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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PULLMAN, WASH.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

As made to the Comptroller at the close of business May 1, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$625,700.87
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	10,204.92
Redemption fund	2,500.00
Warrants, etc.	12,590.01
Stock in federal reserve.....	2,700.00
Cash and due from banks.....	227,218.74
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	\$930,914.54

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$ 75,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	21,048.98
Circulation	49,400.00
Deposits	785,165.56
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	\$930,914.54

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The Pullman Herald

WM. GOODYEAR, Lessee.

KARL P. ALLEN, Editor.

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Pullman, Wash., Friday, May 18, 1917



"One Flag, One Land,
One Heart, One Hand,
One Nation Evermore."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

STERN REALITIES

This nation is at war. The government is straining every nerve to meet the crisis, but a vast majority of the people, while mildly interested in the news from Washington, are going about their usual avocations, unconcerned and indifferent. They do not take our participation in the war seriously and have utterly failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation. They seem to think that all the United States will be called upon to do is to loan a few billions of dollars to the allies at a fair rate of interest, to continue to sell them food and munitions of war at profitable prices, to possibly send a small expeditionary force of men to France for sentimental effect, and to organize and drill a large army to defend our shores in case of invasion. They believe and predict that the war will end in a few months with a victory for the allies and that the present preparedness agitation is merely a tempest in a teapot.

These people are living in a fool's paradise and are not looking the facts in the face. What are the real conditions? We are at war with the central powers of Europe which, up to the present time, have been able to successfully defy the combined armies and navies of England, France, Russia, Italy and Rumania. Despite enormous sacrifices of life and money, these central powers still have ample resources to prolong the war. The greatest danger which threatens them is lack of food. Conditions in Russia justify the assumption that her offensive campaign has collapsed, and that in future she will merely wage a defensive war or, what is more probable, will either conclude a separate peace or form an alliance with Germany. Any one of these eventualities will result in tremendous benefits to the central powers. The cessation of Russia's offensive campaign will enable them to move a large part of their troops and guns from the eastern to the western front and to concentrate their efforts against England, France and

Italy. If Russia makes peace or enters into an alliance with the central powers, their food problem will be solved and they will be enabled to continue the war indefinitely.

The strain of the conflict is telling heavily on the entente powers and their resources of men and money are becoming depleted. The activity of the German submarines is becoming a serious menace to their food supply and unless some method can be devised of coping with the U-boats England and France are likely to experience an acute famine, and possibly to be starved into submission. In the last event Germany would undoubtedly take over the fleets of England, France and Italy as one of the terms of peace. Then she would be in a position to devote her undivided attention to the United States and with her allies would enter the conflict with a vastly superior fleet, and an army of millions of trained veterans, flushed with victory and confident of their ability to recoup their losses by levying tribute upon the wealth of this land of plenty. To withstand such an attack would tax the resources of this nation to the utmost and would require supreme sacrifices by every citizen for many years to come.

These are the actual conditions which confront us, and in face of them it is worse than folly to minimize the danger and gravity of the crisis and to waste time in arguing over the question of whether we should have entered the war or to what extent we should participate in the fighting. It is no longer Europe's war, it is our war and we must be prepared to fight to the bitter end for our existence and the perpetuity of the institutions which we love. As Secretary of the Interior Lane well says: "The only safe basis for this country to proceed upon is to assume that the United States alone is entering upon a war with Germany—a war which will tax its full resources and its entire fighting strength."

Thus far the nation has not responded as it should to the call of duty. Congress is wasting valuable time in wrangling over details instead of promptly and heartily backing up the program of the President, enlisting has dragged and the subscriptions for the liberty loan asked by the government have been disappointing. The nation is sleeping when it should be working. The people are intent on making money when they should be thinking only of making sacrifices. Too many regard the war as an unpleasant nightmare, instead of as a terrible reality. They fail to comprehend that since our government has deemed it necessary to declare war against Germany, it is now

"Our's not to make reply,
Our's not to reason why,
Our's but to do and die."

WM. GOODYEAR.

The Russian bear seems to have lost his appetite for German eagle.

FARM BOYS AND THE ARMY

We are getting letters and receiving visits from farm boys and the fathers of farm boys, who want information concerning the new draft law. Many boys seem to feel that there will be something disgraceful about being drafted for army service, and therefore they would like to volunteer before a draft is made. At the same time, farm work is pressing, and they are very much needed on the farm. Hence they are in doubt as to what is the best thing for them to do.

The draft bill has not yet (May 2) become a law. It has passed both houses, but in the senate the age limits are fixed at 19 to 25 and in the house it is carried to 40. Committees from the two branches of congress must get together and agree on a compromise on this and other points of difference. Then the committee report will be submitted to both houses, and when passed and signed by the President, it will become a law.

The bill provides for a selective draft system, and the President is given discretion to exempt from draft classes of men who in his judgment can be more useful outside of the army than in it. The purpose of the law is to distribute the burden of war in such a way that every man will be doing the sort of work for his country that he is best fitted to do. That is why it is called a selective draft.

A war is carried on not alone by the men in the fighting lines. For every man at the front, there must be four or five men working at different things at home and back of the lines. Some must grow food. Some must make ammunition. Some must make clothing. Some must make machinery and other war supplies. The good citizen will serve where he can serve to the best advantage.

Of course the boys all want to go into the battle line. That speaks well for their spirit, but not always so well for their judgment. Each man should curb his enthusiasm and hold himself ready to serve where he can serve best. The weakness of a democracy is that when a crisis comes, everybody wants to talk at once, and everybody wants to rush in and do something before things are organized.

We suggest to the boys on the farm that they just wait a bit. There is no more important job now in the whole country than growing food for our allies and for ourselves. The world is short of food. The result of the war will most certainly depend upon the crops grown in the United States this year. The government is having great trouble to clothe and outfit the men who have already enlisted in the regular army and the national guard. It is not able to furnish uniforms for all the men who will go into the officers' training camps May 14. We will be short of guns and other things needed. This is an added reason why the boys on the farm can serve their country far better by putting in their best licks in the fields than they can anywhere else just now.

After the draft bill becomes a law, the men subject to service will be listed. Then the required number of names will be drawn, and these men must report for service. Some of them will be rejected because of physical disability. Some will be rejected because they are doing more important work already. We suspect that in the first draft, most of the farm boys will be told to go back home and work on the farm until they get further orders.

It will be no disgrace to be drafted. That is the sensible way to prepare for war. This draft is not like the old-time draft, where men had to be compelled to come and fight. This draft is simply the sensible way of sorting out the men of all classes and putting them to work where they can work best.

So we urge the farm boys to keep cool, work hard and wait till they are called, simply because their work on the farm now is more important than anything else they can possibly do.—Wallace's Farmer.

As the buzzards haunt the battle fields to prey upon the dead, so human buzzards welcome war because of the opportunities it offers them to wax fat at the expense of their countrymen.

The time for beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks has not arrived. The time for converting golf links into potato patches and exchanging golf clubs for hoes is here.

Pullman ranked second among the cities of the state of over 2000 population in the per capita sale of Red Cross seals last Christmas and this year will make a strong bid for first honors.

"Make hay while the sun shines" is the old adage of the farmers. "Make profits while the war lasts," seems to be the present slogan of the food speculators.

Remember the Carnival at the High School Saturday evening.

UP TO THE FARMERS

In this great time, when every citizen must do his part, the President has made his chief appeal to the men who live on the land. He is right in doing so, for the safety of our country just now is in the hands of our farmers. What I mean is not merely our safety and the safety of our allies in the matter of food. I mean that the safety of the United States against foreign invasion hangs on the decision of the farmers of the 48 states.

The two great weapons in this war are arms and starvation. The war against German arms will be won or lost in France—the war against starvation will be won or lost in America. The kaiser can not whip the French and English armies and the English navy while England has food. But it is still possible that the German submarines may be able to keep food enough from reaching England to starve her into submission.

If the submarines win, the first item in the kaiser's terms of peace will be the English fleet. With the English fleet in his possession, the kaiser will be master of the world.

What will happen to us then? Every man who stops to think knows the answer. We shall have money, food, labor, land—everything that is desirable in the world except the power to protect what we have. Experts estimate that it will take us nine months to get ready to meet a German army of even 150,000 men, with modern artillery. Under such circumstances, would the Germans treat us better than they have already treated Belgium and France?

Even if the armies of our allies should crush the German military power this summer, before the shortage of food can reach the point of want, the world would still need vast quantities of American food. But if they do not, only one course can make us safe, and that is to grow food enough on our farms for ourselves and our allies, and to put ships enough on the sea to carry the food, in spite of the submarines, to the men who are fighting our fight.

If the war lasts beyond this summer, it will be the American farmer who will win or lose the war, who will overcome militarism and autocracy, or allow them to spread and control the world, ourselves included.

This is no fanciful picture, but sober fact. Many a man will make light of it until he comes to think it over, but I venture to say that few will treat it lightly after careful thought. It is no more impossible than the great war itself appeared to be, only a few days before it began.

It is true that we can greatly increase the available food supply out of grain now used in making liquors, and by reducing household waste. But when these two things are done, and done thoroughly, they will not be enough. The final decision will still rest in the hands of the men who raise our food in the first place. The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy against kaiserism.

No such responsibility has ever rested on any class of men since the world began as rests today on the farmers of America.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NEWBILL HONORED

State Club Leader T. J. Newbill and, through him, the State College of Washington, have been honored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture requesting Mr. Newbill's time for six or seven months. Mr. Newbill will work over the United States in mobilizing the boys and girls of the country and getting them to produce their share of foodstuffs and so help win the war. Mr. Newbill's splendid work has been an example to state club leaders in all parts of the United States and at the recent conference of leaders at Ames, Iowa, Mr. Newbill scored a big success with his exhibit and addresses, and was finally elected president of the National Conference of State Leaders.

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