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Agent



SPOKANE WILL GREET HUGHES

WARM WELCOME ON SLATE FOR PARTY
Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Will Spend Quiet Sunday in Washington

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 12.—Extraordinary interest is being taken throughout the Inland Empire in the coming of Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president, to Spokane, Sunday and Monday, August 13 and 14. Chairman Charles Heberd of the Spokane County Republican Central committee expects that 20,000 people will hear Mr. Hughes in Spokane.

The original plan of holding the meeting in a theater had to be given up, as it was seen that no hall in Spokane could accommodate one-fourth of the people who will want to hear Governor Hughes.

The nominee and his party of 27, including the representatives of the National Press association and the large eastern dailies, will arrive in Spokane over the Northern Pacific, Sunday morning. He will be met by a reception committee and taken to the Davenport hotel. Sunday will be a day of rest. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will attend service at a Baptist church, as they are members of the denomination.

Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Hughes will be taken for an auto drive through the business district. Immediately after this drive the Idaho committee will take the candidate and his party to Coeur d'Alene city, where a forenoon meeting will be held.

After luncheon, Mr. Hughes will return to Spokane and address a women's meeting at the Auditorium theater at 3:30. The party will then rest until the evening meeting at the stadium at 7:30. The stadium has a seating capacity for 6,500 and standing room for 10,000 more within hearing distance of the speaker. The Spokane committee has asked the chairman of the county committees and the state committeemen of eastern Washington counties each to nominate five members of the general reception committee. These are asked to call at Republican headquarters in Spokane at 612 Sprague avenue and receive badges.

It is predicted that at least 50,000 people will see Mr. Hughes in Spokane, either during the occasion of the Auto drive or at the great public meetings at the Auditorium and the stadium.

At Spokane Governor Hughes and his party will be met by S. A. Perkins of Tacoma, national committeeman; Chairman Millard T. Hartson and Secretary James Wood of the Republican state central committee, and escorted across the state. The next stop will be in Tacoma.

MEAT OUTPUT IN WEST
Increase in Production Likely to Follow Decline of Recent Years Is Prediction of Investigators

That hereafter there should be a slow increase in the output of beef and mutton in the range states of the west, but that this increase is likely to be accompanied by an increase in the cost of production, are the chief conclusions of a report on "Live Stock Production in the Eleven Far Western Range States," which the government department has just published. This report is one of the five sections of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the United States, in the preparation of which the department specialists have been engaged for some time. It discusses the reasons for the long decline in meat production in the west and explains why there is reason to believe that this is now a thing of the past. In addition, it includes detailed studies of the present cost of producing steers and lambs.

Oregon Decline Sharp

Between 1910 and 1914, the year in which the investigations on which the report is based were made, the numbers of live stock in the 11 states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming declined about 13 per cent. For this decline the report holds the settlement of public lands and the consequent reduction of the range primarily responsible. A number of other causes have contributed to the downward movement, but, it is pointed out, these have been more than offset by high prices and therefore more profitable range animals, and the general agricultural development which have favored production by leading to a more widespread adoption of the practice of winter feeding and winter pasturing on alfalfa and cultivated crops.

The prediction that this decrease hereafter will give way to an increase is based upon the belief that the amount of live stock on farms and homesteads will be greater in the future; that the stock ranges in the national forests will continue to improve; that the carrying capacity of the stock ranges on the public domain may be increased by legal regulation; and, finally, that high prices of range animals and better methods will result in a more efficient utilization of the available forage, or in other words, a greater production per unit of forage.

In 1914 it was estimated that no more than 30 per cent of the new settlers had more live stock than was necessary to supply them with work and milch animals. The situation in this respect, however, was changing even then, and the movement for the production of more live stock may be expected to continue, because both

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WHO WILL SUNDAY IN SPOKANE.



Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes are here shown on the lawn of their summer home on the eve of the departure of the Republican presidential candidate on a speaking tour that probably will equal, if not pass, in the amount of territory covered, any stumping trip ever made by a presidential candidate.

market and agricultural conditions make this indispensable to really successful farming. The change will be gradual, it is said, and only a few head of stock will be added to a farm, but ultimately and in the aggregate the increase will be greater than that which is likely to be accomplished in any other way. The problem for the States and the National Government, it is said, is to aid in the change by working out a system which will make such agriculture profitable.

In addition to this increase in the numbers of farm stock, there is little doubt that the carrying capacity of the existing ranges can be greatly enlarged. This has been demonstrated in the national forests, where improved methods and regulation have increased the capacity of many ranges from 15 to 30 per cent. This process should continue for at least 10 years more and should result in building up the carrying capacity of the national forests as a whole by perhaps 15 per cent.

If similar control could be exercised over the public domain outside of the forests it is estimated that the capacity of these ranges could be increased about 30 per cent. About half of this would result from the improvement in the range itself af-

ter overstocking and premature grazing were prevented and natural seeding facilitated. The remainder would follow water development, the construction of fences and the introduction of methods of handling stock which are out of the question as long as the improvement of conditions on the range merely provides an incentive for new men to crowd in and undo by overstocking whatever good has been accomplished. The carrying capacity of these ranges has greatly diminished in the past, and under the present system there is no reason for supposing that it will increase in the future.

Other factors, though of less importance, that should tend to increase the future production of live stock are greater economy in the use of forage on the range and on the farm, the use of more and higher grade bulls, and better management of the breeding animals through the year. The last two, it is said, offer the possibility of increasing the calf crop 5 or 10 per cent and the average weight of a 2-year-old steer perhaps 30 pounds.

Where winter feeding is practiced it is believed that a yearling steer will cost approximately \$30 and a "long" 2-year-old \$45. In the range sections of the Southwest, on the oth-

er hand, the costs may be estimated at from \$15 to \$19 for a yearling and from \$20 to \$25 for a 2-year-old. With sheep there is a similar variation. In California the cost of producing a lamb is placed at \$1.55, in the Southwest at \$1.71, and in the Northwest at \$1.82. In considering these figures it must be remembered that they all may be materially altered by increasing or diminishing the percentages of births in the herds and flocks. Better methods, it is pointed out, will almost certainly increase the calf and lamb crops, and in this way reduce the cost of production per head.

In estimating these costs the investigators charged against the stock the market value (in the vicinity) of all the feed consumed. In this way the necessity of considering the money invested in land and equipment was eliminated, but, on the other hand, allowing the stock owner a profit on the feed increases somewhat the estimated cost of producing animals. As the owner might not get his profit on the feed if he did not raise stock to utilize it, the actual profits in stock raising are probably somewhat greater than the difference between the market price of the animals and the report's estimates of the cost of production.

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