

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. L. HOLCOMB
LAWYER
Office over Bank of Kennewick
Notary Public
Practice in all State and United
States Courts
Kennewick, Wash.

M. M. Moulton
Lawyer
Offices over First National Bank

F. M. CROSBY, M.D., C.M.
Physician and Surgeon
Diseases of Women and Children
a Specialty
Office in Bank of Kennewick Bld'g,
Phone 591

I. N. MUELLER
Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker
LICENSE NO. 113
Calls answered day or night—Office in
King Block
Office 321 Res. 1061

DR. D. S. BROGUNIER
DENTIST
Office over Bank of Kennewick
Phone 631
Kennewick, Wash.

DR. L. G. SPAULDING
Physician and Surgeon
OFFICES:
EMIGH-HOWE BLD'G
Res. Phone 122
Office Phone 121 KENNEWICK

Dr. B. L. COLE
DENTIST
Office in the Emigh-Howe Building
Phone 531 Kennewick, Wash.

L. H. RAYMOND
Plumbing and Heating
All kinds of Repair Work
Let me estimate on your sewer connections
Phone 2011

FRATERNAL ORDERS

ALTHEA REBEKAH
LODGE No. 182
Meets in Masonic Hall on the
second and fourth Tuesdays of
each month. Visitors are
always welcome.
ELLEN RICHARDSON, N. G.
MAE SHANAFELT, Sec.

KENNEWICK LODGE F. & A. M.
Meets first and third Wednesdays
in every month.
L. E. Johnson, W. M.
F. A. Kadow, Sec'y.

ORDER EASTERN STAR
The O. E. S. meets the second and
fourth Wednesday evenings of each
month. Visiting members always
welcome.
Mrs. F. M. Crosby, W. M
Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Secy.

KENNEWICK LODGE No. 150
KNIGHTS of
PYTHIAS
Meets Monday
evenings. Visiting
brothers invited.
C. L. Holcomb C. C.
J. C. Perry
K. of R. & S

General Information

TIME TABLES
NORTHERN PACIFIC

Table with columns for route (West Bound, East Bound, O-W.R. & N., S.P. & S.), station, and time.

Launch "Hanford Flier" for river
points to Hanford, leaves Kennewick
7:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Re-
turning, arrives Kennewick 4:00 p. m.

In Orchard and Field

Happenings of Moment to the Man Behind the Plow

GROWING CORN AND PEAS

The State College of Washington
has just published two posters on
the growing of corn and field peas.
The posters are written by Professor
Severance and embody the essential
principles to be followed in growing
these crops as follows:

GROW CORN

Washington is well adapted to
corn. High lands, low lands, non-
irrigated lands, irrigated lands will
grow corn if proper seed, proper
soils, proper cultivation and properly
selected locations are used. Avoid
frosty spots.

- 1. Secure acclimated seed.
2. Select warm, rich, well drained
soil.
3. Where rainfall exceeds eighteen
inches, plow deep in fall and harrow
in early spring.

4. When rainfall is less than
eighteen inches, summerfallow as
for wheat.

5. Cultivate shallow frequently in
spring to conserve moisture, kill
weeds, prepare good seed bed, de-
velop available plant food.

Note—Moisture cannot be con-
served after it has escaped. A good
seed bed cannot be prepared from
dry, cloddy ground.

- 1. Plant early, but so as to es-
cape late spring frosts. The date
will vary from early April to the
middle of May.

2. Plant in hills 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart
each way, 3 to 5 kernels per hill, or
same amount of seed in drills. Cul-
tivate with harrow until corn is 3
or 4 inches high. Always catch
weeds when small.

4. Keep soil clean and surface
loose throughout summer. Level,
shallow cultivation is best.
Do not cut corn until it is fully
glazed (unless frosted) whether for
silage or for grain.

Select next year's seed from stand-
ing corn.
The agricultural college wishes to
co-operate with the farmers in test-
ing this crop. It has matured suc-
cessfully on the college farm for the
past ten years.

GROW FIELD PEAS

Field peas are one of the best crops
to grow where adapted. The crop
makes rich hay or soiling food;
makes rich grain, especially for hog
feed, and enriches the soil.

Peas do best in a cool climate
with considerable moisture. At
home all over western Washington;
do well in eastern Washington
where rainfall exceeds eighteen to
twenty inches, except in wet draws
or on clay points.

- 1. Plow deep in the fall, if possi-
ble, leaving the ground rough; or, if
it is impossible to fall plow, plow as
soon as the soil is fit to work in the
spring, medium depth, harrowing
at once.

2. Work up deep mellow seed-bed
as early as the ground is fit to work.

3. Seed as early as seed bed can
be prepared, using grain drill to
set seed deep—four or five inches.

4. Seed two bushels of peas per
acre, if seeded alone. Seed four to
six pecks of peas and one bushel of
oats if mixture is desired for feed.
Pea vines are less likely to lodge
and be damaged for feed when
seeded with oats. Seed the oats
about one week after seeding the
peas, setting the drill to seed the
usual depth for oats. When seeded
on same date, oats are apt to hold
down the peas.

5. Make very rich hay if cut
when oats are going into the
"dough" stage and the first peas
are full grown. Cure like clover
hay.

6. May be fed off profitably by
hogs, turning in when first peas are
full grown, confining the hogs to a
small patch at a time, to avoid
waste.

7. If cut for seed, the best results
are usually secured by cutting when
the first pods are beginning to shell.

8. Yields on the state farm have
ranged from two to four tons, cured
hay per acre; \$25 to \$30 in pork,
or, 20 to 40 bushels per acre, usual-
ly, if threshed.

The State Experiment Station,
Pullman, Washington, desires to co-
operate with a certain number of
reliable farmers in testing this crop.
Write for particulars and for bullet-
ins on peas.

CUT OUT THE MUD SLINGING

The followers and opponents of
the fruit marketing plans in use in
the Pacific Northwest as represented
by the Northwestern Fruit Exchange
and the North Pacific Distributors
continue agitating the marketing
question, and a great deal of not
only argument but plain mud sling-
ing is still being indulged in. There
is no particular value here, in our
opinion, in going into the merits or
demerits of the various arguments
which at present seem to be ex-
tremely voluminous in the Pacific
Northwestern publications in some
sections. California Fruit Grower
is of the opinion, as it always has
been, that the more or less co-
ordinate operation of several differ-
ent marketing plans and agencies
and firms is to the advantage of all
concerned, and it is better that
there be several than that all hands
unite in one so far as the general
community is concerned. We do
not, however, see that there is any-
thing gained by a continual news-
paper agitation of slander and villi-
fication, and are of the opinion that
more harm than good is done there-
by. The Pacific Northwest, how-
ever, is comparatively new in the
fruit shipping game and must go
through this phase of it, which Cali-
fornia did some years ago and sur-
vived.—From an editorial in the
California Fruit Grower.

HOMES WANTED

The Washington Children's home
Society has undertaken the great
task of finding good family homes
for all of the state's wholly depend-
ent children. It has placed more
than 500 of such children in a single
year. One of its fundamental prin-
ciples is to avoid the separation of
brothers and sisters, if possible. As
many as six children have been
placed in one home. Recently two
brothers and one sister went into
one home, and a brother and sister
together have been sent to a home
near Pullman, and two sisters to a
home near St. John.

At the Spokane Receiving Home
the society now has several sets of
brothers and sisters needing homes.
Is there any better exemplification
of Christian charity or service to
humanity than giving the shelter of
your home and the personal influ-
ence of your life to these home-
less waifs?

Rev. M. A. Covington, superin-
tendent of the Spokane district,
with offices at 526 Hutton Block,
would be glad to receive applications
from homes willing to take such
children.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

March 17, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that the
Northern Pacific Irrigation Com-
pany has adopted the same schedule
for the delivery of water under its
gravity canal during the year of
1914 as prevailed during the year
1913, and all persons desiring to
take extra water for the coming ir-
rigation season should give notice be-
fore the same will be turned on.

All charges for maintenance and
extra water are payable May 1st,
1914. Further notice is given that
all delinquent charges for mainte-
nance or extra water for prior
years must be paid before April 1st
or no water will be delivered until
the same are settled.

Northern Pacific Irrigation Co.
By John J. Rudkin, Sec'y.
3:20—27

Stomach Health---
or no Cost to You

Very likely others have advised you
to use Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, be-
cause scores of people in this commu-
nity believe them to be the best re-
medy ever made for dyspepsia and in-
digestion. That is what we think, too,
because we know what they have done
for others and what they are made of.
We have so much faith in them that
we urge you to try them at our risk.
If they don't help you, they won't cost
you a cent. If they don't do all that
you want them to do—if they don't
restore your stomach to health and
make your digestion easy—just tell us
and we will give back your money
without a word or a question.
Containing pepsin and bismuth, two
of the greatest digestive aids known to
medical science, they soothe the inflamed
stomach lining, help in the secretion of
gastric juice, check heartburn and dis-
tress, promote regular bowel action,
and make it possible for you to eat
whatever you like whenever you like,
with the comforting assurance that
there will be no bad after effects. We
believe them to be the best remedy
made for dyspepsia and indigestion.
Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall
stores and in this town only at our
store. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.
Vibber-Gifford Drug Co., Kennewick,
Wash.—Adv.

PIT SILO AND
ITS ADVANTAGES

Practical Tests in Kansas and
Other States Show Its Ad-
vantages—Will Not Blow
Down and Never
Freezes Up.

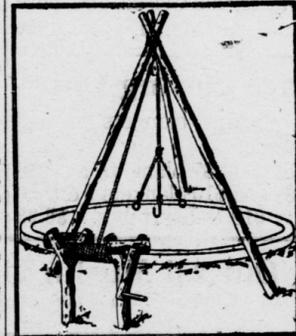
COSTS BUT LITTLE TO BUILD

Can Be Built Without Skilled Labor—
Not Recommended in Humid Sec-
tions Where Water Comes
Near to Surface.

Pit silos are not advocated in humid
sections. Where the ground is firm
and dry, pit silos will serve the pur-
pose as well as more expensive struc-
tures. They are durable, and the cost
is small, and they can be built with-
out much outside assistance.

In constructing pit silos, the com-
monly accepted rule of a depth equal
to twice the diameter is a good one to
follow. If the silo is too shallow, there
is too large a surface exposed and the
pressure is not sufficient to pack the
silage close enough for the best re-
sults. It is not advisable to dig the
silo too deep because of the difficulty
of getting the silage out. In case a
large quantity of feed is required, it
is better to dig two small silos.

Level the ground off before starting
to dig, as this makes it easier to keep
the walls perpendicular. A plumb line
or straight edge should be used fre-



Cheap Hoist for Silo.

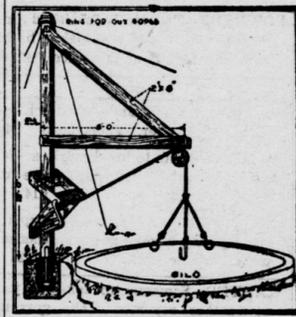
quently to be sure the walls are
straight. A curb should be built ex-
tending above the ground high enough
to keep out the water and deep enough
to get below the frost line.

Advantages of Pit Silo.

- 1. Small cost of construction.
2. Adaptability to the size of the
herd. It costs no more to make in
proportion for six head than for 600
3. Can be made anywhere where the
water is more than 20 feet below the
surface of the ground, and the walls
of a common dug well will stand with-
out bricking up.
4. Anyone can make it who can dig
a cistern.
5. Small cost of machinery needed
to fill it.
6. It will not blow over nor rot down.
7. It keeps the ensilage perfectly.
No freezing. The temperature is the
same winter and summer.

Essentials of a Good Pit Silo.
There are certain points that must
be kept in mind when constructing a
pit silo:

- 1. The walls should be plastered
from three-fourths to one inch thick.
2. The walls should be washed with
a cement coat to make them air and
water tight.
3. The walls should be perpendicu-



Derrick for Taking Out Silage.

lar and smooth, so that the silage will
settle evenly.
4. A covering must be provided that
will keep out dirt.
5. If walls become dry before plas-
tering they should be sprinkled lightly.
This helps the plaster to stick, and
keeps it from drying out too rapidly.

WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

C. B. Kegley, Its Master, Extends Ef-
fective Support in Every Way
Possible.

During the recent campaign for al-
falga on every farm in the Pacific
northwest, the awakening for a better
system of farming was very marked.
I have traveled over much of the ter-
ritory since and find the prevailing
sentiment very favorable indeed. The
State Grange of Washington especial-
ly appreciates the educational fea-
ture of the movement and extends effective
support to the Holden Improvement
committee from every possible angle.
Wash.—Adv.

News Films of the
Passing Show

Joseph Miller of Brockton, Mass.,
paid 35 cents for a blind and lame
horse and wagon and found a half dol-
lar in the wagon.

Yellow wigs will match the yellow
of the "votes for women" dresses worn
at a woman suffragette fete in New
York, March 25, 26, 27 and 28

Hyman Schuster, a Denver tailor,
prayed for a boy, while his wife pray-
ed for a girl. She is now the mother
of triplets—two boys and a girl.

Surgeons in St. Mary's hospital, Ja-
maica, N. Y., removed a hairpin from
the stomach of Raymond Smith, aged
fourteen. The boy had swallowed the
hairpin a week before.

Across the ice filled Hudson Miss
Maud Allison rowed a rowboat from
Alpine, N. J., to Yonkers, N. Y., where
her fiancé, Albert G. Reichenback, was
waiting to take her to the city hall for
the wedding ceremony.

LIKE GABRIEL'S PITIFUL
SEARCH FOR EVANGELINE.

Missionary Finds Wife After Three
Year Hunt in Wilds of China.

After wandering for three years
through the wildest parts of central
China in search of his wife and child,
Dr. George Hadden, a missionary from
Ireland, tells the story of his adven-
tures. The wife and baby were found
in Hongkong.

In his hunt he covered 10,000 miles,
traversed Hunan province to the bor-
der of Tibet, was pelted with clods by
2,000 semibarbarous Chinese at Kuel-
yangchow and had many thrilling es-
capes from death.

The Haddens were stationed at the
mission of Yungchowfu, where Dr.
Hadden was a missionary for seven
years. They were separated in March,
1910, by the Shangsha riots on the
Yang river, a tributary to the Yangtze
river. Mrs. Hadden was carried to
Hangchow, where her child was born
on St. Patrick's day. Dr. Hadden was
carried up the river, losing knowledge
of his wife's whereabouts.

He wrote many letters, none of
which brought him news of his wife,
and, having no other method of travel,
he walked from place to place through
the great interior of the country.

When making his way across the
plowed fields of Kueiyangchow the
half civilized natives regarded him as
a devil in flesh and blood and followed
him 2,000 strong. He felt to run
would be to invite destruction, so he
walked calmly before the excited horde,
but he admitted he walked
"rather fast."

After three years of travel he finally
got back to his old station in Yung-
chowfu and there learned that his
wife was in Hongkong, where he joined
her, and for the first time saw his
boy, who had been named Patrick by
Mrs. Hadden because he was born
March 17. They went to Canton and
are now going to their home in Ire-
land on leave of absence.

FOR WHAT IS SCHOOL USED?

Federal Bureau to Study the Social
Center Movement.

The federal bureau of education is
undertaking, with the aid of the Rus-
sell Sage foundation, a most extensive
investigation into the wider use of
schools, especially the social center
idea as it has been developed in Kan-
sas City.

Commissioner Claxton, head of the
bureau, has sent out more than 1,300
letters to school superintendents in
towns or cities of more than 4,000 pop-
ulation asking for a complete record
of all after school uses for the build-
ings during the months of February,
March and April. These blanks when
filled out will be returned to the bu-
reau of education for use in compiling
the most complete report yet made on
the subject of the use of school build-
ings.

The department of education is a
strong advocate of the use of the
schools as social centers and for public
meetings and lectures. It hopes by
gathering the different plans followed
throughout the nation in making the
school buildings more useful each city
can get new ideas from the reports
that will be issued.

A BEGGAR'S HUMP OF GOLD.

Man Who Ate From Ash Cans Had
\$34,000.

William Kahler, aged seventy, has
been a hunchback beggar in San Fran-
cisco for twenty years, eating the food
he found in ash cans and sleeping
wherever he could find shelter. A pa-
trolman arrested the old man and took
him to the lockup so he might have a
comfortable bed.

In searching Kahler it was found
that his "hump" was uncommonly
hard, and investigation revealed that
it was not a deformity, but a tin box
packed with gold coins and paper mon-
ey. Various false pockets in Kahler's
clothes were emptied of additional
money. When all was counted the to-
tal was found to be \$11,000.

Kahler's "hump" also contained three
bank books that showed deposits
amounting to \$23,000. He was held on
a charge of vagrancy.

SCHOOLED IN ALL
FARM PROBLEMS

Great State Project About to
Be Launched.

GIRLS ARE TO KEEP HOUSE

Elaborate System of Education Soon
to Be Tried Out on Long Island Quite
an Ambitious an Undertaking as Any
of the Kind Ever Attempted and In-
cludes Unique Features.

Some time in April a great group of
buildings will begin going up on a
tract of land near Farmingdale, N. Y.,
to be owned by the state of New
York, and here young men will be
taught practical and scientific farm-
ing, while young women will be train-
ed as housewives. They will learn
how to cook, sew, take care of the
farm home and to recognize. At the
end of four years they will come out
able to do anything and solve any
problem likely to confront the woman
in the home.

This state school will rank with the
most elaborate undertakings of its kind
and will have various distinguishing
features.

The institution will bear officially
the title of the New York State School
of Agriculture on Long Island. It will
be conducted under the direction of
Albert A. Johnson, director of the Mil-
waukee County School of Agriculture
at Wauwatosa.

"I do not think it is possible to
teach farming without a farm," says
Mr. Johnson in the New York Times.
"We have been provided with a lab-
oratory of almost 300 acres, on which
the students will do practically all the
work. As for the girls and young wo-
men, we do not think it possible to
teach them homemaking without a
home to experiment with, and this
will be provided."

How Farm Will Be Laid Out.
The central part of the farm, com-
prising about sixty acres, will contain
the buildings, of which over seventy-
five are projected. The relation of one
structure to another has been carefully
studied.

The grounds of this central group
center about a big octagon, which has
a band stand in the center. The big-
gest structure will be the administra-
tion building, facing the entrance, but
is on the opposite side of the octagon.
Besides this, the educational group will
consist of the agriculture, the agronomy,
the science and the domestic science
buildings, the gymnasium, the green-
house, the library and the store.
Just back of these buildings will be
the residences of the director and the
professors. In the rear of the educa-
tional group will be the farm group,
consisting of machinery, farm mechan-
ics, poultry and stock judging build-
ings, horse barn, cow barn, storage
barn and power house.

The cow barns will contain forty
cows, which will not only produce milk
and butter for the school, but will be
used for breeding. The horse barn
will contain from ten to fifteen horses.
Each boy will learn to drive, feed,
clean and care for horses, and the lat-
ter will be used for judging. In the
poultry building, which has big yards
behind it, will be studied all the phases
of poultry raising.

To the left of the educational group
will be the boys' dormitories and their
refectory. There will be ten dormi-
tories, each accommodating from fifty
to seventy boys. Near by will be a
small hospital with a nurse in charge,
who will also teach nursing to the
girls.

On the right of the educational group
will be thirty-five or forty girls' cot-
tages, costing about \$4,000 apiece.
They will contain eight rooms, and
there will be six or eight girls in each
house.

Daily Mark For Housekeeping.
The girls will get their first training
in the domestic science building, but
much of it in their third and fourth
years will be in the cottages. They
will be marked each day on the way
they keep house.

The store will be located near their
quarters, and there they will get their
training in buying. Then they will
have to prepare their food. After a
little time the senior girl in each house
will be responsible for it, and during
the course each girl will have had one
year's experience in actual charge of
a house.

For each cottage there will be flower
and vegetable gardens, and the girls
will be expected to take care of these.
Each house will be different from the
rest, and the whole group will be a sort
of restricted village, the houses being
mostly of a bungalow type.

The eventual capacity of the school
will be 1,000 students. Sessions will
take place during the twelve months
of the year.

Profits In Cauliflowers.
Efficiency methods are helping the
farming sections of Long Island, to
judge by the work of the Long Island
Cauliflower Growers' association. The
association helped farmers to sell
\$500,000 worth of cauliflowers last
year, and upon a capital of only \$6,000
has built up in two years a \$25,000
surplus. Probably it will pay an extra
15 per cent dividend this year. The
officers charged \$65 for their services
during the year.