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PULLMAN, WASH.

"Home of the Palouse Dollar"

Report of the Condition

As Made to the Comptroller at the Close of Business
September 12, 1916

Resources	
Loans and discounts	\$503,331.45
U. S. Bonds	52,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,923.85
Redemption fund	2,500.00
Warrants, etc.	1,584.19
Cash and due from banks	137,475.71
Stock in federal reserve	2,700.00
	\$703,515.20
Liabilities	
Capital stock	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	23,945.28
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	552,569.92
U. S. Bonds to secure Postal Savings	2,000.00
	\$703,515.20

OFFICERS

M. W. Whitlow, president
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M. Schultheis, Jr., vice president
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The Pullman Herald



WM. GOODYEAR, Lessee.

KARL P. ALLEN, Editor.

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Pullman, Wash., Friday, September 29, 1916

HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

The directors and superintendent of the Pullman schools have taken the right course in putting the ban on secret and exclusive organizations among pupils of the high school. This is not a new problem. It has been threshed out thoroughly in all sections of the country and the overwhelming weight of the evidence and authorities is that secret organizations among students of high school age are detrimental both to the students and the schools. This is a logical conclusion, because such organizations are bound to distract the attention of the boys and girls from their studies, to foster snobishness and jealousy among them, and thereby destroy the harmony and democratic spirit of equality so desirable in high school work.

Because fraternities and sororities have proved beneficial to college students, it does not follow that they would benefit high school pupils, for the reason that the conditions are altogether different. College students are older and possess sounder judgment and more capacity for self government. They have a clearer conception of their individual responsibility to their fellow students. Most of them come from a distance and are among strangers, and they require some substitute for the family ties and social life of their homes. Their organizations are under the observation and supervision of the college authorities. There are many other college organizations to join which all students are eligible.

Most high school boys and girls live at home and have plenty of social diversion under the supervision of their parents. They are not old enough to possess sound judgment or an adequate realization of their responsibilities. They organize secret societies, not because they need them or with any idea of self help, but to have a good time and ape the college fraternities and sororities. Their organizations are not under the supervision of the school authorities or any responsible parties. They are used solely to provide amusement and to secure class and school honors for their members by making trades and combinations. Students not invited to join the clubs feel slighted and socially ostracized because there are no other school organizations which they can join.

Superintendent Graham and the members of the school board have taken the right stand on this matter and should receive the hearty cooperation of all the people of Pullman in stamping out secret organizations in the high school. If some substitute is needed why not perfect an organization of all the pupils under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and provide a club room where the boys and girls can spend their spare time under the supervision of some responsible man or woman? This would be far pre-

ferable to the diversions provided by secret organizations of irresponsible young people who have not yet reached the age of sound judgment.

WM. GOODYEAR.

A STRONG ARGUMENT

In a recent address in Spokane Governor Lister enumerated the benefits which have resulted to the state from the adoption of the prohibition law. His clear and concise summary of facts constitutes a strong argument against both the bills initiated by the liquor interests which will be submitted to the vote of the people at the coming election. His statement was as follows:

"Population moves from east to west, but the moral wave moves from west to east," he declared. "British Columbia has but recently taken the same step in regard to prohibition that Washington, Idaho and Oregon have taken. The far west is in advance of the east in this respect.

"The big question for the people of the state is whether they shall take a backward step from that two years ago when we eliminated the saloons," he said. "An advertisement in a Seattle newspaper this morning calls attention to the fact that the newly voted British Columbia dry law permits the manufacture of intoxicants and protects the brewers there.

"Even though the people of British Columbia, in their desire to make a forward movement, should permit the manufacture and sale of liquor, I do not see why the people of Washington should take a backward step. It is possible that the people in favor of the elimination of the saloon there felt it necessary to concede that much to procure the passage of the law.

"This advertisement also refers to the fact that California is going to vote on a dry law which will permit the manufacture and exportation of liquor. California is a state of immense vineyards, and the people there have endeavored to prepare a bill that will be the entering wedge for an eventual stronger action. Is that any reason why the people of Washington should take a backward step?

"Our fight is not one against the brewer or the brewery worker. It should not be taken as personal by anyone. The elimination of the right to manufacture beer in the state of Washington has not reduced the earning capacity of any individual. It has, however, compelled a number of persons to change their occupations.

"Initiative measure No. 24 will allow the sale of beer in any quantities. If this measure is adopted you may buy a quart of beer, or a keg, or a barrel, or a trainload. The only condition will be that it must be for your own consumption.

"Under the present law it is

necessary to get a permit stating the amount of liquor which one wants to buy. Under this proposed bill any person might buy for his own consumption any quantity. Its passage will mean that brewery wagons will drive through our residence districts, delivering beer from house to house. It will mean that wagons may drive along any road in the state, in the country districts, furnishing beer to farm houses. It will mean that places will spring up where illegal sales of the beer thus easily obtained will go on, which will be even worse than legalized saloons under police regulations.

"Before the adoption of initiative No. 3, under which the state went dry two years ago, it was argued by many business men that it would ruin business. Has the state been injured? I believe that if we look back over the last few months we will find a marked improvement in bank deposits. On November 10, 1915, the aggregate deposits in the state were \$206,000,000. On June 30, 1916, they were \$224,000,000; an increase of \$18,000,000. The figures show a marked increase in totals of savings accounts.

"I have had prepared figures on the prisoners received into the state's penal institutions. At Walla Walla, in the first eight months of 1915, there were received 277. In the corresponding eight months of this year there were 182. At the reformatory, where the boys and younger men are sent, there were received, in the first eight months of 1915, 222 prisoners, while in the corresponding eight months of 1916 there were but 124.

"I am not going to claim that the change is entirely due to the fact that we have eliminated the saloon from the state; but I am sure I have the right to claim that the great decrease is indirectly due to it.

"Most of those sent to prison in the first three months of each year are arrested during the preceding year. If we make our comparison of the months from April to August, inclusive, of 1915 and 1916, eliminating the first three months of each year, the contrast will be even greater. In the four months, April to August, 1915, there were received at Walla Walla 176 prisoners; in the same period of 1916 there were but 87, less than half. At the reformatory, in that period of 1915, there were entered 133 prisoners; in the corresponding five months of 1916 the figure was but 64, again less than half.

"Any law that will reduce the number in our state penal institutions is good for the state at large. Every man in the penitentiary and the reformatory is a liability to the state and to society, while we have the right to presume that, outside, he is earning his living and is an asset.

"The county and city jails of the state, with the exception of the two small counties of Douglas and Jefferson, on which I did not obtain figures, had on July 1, 1915, 594 prisoners. On July 1 of this year they contained but 204. Again the story is told of the difference the law has made.

"It is stated that during June, in Seattle, permits were issued for the importation of liquor worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The proponents of the brewers' bill would keep this money in the state. But look at the figures for last year. In the same month of 1915 over \$1,000,000 worth of liquor was purchased there. I think that we will agree that the law that reduces the expenditure in one county for liquor from more than \$1,000,000 to \$30,000 or \$40,000 is a good thing.

"But the greatest argument in favor of continuing Washington dry is the benefit of the people. The prohibition of the sale of liquor makes for a better and a higher type of citizen—for greater efficiency, for intoxicating liquor never increased the efficiency of any man."

DO FARMERS OWE THE WORLD A LIVING?

Children up to the age of 10 and 15, and sometimes even 20 years, consider that their parents owe them a living. The age at which they realize their own responsibility depends largely upon the wisdom their parents have shown in their upbringing. If for any reason abundance of food and entertainment is not forthcoming, these children feel very much abused.

The folks who live in the cities of the world seem, in this particular matter, to look upon the farmer in much the same light as children look upon their parents. The farmer is supposed to produce an abundance of food for the world, and the city people do not worry very much if he produces it in such abundance that prices sometimes fall below the cost of production.

City folks, like most other people, think mainly of their own needs. In the United States, they are somewhat like spoiled children. From the time

we opened up this western storehouse until a very few years ago, the farmers of the west supplied them with all sorts of agricultural products, and most of the time at prices which little more than covered the bare cost of labor production, and in some years not even that. Consequently, in recent years, when the farmer has been getting more nearly a fair price for what he has produced our city folks have felt much abused.

When it comes to the things the farmer has to buy, they feel no corresponding obligation to furnish him the things he needs, and unless he is willing to pay a price which not only fully covers all items in the cost of production, but leaves them a handsome profit besides, they shut off the supply.

There has been great complaint during the last two or three years about the high prices of meats, and the farmer has been much abused because apparently he has allowed the supply to decrease. The fact that he was for some time growing and feeding his cattle at a loss has been forgotten. Manufacturers have complained because their workmen have found it necessary to pay higher prices for beef, and consequently have asked their employers to pay them higher wages. Stockyard companies have complained because the fewer cattle which go to market, the less they get for yardage, feed, etc. Commission merchants at the live stock markets have complained because they have fewer cattle to handle, and, consequently, smaller commissions.

A great effort has been made to induce the farmer to increase his cattle supply. Some very foolish suggestions have been made. In some states it has seriously been proposed to enact a law forbidding the farmer to kill or sell his calves.

The farmer has not yet been able to see why he owes the world a living. For 20 or 30 years, he produced and sold foodstuffs at little more than the actual labor cost. He did this not because he had the feeling that he ought to do it in order to give the world something to eat, but because conditions compelled him to do it. Now he has been getting on his feet, and in the future he will have more to say as to what he will grow and what he will not grow. If prices are not high enough to give him a profit in growing and feeding cattle and hogs, he will grow fewer of them. He is beginning to realize that in this competition he must take his own part and look after his own interests.

Our city folks may as well make up their minds that the day of cheap foodstuffs is gone for good. Prices will go up and down, but nothing short of a world-wide calamity can send them down as low as they have been in the past. We might as well get used to the situation and plan our own business accordingly.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Next week, October 2 to 7 inclusive, is national pay-up week, during which everybody is urged to pay up their bills. The more generally the week is observed the greater will be the happiness and prosperity of every community. The satisfaction which results both to the debtor and creditor from the settlement of an account justifies a lot of extra effort to raise the money to get financially square with the world, and every time you pay what you owe you help to enable others to pay what they owe, including those who are in debt to you.

Both the democrats and republicans are making a false start in the gubernatorial campaign. The democrats can make little headway by attacking McBride's position on the prohibition question and the republicans will gain nothing by charging the Lister administration with inefficiency and extravagance.

We want to sell you a lot of goods when we have our fifth annual canned goods sale—better wait for it. Phone 39.

sep29 C. R. SANDERS CO.

Redfern suits and coats for women and Kuppenheimer clothes for men—there is no better made.

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Union Supply Co.
COAL, WOOD, FLOUR
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FIRE INSURANCE
JAMES EMERT, Agent
Phone 51

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W-B IS QUALITY TOBACCO, CUT FINE, SEASONED WITH SALT AND A SMALL CHEW WILL SATISFY.

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HERE is the common sense way a W-B CUT user put it up to one of his friends:—
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Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

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Specials for Saturday, Sept. 30

THE BEST FOR LESS WHY PAY MORE

Olympic Flour— 49-lb. sack\$1.80 Bbl.\$7.00	Economy Star Coffee — 1 lb.33c 3 lbs.95c 5 lbs.\$1.50
Olympic Pancake Flour— Per package22c	Skinners Macaroni, Noodles and Spaghetti—Pkg...10c
Albers Buckwheat Pancake Flour—Per package ...23c	Quaker Oats— Regular 15c pkg.10c
Tea Garden Brand Syrup— 1 qt. can35c 2 qt. can60c 1 gal. can\$1.00	Ivory Soap—6 bars for...27c Bob White Soap—10 bars.39c
Hawaiian Pineapple— 2 lb. cans2 for 25c	Lighthouse Cleanser—Can..5c Toilet Paper— 4 large rolls for.....25c

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