

# The Ellensburg Dawn.

All The News and the Truth about it

A DAWN OF BRIGHTER HOPES—A LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE NATION'S SAFETY  
—A PEOPLE'S SHIP OF STATE—A GOVERNMENT OF JUSTICE FOR ALL MEN

VOL. XX.

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No. 52

Democracy!  
The People Shall Rule  
Free America Forever

Democracy!  
Democracy!

Democracy!  
Democracy!

## Administration Currency Bill Becomes a Law

The administration currency reform bill, proposing a revision of the financial system of the United States and the creation of regional reserve banks to act as strengthening elements in the banking and financial world, passed the senate the night of December 19, by a vote of 54 to 34.

Forces that had fought together for improvement and amendment of the measure to the last divided when the final vote came. Senator Hitchcock, who had led the opposition to the bill, returned to the Democratic ranks, and Senator Weeks, one of the leaders on the Republican side, with five other Republicans and Senator Poindexter, Progressive, voted for the passage of the measure. The vote on final passage was as follows:

For the bill: Democrats—Ashurst, Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lee, Lewis, Martin, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Shepard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith, (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vardaman, and Williams.—47.

For the bill: Republicans—Crawford, Jones, Perkins, Norris, Sterling and Weeks.—6.

Progressive—Poindexter.

Against the bill: Republicans—Borah, Bradley, Brady, Brandegee, Bristow, Burton, Catron, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Dillingham, Dupont, Gallinger, Goff, Gronna, Jackson, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Root, Sherman, Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Sutherland, Stephenson, Townsend, Warren and Works.—34.

Absent and paired:—Burleigh, Clark (Wyoming), Culberson, Fall, Lodge, Stone, Thornton.  
Vacancy:—Alabama.

### A MAN'S LIFE.

A man's career is not the whole of life. If this poor fraction is regarded as possessing an integral value there is a pitiful poverty even in the midst of abundant possessions. The fullness of any single life is dependent upon the larger life about it, which it is capable of touching, absorbing, and transmitting into its own vital power and energy. The progress of the world is due not so much to the great careers of great men, but in a very large measure to the excess of time and thought and energy which busy men have to give to the world's need and the world's distress. The untired efforts of tired men, the generous giving of time on the part of those who have no time to spare, the devotion of the hours of rest to additional service, the unrequited labor, the investment which pays no dividend—these are the factors which enter constructively into the world progress and are the hope of its salvation. The tragedy of a life is its failure to touch the life of the world. It may splendidly develop its own resources for its own needs and its own pleasures or, if you please, for its own name and fame, but its success only serves to make its failure the more conspicuous if its ambition does not seek to give as well as to get and is not willing to stoop to sacrifice as well as to glory in success.—John Grier Hibben.

### Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

### HALLOWEEN PARTY.

How to Have Jolly Good Fun on Oct. 31.

This jolly Halloween party given last year may offer suggestions to the hostess of 1913. On the invitations to the party were inscribed the following jingle done in fantastic lettering:

When you arrive next Tuesday night,  
Oh, be prepared to tell  
The worst adventure, fearful fright,  
That ever you befell!

The rooms were gorgeous with autumn leaves, golden yellow, pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns and fantastic black cat candle shades. An upstairs room which was occupied had been turned into a "chamber of horrors." The walls were hung with sheets, then witches, spiders, bats, owls and cats had been cut from black paper, almost life sized, and pasted on them; the lights were shaded with a green paper that gave a most ghastly glow. In this weird place the guests were assembled to relate their "horror" tales. A black cat and her family of jet black kittens played about, adding interest to the scene.

As the people entered this spooky place a ghostly figure held out its hand in greeting. A white kid glove had been stuffed with fine sawdust and laid on ice for hours, a round stick was fastened to it, which the ghost had concealed under the flowing sleeve draperies. This is an old trick, but one that always works well.

When the stories were about finished a strange rattling was heard at the door and two little scarlet clad imps rushed into the room and chased everybody down to the dining room. The table was lovely with a huge pumpkin coach drawn by twelve chocolate mice, which cavorted about the table driven by a black cat coachman. The coach was filled with grapes and yellow chrysanthemums. At each place there was an individual lantern made from an orange. The bonbon holders were yellow ice cups attached to numkin wheels drawn by black cats. The hostesses said she had made these from crumpled paper, cutting out the figures, mounting them on cardboard, then touching them up a bit with black and gold paint. These wonderful crumpled papers are a great help to hostesses, as the napkins come decorated for nearly every special day in the calendar and they are very decorative.

A simple but "Halloweey" menu was served, consisting of coffee, cranberry sauce, a la Newburg in the chafin dishes, cheese, olives, cider, popcorn, salad (Waldorf) in red hollowed out apples, gingercakes and a huge cake containing the usual mystic symbols—namely, a ring, thimble, coin and button.

On a stand by the fireplace there was a huge bowl filled with chestnuts, raisins and apples for roasting. It was all jolly and informal, as Halloween parties should be.

The extracted honey when stored in cans or barrels can be placed in cellars or other convenient repositories and unless bottled early will in all probability granulate as soon as the nights become cold, but this granulation in no sense hurts it, and the heating required to liquefy it for bottling in a large measure prevents further granulation.—Farm Journal.

### WITH THE HONEY MAKERS.

By no means store comb honey in the cellar, as it is sure to sweat and become moldy. Better put it in the attic, as the heat can in no wise harm it, provided, of course, that it isn't hot enough to melt it.

The best and most profitable way for the average beekeeper to dispose of unfinished sections is to extract all that will not sell as second grade for as much as extracted honey will bring and use them for bait sections next year.

In preparing the hives for the late fall proceed in precisely the same manner as for the early fall, using the same supers as formerly, only, of course, putting in new section boxes with foundation for comb honey to take the places of the completed sections taken from them.

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### FROM HORN TO HOOF.

Probably no single cause tends more to check milk secretion than the failure to remove all the milk at the time of milking, says Hoard's Dairyman.

Cows should be milked at least once a week. The best plan is to have salt under cover where the cows can get to it will. Stock salt, of course, is best for this purpose.

Roots are perhaps most valuable during the first part of the fattening period, particularly with cattle. From forty to fifty pounds per day may be fed at first, then the amount should be gradually diminished.

Professor Dietrich of the Illinois experiment station says that the proper water supply for a pig ranges from twelve pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight at the time of weaning to four pounds per 100 pounds live weight during the fattening period.

Oats and peas make excellent hay. They may be sown in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked—about one and a half bushels of each to the acre. The peas will be ready to cut about July 1, when the oats are yet in the milk stage and the peas just forming in the pods.

Try The Dawn for one year.

### Permanent Pasture For the Sow.

It will pay you to go to some trouble to get an acre lot well set with permanent grass for the sow to run in. Having running water in the lot if possible, build him a shed, tight on three sides and open on the south, and with plenty of grass he will cost you very little feed.—Farm Progress.

### Sorghum as a Soiling Crop.

Sorghum is one of the best crops for soiling, especially for dairy cows and swine. Every farmer should have an acre or two of very rich land to plant in sorghum for late feeding. There are very few crops equal to sorghum in yield when conditions are favorable for it.

### Profit In Sheep Farming.

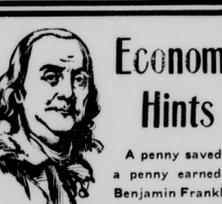
Although I have bought and sold and kept many thousands of cattle and sheep, I have never lost one by disease, writes a correspondent of the Farm Journal. This shows that live stock is much healthier than man. I have rarely or never sold a sick animal. Sheep have paid better than any animals I have ever handled. On no other class of stock have I been able to double my money so easily as in the case of sheep.

### THE LAW OF NATURE.

The law of nature is that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good of any kind whatever. If you want knowledge you must toil for it and if pleasure you must toil for it.—Ruskin.

### POVERTY.

Once I beheld thee, a lithe mountain maid,  
Embrowned by wholesome toils in lusty air,  
Whose clear blood, nurtured by strong primitive cheer,  
Through amazonian brains flowed unafraid.  
Broad breasted, pearly toothed, thy pure breath strayed  
Sweet as deep uddered kine's curled in the rare  
Bright spaces of thy lofty atmosphere,  
O'er some rude cottage in a fir grown glade.  
Now, of each brave ideal virtue stripped,  
O Poverty, I behold thee as thou art—  
A ruthless hag, the image of woeful death,  
Of brute despair, gnawing its own starved heart,  
Thou ravaging wretch, fierce eyed and monster lipped,  
Why scourge forevermore God's beauteous earth?  
—Paul Hamilton Payne.



A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

### TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

#### Fed With Discretion, It is a Profitable Pork Producer.

A great many farmers are beginning to use tankage. I find it beneficial and in a large degree profitable where hogs are kept, writes H. W. Swope in the American Agriculturist. There isn't anything about good tankage or meat meal that is in any way injurious to hogs, whether young or old. Good tankage contains over 50 per cent protein, and for that reason it answers an important question in animal economy. It is a good feed to use with corn and highly palatable. It need not be fed in large quantities, and, especially when beginning to feed tankage, one part tankage to about ten parts of corn is a very satisfactory ration.

Tankage is animal matter from which the grease and oil have been extracted. It consists of meat scraps and bone from meat markets and packing houses picked up fresh in a large tank and thoroughly cooked at a high temperature. The grease is removed from the surface and tankage is then dried thoroughly, after which it is ground, screened and placed in bags for shipment. The high temperature employed in cooking destroys all disease germs that might be present. Tankage, therefore, all summed up is a pure, safe feed for hogs. It contains 8 to 10 per cent moisture, and in a good, dry place it can be kept for an indefinite period of time.

I have fed tankage to hogs of all ages for several years now and with excellent results in every case. With the high cost of feed a little tankage fed with the regular ration to the hogs each day will be found a good feed investment. The cost of feeding tankage seems to increase a trifle every year, but I am sure it will pay all who can use it to do so as long as the price is as reasonable as it is today, considering its protein contents compared with other feeds.

Tankage may be fed dry, either alone or with grain rations. I have found it very satisfactory in a thin slop. One station says that a ration made up of one part tankage and six or eight parts corn has proved to be the most satisfactory, and a greater gain per 100 pounds was secured in this manner of feeding.

#### A Quick Growing Pig.

I bought a Duroc Jersey pig on March 1, 1913. The pig was two and one-half months old and weighed twenty pounds, writes a Louisiana farmer in the Farm and Home.

The first month I fed one pint of chops mixed with the same amount of wheat shorts and half a gallon of swill three times a day. The second month I added one pint of chops and a quart of swill, making six pints of chops, three pints of shorts and nine quarts of swill per day. I fed the same amount of food up till May 19. Then I began feeding two pints of both chops and shorts and a gallon of swill three times per day. My pig stays in a Bertha mudra grass pasture all the time and has plenty of fresh water. The first two weeks my pig gained sixty pounds, April 14 he weighed ninety pounds, on April 29 he weighed 225 pounds, a gain of 205 pounds since the 1st of March; Aug. 29 Prince weighed 316 pounds and on Sept. 16 Prince was nine months old and weighed 391 pounds.

#### It Pays to Know.

A certain dairyman has increased the yield of his herd to a wonderful extent by the use of a pure bred sire, says the National Stockman. This bull's heifers and young cows have proved to be remarkable milkers and he is now a very valuable animal though no longer young. The point in all this is that the dairyman found out the bull's value by the simple process of keeping a record of what each member of the herd produced. Without such a record he might have sold the heifers too cheap, he might have let the bull go to the butcher or he might have let some wiser man have him. It always pays to know what dairy cows are doing, and it pays in several different ways.

There is gold in manure, but you can't collect it while it lies in the barn lot.

## WINTERING BEEF BREEDING COWS

Ten Shorthorn and ten Aberdeen Angus cows were fed 140 days at the Pennsylvania station on ensilage and cottonseed meal alone, says the Iowa Homestead. These cows consumed approximately sixty pounds of ensilage and one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily. During this period they made an average daily gain of 1.17 pounds per head.

The ensilage was fed twice a day and the cottonseed meal once daily. There was less than 1 per cent waste in feeding in this manner. These cows were allowed to run loose in a shed that was well bedded, the experiment lasting from Dec. 1 to April 19.

It required four tons of silage to winter each cow in this manner, this being equivalent to one-half acre of corn yielding forty bushels per acre or one-third of an acre of corn if the land produced at the rate of sixty bushels per acre. Computing ensilage at \$3.50 per ton the cost of wintering the twenty cows on ensilage was \$280 or \$14 per head. In addition the cows consumed cottonseed meal to the value of \$42. With this item included the average cost per head was approximately \$16. Attention might be called to the fact that during the period covered by this experiment the weather conditions were unusually severe, the temperature falling as low as 23 de-



One of the peculiarities of the Hereford is that on account of the strong constitution the sire impresses his progeny with the color and markings of the breed in almost every case, no matter what the breed of the dam may be. It is in the touch more than anything else that the true Hereford is identified, for it has not the thin skin and light flesh that so many inferior cattle have. Almost the only breed with which the Hereford does not impress his color is the Angus. They divide the honor, having the black body of the one and the white face of the other, but the hide has not the distinctive touch that a well bred Hereford steer should have. The illustration shows a Hereford steer of high quality.

gree below zero at times. These cows when turned to grass made satisfactory daily gains, indicating that ensilage when fed in large quantities, as was the case in this instance, is in no manner whatever injurious.

It may be of interest to know that \$3.40 pounds of manure were produced during the 140 day period by each cow. This computed at \$1.50 per ton means a value of \$6.63. As each cow gained 164 pounds in weight this increase of 5 cents a pound amounts to \$8.20. It is true that this added weight has in reality no intrinsic value unless the cow is marketed, but it does mean that the cow goes on to the grass in a good fleshy condition.

Those of our readers who have a supply of ensilage at hand might profit by a perusal of the results obtained in this instance. If an experiment station can obtain these economical results on ensilage and a small amount of cottonseed meal daily there is no reason why there will not be a similar outcome if the same plan is carried out under average farm conditions.

### Salting the Butterm.

Butter is salted primarily because the popular taste demands it and incidentally for its preservative effects, although the latter are not very marked. The uniform incorporation of varying amounts of salt as the trade demands is very important so far as the appearance of the butter is concerned. It has been my experience that salt distributed as uniformly as possible among the granules worked to the point where they are in a compact mass, with the moisture glistening on the surface, then allowed to stand for twenty or thirty minutes, then worked about an equal length of time more, will give a more complete incorporation of salt and do away with quite a little of the pressure necessary if worked in from the first without allowing time for the salt to dissolve.

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