men will agree that the difference between four years and 15 years is greater than the difference between \$150 and \$400.

The thing needs a little diagramming to make the differences stand out. Here is what John Brown did by breeding his scrub cow to the purebred bull:

1 plus 0 equals 1; divided by 2, equals ½.

John Brown's calf was half Shorthorn and half scrub.

Here is what Tom Jones did by breeding his scrub cow to the three-quarters bull:

¾ plus 0 equals ¾; divided by 2, equals ⅜.

Tom Jones' calf was three-eighths Shorthorn and five-eighths scrub. Not much difference in the first generation—but wait. Using those heifer calves as breeding stock and mating them with the same kind of bulls, here is what happens.

John Brown gets 1 plus ½ which equals 1½; divided by 2, equals ¾.

Tom Jones gets ¾ plus ¾, equals 9-8; divided by 2, equals 9-16.

John Brown's calf in the second generation outgrades Tom Jones' calf in the second generation by ⅓ Shorthorn blood.

And Tom Jones has to breed three other generations of cattle (using the same kind of sire) to bring his cattle up to approximately the same grade as John Brown's second generation of offspring. In the meantime, using the same kind of bull, John Brown has graded his cattle up till the offspring of the original scrub cows contain 31-32 Shorthorn blood and only 1-32 scrub blood. Tom Jones' cattle, in the same generation, contain 93-128 Shorthorn blood and 35-128 scrub blood. Jones' herd, after 15 years of work, still retains 35 times as much scrub blood as John Brown's cattle—all because, 15 years ago, John Brown took the time and the trouble to travel seven miles instead of half a mile, or saw his way clear to spend \$400 instead of \$150. The cost of bulls varies greatly, of

course, according to quality of breeding, age, and other factors.

The moral of the story, as the breeding experts of the United States Department of Agriculture tell it, is to use purebred sires for herd improvement. Replace the scrub sires and the grade sires with good purebreds. Join the "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign. And consult your county agent, your agricultural college or the United States Department of Agriculture from time to time for whatever information you may need.

The first reason for having good milk cows on the farm comes from the fact that they provide the cheapest, best, and most wholesome food for the family. Their value is hard to estimate when we consider the amount saved on the bills. Their produce is a superior substitute for many foods necessarily purchased at high prices. In fact, there is no economic way of doing without plenty of good milk cows on the farm.

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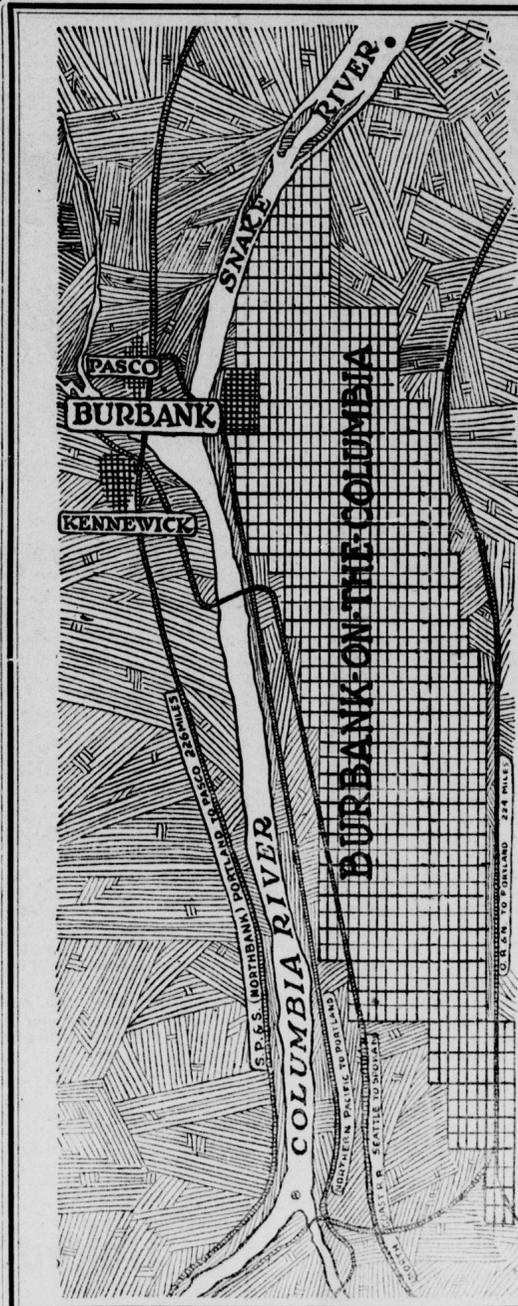
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