

Thrift Day

Will Soon Be Here

February 3 is now observed in almost every section of this great land as Thrift Day.

It is a day not for idleness, but for effort; not for spending, but for saving. We urge all to join in the celebration of an added thrift habit which leads to health, happiness and prosperity.

On February 3 countless people will get ahead by opening Bank Accounts. Others will add to accounts already started.

Why not do likewise?

There is a Thrift Day Button awaiting you at our Institution.

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The Pullman Herald



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

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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Lister's message to the legislature was temperate, business like, and full of sensible advice. In it was condensed a vast amount of useful information regarding the finances of the state and matters of interest to the taxpayers. It was free from political buncombe and appeals to prejudice and in form and spirit closely resembled the annual report of the president of some great business organization with recommendations regarding future policies.

Nearly all of the suggestions made by the governor will strike a responsive chord in the minds of the voters, but none of them will be received with more hearty approval than the recommendation that the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Officers be abolished. In discussing this recommendation the governor says, in part:

"The Bureau also has the authority, under the law creating it, to make examinations of county, city, school district and other public offices. While these examinations are made by the Bureau of Inspection, the cost for them is charged against the city, county and other subdivisions of the government which is examined. I had hoped to be able to present in this Message a statement showing the total cost of these examinations to the different subdivisions of government, since the Bureau of Inspection was organized. The report had not been presented to me when this Message was prepared. I am sure, however, from information I have, that it has amounted to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is great doubt as to whether the results accomplished from the examinations have justified their cost. The Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices consists of three paid members, each receiving a salary of \$2500.00 a year. The State Auditor is ex-officio Chief of the Bureau.

"I believe the needs of the State would be better served if this Bureau were abolished and in its place a law enacted providing for the appointment of one expert accountant at a salary of say, \$3600.00 a year, this official to have the authority to employ such expert accountants as might be necessary to conduct the examinations of all the State Departments and institutions. Should the counties and cities desire his services, in connection with the examination of any of their offices or departments or for the purpose of installing new record systems in the offices, the law could provide that upon a request being made by the superior judge or the county commissioners of any county, he could take charge of and furnish experts to make the required examinations. This could also be made class to cover school districts and other subdivisions of government."

The governor's doubts are well founded. The results accomplished

by the examinations conducted by the accountants sent out by this Bureau have not justified their cost. These accountants are generally regarded as pests which prey upon the taxpayers of the cities, towns, counties and school districts. They make their appearance as regularly as the orchard pests, do a lot of useless checking, recommend the adoption of some new set of printed blanks, put out by some printing house which they appear to represent, collect a fat fee for their work and go on their way rejoicing. It makes no difference whether a county, city or school district desires to have the service of one of these accountants or not, they must accept and pay for it.

Most of the accountants are experts in name only. Their reports are full of mistakes and they have frequently failed to discover grave irregularities and heavy shortages in the offices which they have inspected.

The governor's suggestion that one really expert accountant be appointed at a salary of \$3600, with power to employ such assistance as may be required to examine all the state departments and institutions, and to conduct examinations for counties and cities upon request of the proper authorities, is an excellent one and, if adopted, will put an end to the unwelcome periodical visits of the pest, taxpayers borer.

WM. GOODYEAR.

THE COST OF "DUPLICATION"

The committee of experts from the federal bureau of education, in submitting their report on the higher educational institutions of Washington to the state legislature, say:

"The word 'duplication' has become a bogey. Many believe it designates what is tantamount to a crime in public or institutional management. One of these is perfectly harmless, justifiable, desirable, and necessary. The other is exceedingly undesirable, first on the ground of expense, and second, on the ground of the animosities which it engenders."

In further comment along this line, the federal committee remarks upon the fact that the parity of standards between the University and the State College has long been recognized and is well established; and points out the significant fact that notwithstanding this duplication, Washington ranks twenty-fourth in the United States, on the basis of the amount spent for higher education for each \$1000 of wealth.

"These figures," state the federal committee, "should allay the apprehension of those citizens who have believed that Washington is unduly extravagant in its support of higher institutions."

Going into this matter in considerable detail, the federal experts show that Delaware, having no state university, but only an agricultural college, spends more per \$1000 of

wealth for higher education, than any other state in the Union; that Oklahoma, having both a University and an agricultural college, spends the least.

An interesting comparison is made of Washington with its University and State College of equal rank in the higher educational system of the state, and Wisconsin and Illinois, in which all higher education is correlated under a centralized "university," which some few are now advocating in Washington in behalf of economy and "unnecessary duplication." Illinois, with wealth estimated at more than 14 billions, is shown spending annually, for higher education, nearly 10 million dollars. Wisconsin, with wealth estimated at a little over four billions, is shown spending nearly five and one-half millions for higher education. Stating these facts another way, the committee shows that upon higher education Delaware spends \$3.88 per \$1000 dollars of state wealth, Oklahoma 19 cents, Illinois 68 cents, Wisconsin \$1.27, and Washington, 64 cents. Delaware's high expenditure is due in part to its low wealth, which is listed at less than 300 millions. Illinois, spending nearly 10 millions annually for higher education, escapes with only 68 cents per \$1000 of wealth because of its great property valuation—nearly 15 billions. So far as Washington is concerned, the best comparison seems to be with Wisconsin, which is credited with more than four billions of wealth, against Washington's three billions and a little more.

With the comparisons drawn down to this point, we perceive that Wisconsin, with one large, centralized university—which includes the agricultural college—with state wealth comparable to that of Washington, spends for higher education, twice as much per \$1000 of wealth as does Washington.

From this confusion of figures, the lessons from each state conflicting with the lessons seen in another state, one is puzzled in an endeavor to work out general conclusions. However, in the figures themselves plus the educational history of the states concerned, this conclusion stands out in unmistakable terms; namely, the best political machine yet devised to take from a state legislature, huge sums of money, quite regardless of the assessable wealth of the state, is a large, powerfully centralized "university," which dominates the educational system of the state, and through countless well mobilized ramifications, is able to take what it wishes from the state treasury.

Is it not possible that those persons who are seeking the reduction of the State College and the enlargement of the State University, with the ultimate purpose of making the University the all-dominant and all-inclusive higher institution of the state, are heading blindly in the direction of greater and even extravagant expenditure, instead of the "economy" of which they are talking?

W. W. Small has more reason for being proud of the silver medal awarded him by the Panama-Pacific Exposition on his fine wheat, oats and barley than have the German soldiers over their iron crosses. The iron cross is a recognition of unusual ability in the art of destroying life, while Mr. Small's medal is a recognition of unusual ability in producing the food which conserves life.

Representative Zednick of King county wants to have the state enact a law providing for compulsory military training in the high schools and also a law providing for compulsory attendance of graduate students at the University of Washington.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS

Every sort of town in the United States gets its due share of the total increase in population, and a little more. Population of incorporated places of less than 2500 inhabitants increased over a million and three-quarters in the last census period, and nearly three and a half millions since 1890. At that date they had seven and a half per cent of the total population, and in 1910 nearly nine per cent. So with the towns from 2500 to 50,000, while bigger cities ran way ahead of the general rate of growth. But farm population declined from 56.4 per cent of total population in 1890 to 44.8 in 1910.

There are no glittering business opportunities in small country towns, but there are many social opportunities. It is easy for people to get together in all weathers. The public schools are much better than those in that large part of the strictly rural region where the barbarous one-room ungraded institution prevails. So people are willing to live in small country towns.

The farm problem is in no inconceivable part a matter of good roads and good country schools.

Good country schools are nearly impossible without good roads, for a really good country school is a consolidated one, drawing children from an extensive district and giving them transportation from home to school and back.

A farm on a poor road is a prison for women and children part of every year. Nobody likes a prison.—Saturday Evening Post.

EWARTSVILLE

Cedric Anderson of Ritzville spent a few days last week in this neighborhood visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sage of Bozette have been visiting at the Loren Brown and Bert Davis homes.

Frank Wilson left last Sunday for Hot Lake, Oregon, to receive treatment for rheumatism and stomach trouble.

Mrs. H. W. Hodges, who underwent two operations at the Northwest sanitarium within the last two weeks, is improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Maston and little son have returned from Ritzville where they had been for several weeks. They were accompanied on their return by Mrs. Maston's mother, Mrs. J. W. Anderson.

Little Miss Ella Olson was the guest of Miss Neva Lybecker a few days last week.

Mrs. George Whitten came up from Colfax last Friday to spend several days visiting her mother, Mrs. S. L. Brown.

A jolly crowd enjoyed the second strictly neighborhood party at the Grange hall Friday night. A most enjoyable time was had.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lyle and daughter, Elaine, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Rucker and little son, and Ernest Deutsch were guests at the W. H. Pritchard home Sunday.

A large crowd was in attendance at the Grange meeting on Monday night. Mr. Bushey, Blight Buckley, Miss Satie Brook and Miss Hattie Story were instructed in the third and fourth degrees. An oyster supper was served, after which the following program was given during lecture hour: Violin solo by Harry Wilson (Ada Wilson accompanist); reading, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard; reading, Miss Satie Brook; reading, J. T. LaFollette; Mr. Bushey read a very good piece of poetry, as he became a new member. After the closing of Grange, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson furnished music for dancing, the "necessary" to finish off a perfect evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Claude Rucker, and John Boundy, spent Monday at the V. L. Higgins home, the men assisting L. R. Rucker to store away ice for summer.

It is hoped all children in the neighborhood will compete in the Juvenile Masquerade at the next meeting of the Grange, February 5. Remember there are three prizes offered.

L. R. Rucker has been ill with the la grippe this week.

Miss Minnie Story is sewing at the J. C. Kamerrer home.

Chas. Miller last week sold his farm to Clay Barr.

John Haines, who has been seriously ill at Lewiston, underwent an operation on Tuesday of this week. Reports are that he is only slightly improved.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. J. G. Robinson. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 a. m. Morning service at 11:00.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Dr. W. A. Spalding, minister. Sabbath services: Bible school at 9:50 a. m. Public worship at 11:00 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Intermediate at 3:30 p. m.; Senior Endeavor at 6:15 p. m. Subjects for the Sabbath sermons: morning, "The Urgency of the Gospel"; p. m., "Why I Believe in God."

FEDERATE CHURCHES
Baptista and Congregational
C. H. Harrison, minister. Sunday services: Sunday school at 10:00 a. m., public worship at 11:00 a. m., evening meeting at 6:30 p. m. A welcome for everyone.

Owl Creek lump at the Potlatch now. Phone 1. Jan 19-26

Two apartments for rent, furnished. Mrs. May White, phone 3261. Jan 19-17

Milk is Nourishing



Professor Rosenau, of Harvard University, says, "Milk contains all the ingredients for nourishment in just the right proportions of a well balanced food. It builds up the body, keeps it in repair, warm, furnishes it with energy; contains all the elements for growth and maintenance. Milk is an essential article of food."

One quart of milk is equal in food value to any one of the following:

8 eggs
2 lbs. chicken
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