

A War of Words

In which a depositor of the First National Bank of Pullman was victorious

"You didn't!"

"I did!"

"You didn't!"

"Yes, but I did pay that bill. Here is my cancelled check on the First National Bank of Pullman, with your endorsement on it."

"Er-er, yes, yes, you are right. I-I evidently forgot to give you credit on the books. I will give you credit right now."



Put your money in The First National Bank of Pullman, pay by check, and avoid ugly disputes

The Pullman Herald



WM. GOODYEAR, Lessee.

KARL P. ALLEN, Editor.

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TO PERSONAL LIBERTY ADVOCATES

You admit that a man who drinks too much is injuring himself and society, but you say that you are opposed to the proposed state-wide prohibition law because it infringes on the principle of personal liberty. The law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons infringes on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to that law? The law compelling you to send your children to school infringes on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to that law? The law prohibiting gambling infringes on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to that law? The laws for the protection of fish and game infringe on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to those laws? The laws prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade infringe on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to those laws? The laws prohibiting prize fighting infringe on the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to those laws? The laws prohibiting cruelty to animals infringe upon the principle of personal liberty. Are you opposed to those laws?

Every law which prescribes that certain things must or must not be done is an infringement upon the principle of personal liberty. A man on a desert island would enjoy personal liberty to the fullest extent. He would be a law unto himself and could do whatever he pleased, with one to say him nay. But most men crave the companionship and society of their fellow men, and in order to enjoy it are willing to surrender part of their personal liberty and to comply with the laws which are passed on the theory of securing the greatest good to the greatest number.

Some men can drink liquor in moderation, with no injury except to themselves. Other men can not withstand the temptation to drink it to excess, and become a menace and burden to their fellow men. So some men could carry concealed weapons all their lives, without the slightest danger to society. Others, excitable and quick-tempered individuals, could not resist the temptation to use a weapon, if they had it concealed on their person, and so society has claimed and exercised the right of prohibiting the carrying of weapons. Some men could be trusted to give their children an education of their own free will, but others could not, and so society has claimed and exercised the right to compel the sending of all children to school. Society has an equal right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The right of an individual to do as he pleases is subordinate to the right of a mass of individuals, of which he is a unit, to prevent his doing anything which is detrimental to the common good. Personal liberty must always bow to public weal.

If the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is detrimental to the public weal of the state of Washington, it should be abolished, regardless of infringement upon the personal liberty of the individual citizen.

WM. GOODYEAR.

HOW EUROPEAN ALLIANCES GREW

The present grouping of the great powers of Europe into two alliances which are about to clash in the greatest war of modern times spring originally from the determination of Germany to maintain the dominance she had gained in 1870 and to isolate France, and from the determination of Russia and Austria to thwart each other's ambitions in the Balkan peninsula. The triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy came first, and the triple entente of Russia, France and England was formed as a counterweight in maintaining the balance of power.

After the defeat of France in 1870 she was isolated. The newly established republic was expected soon to fall, and was considered by the other powers only a stop gap to continue until the French chose a ruler from among the several monarchist claimants. Germany was expecting a war of revenge and schemed to continue this isolation. There existed an understanding among the three emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia to keep the peace of Europe, and the slightest move for military preparation on the part of the republic caused Bismarck to bristle up. Germany and Russia soon began to draw apart and a war scare in 1875 provoked by Bismarck caused the Czar to promise France moral support in case of German aggression, and led the Russian chancellor, Gortchskoff, to style the Czar defender of France and the obstacle to German ambitions.

The Berlin Congress of 1878 caused the Czar to withdraw from the league of the three Kaisers in resentment against the support Germany had given to the anti-Russian policy of England and Austria. The vital conflict of Russian and Austrian interests in the Balkans had also been brought into strong relief. Germany needed Austria's aid against either Russia or France, or both combined. Austria needed German aid in her schemes of expansion to the southeast and in preventing Russian aggrandizement in that quarter. This combination at that time, too, kept England in good humor, for her government was then bitterly hostile to Russia.

Austria's support was not sufficient for Germany, and after much flirtation Bismarck drew Italy into the league. The latter country had never forgiven France for exacting the cession of Savoy and Nice as the price of aid in the war of independence or for desertion before Italy's liberation was completed. French

support of the Pope's temporal power had been a continual source of irritation, and after the French troops were withdrawn from Rome in 1870 French policy continued friendly to papal claims. When France seized Tunis in 1881 Italy flamed with indignation, having regarded control of that country as necessary to her predominance in the Central Mediterranean. England was held to have connived at the French move. Italy found herself isolated and joined the central powers in the triple alliance, which was signed on May 20, 1882. It was originally for five years, but has been renewed from time to time, the last renewal expiring with the year 1914.

The exact terms of the treaty have never been published, but it is known to pledge the three powers to join in resisting attack on the territory of any one of them and to specify the disposition of their forces in case of attack by France or Russia, or both, simultaneously. Originally it required Italy to send two armies to her French frontier and a third into Germany to operate against either France or Russia. Austria was to guard the Adriatic on land and sea and to help Germany against Russia on land. Germany was expected to be sufficiently occupied on her own frontiers. The general terms of the treaty are believed to have remained unchanged, although details may have been altered with each renewal.

The relations of France and Russia became constantly more friendly, and the answer to the triple alliance was at first an understanding reaching in the early 80s, which relieved each nation of its isolation. This ripened into an alliance in 1891, which, in the language of the French premier, secured for France "the support of Russia for the maintenance of the equilibrium in Europe." Russia obtained funds in France, a loan being subscribed 12 times over in 1891, while France obtained renewed prestige and security against German aggression. The extreme champions of a policy of revenge interpreted the alliance as a pledge of Russian aid in a war to recover Alsace and Lorraine, but Russia made known that its purpose was defensive, not offensive.

At that time both France and Russia were hostile to England. That country opposed Russian policy in the Balkans and Manchuria and suspected Russia of designs on India. It had angered France by the occupation of Egypt, by its opposition to French colonial adventure in Africa, and by offensive comment on the Dreyfus affair. France retaliated by criticism of the Boer war. But enmity was meanwhile growing intense between England and France's hereditary foe, Germany. The latter country entered upon a policy of naval, colonial and commercial expansion which brought her into rivalry with England—all over the world and aroused England's jealousy for her naval supremacy. An exchange of visits between King Edward and the French President in 1903 caused their people to forget subjects of temporary irritation and to dwell on their more substantial common interests. In 1904 an agreement was made for settlement of all outstanding controversies, by which France gave England a free hand in Egypt in exchange for support of French control of Morocco. After Russia's defeat by Japan France began to lean more heavily on England and that country proved her sincerity by standing squarely with France when the Agadir incident in Morocco brought France and Germany to the verge of war.

British relations with Russia continued hostile until the close of the war between the latter country and Japan. They were at the breaking point after the Doggerbank affair and the Anglo-Japanese alliance was taken to be aimed at Russia. But M. Delcasse the French foreign minister, strove assiduously to relieve this friction, and with such great success that in 1907 a treaty was signed for the amicable settlement of all questions pending and for the division of Persia into spheres of influence. King Edward visited the Czar in 1908 and thereby drew closer the bonds which united the three powers. England's fears for India were calmed, her interests were recognized to be served by the building of independent states in place of decadent Turkey as a block to Austrian expansion, and she began to contemplate calmly the prospect that Russian warships would pass Constantinople into the Mediterranean, though the jingoism 30 years earlier would have fought to prevent such a concession.

That Austrian aggression was a real danger to the triple entente was proved by the annexation of Bosnia and by the threat of war to prevent Servian annexation of Albania. Hence Russia's readiness to prevent the chastisement of Serbia and her allies' readiness to back her. That Russia is fast recovering from the wounds inflicted by Japan is evident, hence the willingness of the triple alliance

to strike before she grows still stronger. That the Austrian empire must crush Slav separatist agitation or be dissolved and cease to be a factor in the alliance was apparent. Hence she struck with Germany's consent. France sees her opportunity for revenge and England sees hers to end the German menace to her naval and colonial supremacy. The great powers seem bent on seizing the present occasion to clean up all old scores. When they have finished the map of Europe, Asia and Africa is likely to have many new lines marked on it in blood.—Portland Oregonian.

CANNING CORN

On or Off the Cob—A Seasonable and Economical Recipe

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The following seasonable recipes for the canning of corn have proven both practical and economical for the housewife. The recipes have been worked out in the department's canning kitchen and the products tested for nearly two years.

These recipes have been used in connection with the five different types of canning devices and the corn has been put up in all types of containers, such as glass top, screw top, suction top, and tin cans. The method employed is the cold-pack method, the same as is now being used in the best commercial factories of the world, instead of requiring the laborious and tedious method of fractional sterilization of an hour each day for three consecutive days and the lifting of the products in and out of canning devices three times. The method now employed contemplates but one sterilization and turns out the product in better shape, with better color, texture, and flavor than the fractional sterilization method. By following these recipes and method the family can have corn, either on or off the cob, throughout the year at a very reasonable expense of time, energy and money:

Corn Off the Cob

Select Sweet corn ears of uniform size and proper ripeness. If too ripe the corn will color while processing. (Processing is the canning term for sterilization or cooking). If not ripe enough much of the food value is lost in cutting the corn from the cob. Use either glass jars or tin cans. For market purposes and greater safety in transportation, use tin cans.

Remove husk, silk, shank, tips, and injured or defective places. Blanch corn in boiling water or steam chest for from five to ten minutes. The time depends upon the stage of ripeness, size of ears, and degree of freshness. Remove the ears and plunge quickly in cold water.

Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. Pack well in glass jar or tin can; add hot water and a level teaspoon of salt to the quart or No. 3 can. Place rubber and glass jar top in place, not tight. If using tin, solder cap in place and fill vent hole, or seal completely. Process the corn from 180 to 240 minutes in the home made or hot-water commercial bath outfits; for one and one-half hours in the water-seal outfits; for 60 minutes when using from five to ten pounds of steam pressure, with the steam-pressure canning devices, and 40 minutes when using the aluminum steam pressure-cooker outfit. After processing remove the jars, tighten covers, invert to test the joints and cool.

If using tin, inspect the soldered end caps for pin-hole leaks. Repair all leaks, allow to stand for 24 hours. If cans are still bulging at ends at the end of this time, one of two things is true—the pack is too full, or some live spores are still left in the can. If the latter, replace in sterilizer and process the second time from 30 minutes to one hour.

Canning Sweet Corn on the Cob

Blanch in boiling water five to 10 minutes, according to ripeness, size and freshness; plunge quickly in cold water. Pack, alternating butts and tips; add just a little boiling water and one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top and partially tighten. (Cap and tip tins.) Process 180 to 240 minutes in hot water bath; one and one-half hours water-seal outfit; 60 minutes under five or more pounds of steam; 40 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert, and cool. (Heat up for table use in steamer, not in water. If corn seems flat or waterlogged, it has been over-cooked or allowed to stand in too much water.)

Use one or two-quart glass jars if not needed for other products. Quart jars will hold two ears, two-quart jars will hold from three to five ears, according to size of ear. Do not can large ears. Half-gallon or gallon tin cans with large openings should be used in the canning of ear corn when hole glass jars are not available. Gallon tin cans will hold from six to 12 ears. They should be graded to uniform size.

In high altitudes, 4000 feet and over, it will be necessary to increase the time requirement in the canning of sweet corn about 25 per cent, if water boils at about 202 degrees Fahrenheit and even less.

In the average home a large number of glass jars are idle every year. The use of these idle jars is recommended, but if none are available, the most economical and practical containers are the half-gallon and the gallon tin can.

The gallon tin cans, including soldered-hemmed caps, will cost about six cents apiece, but they will hold six to 12 ears of corn, which is enough for a good-sized family. If the corn is removed from can and steamer for a few minutes, it can not be distinguished from the sweet corn removed from the husk in mid-summer. The corn can be heated in the container before opening to serve.

Canned on the cob over other canned corn, is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off, the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin, and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

In regard to the container for corn on the cob, it might be mentioned that for advertising and exhibition purposes, glass is much more satisfactory than the tin can, but if corn on the cob were to be put up in large quantities as a business venture, the glass would not be practical, being too expensive, but the tin cans would prove quite satisfactory.

DOLLAR WHEAT

Portland, Aug. 3.—Prosperity for the farmers of the United States, and particularly those of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, is predicted by the various traders and brokers of Portland. Wheat will be worth about \$1 a bushel, according to the general opinion in trade circles of Portland.

"If Russia remains in this war until spring," said one grain trader yesterday, "it will mean that American wheat will be worth more than \$1—and what is the more important point, it will hold. It means that the bumper crop of the American farmers this fall will put more ready cash into circulation than ever before. Prosperity for the farmers means prosperity for everyone."

"Russia is the great wheat-producing country of the old world," he continued. "It produces on the average about 900,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, which is more than the United States produces, the average of this country being about 750,000,000 bushels annually. Canada raises 200,000,000 bushels a year."

"According to the government report, the United States will produce 930,000,000 bushels this year, an extraordinary amount, and out of it is figured that about 400,000,000 bushels will be shipped to Europe to supply the deficit caused by Russia's farmers going to war and neglecting their crops. Russia, at the most,

can not produce more than 300,000,000 bushels during war times.

"Now here is another point. Suppose Russia does have 300,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply herself and the balance of Europe, her ports may be closed and shipments made impossible, and the rest of Europe will have to suffer unless the United States and Canada supply the food-stuffs, especially wheat. Naturally, the American traders and farmers are going to hold their grain until the proper price is paid, which will not be less than \$1 for the entire output," the grain man declared.

"Great Britain, it is asserted, never has more than 30 days supply of breadstuffs on hand. Therefore, if Russian ports are bottled up, England will be in a sorry plight unless the United States comes to her aid," the trader concluded.

As to the benefit that the European war and the bottling of the Russian ports would have for the American farmer, grain men and traders were unable to estimate yesterday.

"It costs about 10 cents a bushel to market wheat, that is, from the time it leaves the farmer until it reaches the market," said another operator. "If we have dollar wheat permanently, and that is practically certain, it will leave 90 cents a bushel for the farmer. For wheat exported to Europe it probably would cost five cents a bushel extra for mid-western grain and about two cents extra for grain raised in coast cities."

"Oregon can ship her grain through the Panama canal to Europe nearly as cheap as the eastern states can, and cheaper than the middle West states," he declared.

It is pointed out also that the United States will be greatly benefited in the manufacturing line. Germany is conceded to be the greatest manufacturing nation and factories necessarily must be deserted during war, making a demand for American goods.

EVER HAVE IT?

If You Have the Statement of This Pullman Citizen Will Interest You

Ever have a "low-down" pain in the back?

In the "small," right over the hips?

That's the home of backache.

If it's caused by weak kidneys,

Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Pullman people testify to their worth. Read a case of it:

W. H. Parrish, farmer, 310 Water St., Pullman, says: "It was three years ago that my hips got lame in my back and had to take to my bed. The pains through my kidneys were something awful. I had heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. I found good results from the first two doses and after I had finished one box, I was free from the kidney trouble and pain. I have been well ever since."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Parrish had. Foster-McBurn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Duthie pays the highest market price for poultry, veal and hides

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Pullman, Wash.