

For—

the information of our patrons we have installed a bulletin board on which we put each day, the grain quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

M. W. Whitlow, president M. Schultheis, Jr., vice president
O. L. Waller, vice president F. C. Forrest, cashier
C. F. Anderson, asst. Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
PULLMAN, WASH.

The Pullman Herald



WM. GOODYEAR, Lessee. KARL P. ALLEN, Editor.

Published every Friday at Pullman, Washington, and entered at the Pullman postoffice as second-class mail matter.

\$1.00 per Year if paid in advance; if not paid in advance 50 cents additional.

Pullman, Wash., Friday, September 1, 1916

REGISTER TODAY

If you fail to register today you can not participate in the primary election September 12. Every voter in Pullman and vicinity should feel a greater interest than usual in the primaries this year. The republicans will have an opportunity to show their loyalty to two of their fellow citizens, E. A. Bryan for United States senator and W. L. LaFollette for congressman from this district. Local pride in the candidacy of these two men ought to be a sufficient incentive to bring out every republican voter, to say nothing of the obligation to help select the best candidates from among the many aspirants for state and county offices.

There is another incentive which should prompt every voter in Pullman to qualify for and vote at the primaries. The action of the next legislature will be of vital interest to the welfare of the State College. The question of the re-apportionment of the tax levied for the support of the state institutions of higher learning, will come up for decision. The report of the commission appointed to investigate the status of the State College and State University will be presented. If its recommendations are adopted the college will suffer. The friends of the University are preparing to make a desperate effort to exalt that institution at the expense of the college. Pullman people therefore have a direct and vital interest in the selection of legislative candidates from this district, who can be depended upon to defend the welfare of the college to the last ditch.

Under all these circumstances, Pullman voters who fail to register for the primaries are not living up to their obligations as citizens. Remember that if you want to have a voice in the selection of candidates for congressional, state and county offices, you must register before the books close tonight. Don't shirk, REGISTER.

WM. GOODYEAR.

BRYAN IN THE LEAD

The contest for the republican nomination for United States senator has now reached a stage where estimates as to the result can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

The three real contenders in the race are E. A. Bryan, Miles Poindexter and W. E. Humphrey, and there are several excellent reasons for believing that they will finish in the order named above. Dr. Bryan has made the most vigorous and telling campaign of any of them. While Poindexter and Humphrey are criticizing and attacking each other's record, Bryan is not wasting any time in criticizing anybody, but is asking support on his own merits, not on the faults of his opponents. He will receive enough first choice votes to prevent either of the others

from polling 40 per cent of the total first choice votes cast, which will mean that the second choice votes will be counted. Poindexter and Humphrey are representatives of the two extreme wings of the republican party, between which a great gulf is fixed. They have a violent antipathy for each other's political tenets, and this antipathy is shaded by their followers. No ardent supporter of Poindexter is going to give his second choice vote to Humphrey and no loyal admirer of the Sattle congressman is going to cast a second choice vote for the Spokane senator. What will they do with their second choice votes then? Some will throw them away on candidates who have no chance of winning, but the great majority will cast them for the candidate whom, next to their favorite, they believe to be best qualified for the position. Bryan is the logical man to whom they will turn and he is likely to receive at least two-thirds of the honest second choice votes.

The light vote which will be cast in the farming sections on account of the new registration law and the rush of harvest work is sure to hurt Bryan more than any of the other candidates, but circumstances seem to justify the prediction that he will receive at least 30 per cent of the first choice votes cast and 65 per cent of the second choice votes, which would insure his nomination.

WM. GOODYEAR.

INITIATIVE MEASURE No 24

Following is the argument against initiative measure No. 24, prepared by leaders of the dry movement and incorporated in the pamphlet sent out to the voters by the secretary of state:

The arguments for the brewery initiative No. 24 plausibly assert three propositions, viz:

(1) That the prohibition law tends toward increasing the use of whiskey and other strong liquors rather than the "milder beers."

(2) That beer with four per cent or less alcohol is a "mild, wholesome" product which should be furnished to the homes of the people as cheaply and conveniently as possible.

(3) That we should not "discriminate against home industry" but permit the manufacture of such "mild, wholesome" beer in this state, for direct sales to homes, and for export.

These propositions are contrary to recorded facts. They deny the highest scientific authority and ignore the demonstrated experience of all states and nations now protecting against proven dangers of intoxicants. They proclaim an economic fallacy and lead to a dangerous conclusion.

United States statistics for 1914 showed a consumption of 2 1/4 billions of gallons of intoxicants, or an annual per capita of 22.80 gallons. This was the average American liquor de-

mand prior to recent prohibition gains.

What is Washington's 1916 record?

It is well known that conditions in Seattle are more adverse than in the state as a whole. However, the King county auditor's records show that six months' importations for home consumption totalled 66,672 gallons. This is less than three-eighths of a gallon annual per capita for the 375,000 population of Seattle and King county. Only 1 2-3 per cent of American average!

This comparison fails to consider the "stored-up" liquors from 1915 and the increasing permits each successive month. Let us therefore use the climax month of June. The record shows 11,717 permits issued for importation of 18,486 gallons of beer, 2589 of whiskey, 51 of wine, 33 of brandy, 43 of alcohol, 23 of gin, four of rum and three of vermouth—or a monthly total of 21,232 gallons. Multiply this maximum month's record by 12 and the annual total would be 254,784 gallons for a population of 375,000. This figures two-thirds of a gallon annual per capita, or three per cent of the 1914 average.

Even if we add the June total of importation permits of all the drug stores of Seattle and King county—amounting to 14,282 gallons—including all medicinal and mechanical supplies of liquors and alcohol, as well as for possible illegal sales, the combined annual supply would be 426,168 gallons for personal, home consumption and all drug store purposes. This figures 1.14 gallons per capita, or only five per cent of the American average.

Note that the June record showed requisitions for more than seven times as much beer as whiskey. Even with the liquor demand reduced to only three to five per cent of the average under former saloon conditions, this remnant shows a seven times tendency toward beer rather than stronger liquors, completely disproving the contrary statement argued for Initiative No. 24.

The Washington prohibition law has proven 95 to 97 per cent efficient in cutting out the demand for intoxicating liquors, using the most unfavorable figures and adverse conditions of Seattle and King county as the basis of comparison. Don't weaken it!

Assertions that four per cent alcoholic beer is "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating"; that its "home manufacture," cheap sale and convenient delivery to the homes of our people will be "a positive step forward in good morals, health and true temperance"—such statements in behalf of Initiative No. 24 fly in the face of common knowledge, scientific authority, economic experience and governmental action based on broadest investigation.

The modern temperance movement everywhere contends that the only safe line of prohibitive legislation is that which absolutely excludes any alcoholic property from beverages manufactured for general sale and use. In efforts to satisfy the "moderates," it has conceded limits of 1 1/2 or two per cent alcohol expressed in the prohibition and tax laws of several American states; also of Canada and Europe.

Such an utterly illogical, unscientific and dangerous expansion of the alcohol limit to four per cent has no precedent in "temperance" legislation. It is "brewery" legislation, avowedly in the special interest of a condemned business. Sincere "moderates" and radicals alike must resist this menace.

The ordinary beer manufactured and sold here before the prohibition law was advertised as a "mild, wholesome drink," containing only three or four per cent alcohol, but the intoxication resulting from its use, its stimulating tendency towards stronger liquors, and its train of social, economic, political and moral evils—all this is vivid memory, and no illusive argument should tempt Washington citizens to invite its return.

The "home industry" plea for initiative No. 24 is illusive and fallacious. Most of the few breweries of Washington are already adjusted to new conditions and the others will do so when finally convinced that the people of Washington mean business. When they know they can not renew their dangerous manufacture of alcoholic beer and regain abnormal profits based on the injury and impoverishment of humanity, the brewers will turn to legitimate industry with mutual benefit to themselves and society.

But even the "home industry" illusion disappears on an examination of initiative No. 24. Any outside concern manufacturing malt liquors within the four per cent alcohol limit need only register its selling agency in Washington, establish warehouses and enjoy the same rights of sale and delivery to home consumers as the "home manufacture" brewery.

At the maximum June rate, about 35,000 personal importations were

recorded for the entire state. If maximum amounts were ordered the cost, including transportation charges could scarcely average \$2.50 on each permit. Less than \$100,000 was sent out of the whole state by the maximum June record. The liquor draft upon the earnings of the people of Washington under the old brewery and saloon regime was \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 per month. During the 1914 campaign the liquor apologists boasted of a \$35,000,000 annual business doomed to destruction.

Prohibition is turning more than \$2,000,000 monthly into legitimate trade and savings accounts, where formerly it was worse than wasted. This accounts for the many evidences of "better business" and less "bad debts" than ever before. The amount that goes outside the state now is not a tenth part of that sent out under the old regime for the whisky, wines, imported beers and other liquors.

We need "home protection," not home manufactured beer.

The advocates of initiative No. 24 make virtue of the claim that it "does not propose a return of the saloon," but permits only manufacture and sale of four per cent limit beer direct to homes and apartments. This non-saloon profession, now ostentatiously made by the same brewery interests responsible for three-fourths of the former saloons, exposes their entire case. If four per cent alcoholic beer was indeed, a "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating" drink, whose manufacture and sale for unlimited home consumption can safely be legalized, why should its sale by the glass be prohibited in saloons, restaurants, etc.

The breweries of Washington were mainly responsible for the pollution of politics, the multiplication of saloons, cafes and kindred evils which doomed the liquor business by the righteous judgment of the prohibition

law. Not daring to suggest a return of their discredited saloon system the brewery backers of initiative No. 24 now seek to honeycomb the home districts with a swarm of solicitors and beer-wagons.

Law enforcement would break down if four per cent beer be legalized. The door to stronger malt liquors will be wide open. Officials can not be ever-present, making chemical analyses. The alcohol percentage varies under conditions and processes, practically defying official apprehension. The present law spells safety in practical enforcement. Let it stand!

Initiative No. 24 would open the flood-gates from both Washington and outside breweries, and inundate our homes with their destruction and waste. The fact that we have a three, four or five per cent dribble through a controlled interstate leak, until closed by national prohibition, is surely no argument for tearing down the protective dam we have erected.

With politics measurably cleansed of the liquor taint; with arrests, crimes and imprisonments reduced more than half; with business adjusted and improved; with the moral and economic benefits of prohibition in evidence on every hand—this is surely no time to turn back to the brewery and its evils, but to press forward on the safe road to national prohibition.

Vote against initiative No. 24!

D. A. Thompson, A. S. Caton, Mrs. C. E. Beach, C. E. Muckler, George F. Cotterill.

The impending strike of railroad operatives will give a powerful impetus to the propaganda for government ownership of the railroads.

The county fair is an institution in which everybody should take an active interest. It benefits the whole county as well as the community in which it is held. Pullman

people are showing the right spirit in boosting the Whitman county fair this year.

Judging by the comments made by spectators watching the big fire last Friday night, Pullman has at least 500 persons who consider themselves eminently fitted for the position of chief of the fire department.

If Pullman people would be a little more careful about not allowing boxes and inflammable rubbish to collect in the rear of their premises they would contribute a lot toward minimizing the danger of fires starting and spreading.

The Herald prints butter wrappers

JOHN SQUIRES

Farm Lands

City Property

Mortgage Loans

Flat Iron Block

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Here Is The Man

Who Stands for the Open Shop and the Right of Every Man to Work Who is Willing to Work



ATTENTION:

Mr. Farmer! Mr. Merchant! Mr. Bread-winner! Mr. Citizen of Whatever Calling!

ROLAND H. HARTLEY

Republican Candidate for the Nomination for

GOVERNOR

OF WASHINGTON

Vote for him and put an end to boycott and picketing, and the domination of labor agitators which is crippling the commonwealth

Do you believe that any man should be denied opportunity to work and earn a living unless he joins a labor union?

Do you believe in a labor trust that dogmatically says who shall work and who shall not work?

Do you subscribe to the un-American doctrine of the Boycott?

Do you indorse the intimidating methods of picketing which would crush legitimate industry and force idleness upon men eager to work?

If you do not believe in these things—if you believe in the fair and square deal and see the menace of this labor trust, and would put an end to it—go to the polls on Primary Day and vote for ROLAND H. HARTLEY for Governor.

He does not stand in awe of Unionism, but is an unafraid American. As governor of this great State he will see that every man or woman in Washington who wishes to work or quit shall have that opportunity, without fear of murder, intimidation or abuse from any source, whether they belong to a union or not.

For Literature address Hartley Campaign Committee, 302 Alaska Bldg., Seattle; or 610 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane

GIVE HIM A CHANCE AND SEE