

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1914

The purpose of all true government is the good of the whole and not merely of part of the commonwealth. That this is made more possible under a republican form of government is because all the people have an active part, or may have an active part, in making laws as well as living under them.

Not everyone can shoulder his bundle in leaving home and march straight on to success. But everyone who meets with failure can start afresh from that point and, with the wisdom of experience, go forward hopefully and determinedly, and such a spirit is more than half the battle.

Most country papers are run for the benefit of their readers, and it is that which makes them so popular and valuable. Signs multiply that most of the large city dailies are run for the benefit of their advertisers, and it is those same advertisers that too often shape and control their policies.

It is given to but few to build castles on the earth, but anyone can build castles in the air, and most people do. And after all it is most likely that the building of air castles gives, on the whole, more real pleasure than the building of a fabric of stone and mortar. Anyway the castle in the air doesn't cost anything to erect or for its upkeep.

Some big financiers and some owners of big department stores have a national reputation for benevolence that is undeserved. That they give vast sums for this and that charity may be true, but the starvation wages paid their help tell the tale. A lessened amount of mock charity and a greater amount of justice in the shape of higher wages is what is needed.

The English Simplifiers' Society that is about to form a colony in Costa Rica along the lines of the old Brook Farm colony will most likely meet with the same end as that famous attempt so inseparably connected with Ripley, Hawthorne, and other noted New England writers and philosophers. The motives are good, and many of the principals are sound and wholesome, but the one rock upon which all such Utopias get wrecked is the inability of poor human nature to always agree. Differences creep in and disunion follows.

THE AGILE REV. HILL.
Probably the leading critic of the Mexican policy of the Administration is the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, a subsidized minister, who has been on the pay roll of the Republican National Committee during the past several campaigns. Rev. Mr. Hill spoke before the National Association of Piano Merchants of America in New York a few days ago, and he took advantage of the occasion to make an attack on President Wilson. The New York Times said his "hearers resented his remarks" and that his voice was drowned by singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and cheers for Mr. Wilson.

If the Rev. Hill does not take care his services may not be in such great demand at the Republican National Headquarters this year.

Colossal fortunes, especially when they are combined in restraint of trade, are a menace to the nation. The danger, great as it is, would be even greater were it not for the tendency that fortunes have of disintegrating in a generation or less. Still it would never do to await the completion of that process, as in the meantime infinite mischief would be done. Therefore the government is right in seeking legislation to curb and crush the power of trusts to restrain trade or influence legislatures. The trouble with most of the laws already enacted against trusts is that they fail of their purpose. In some way or other these monopolies manage to circumvent adverse decisions of the courts and even grow fatter on them.

No better endorsement could be had of the plan which Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, is

seeking to work out in the establishment of a National Employment Bureau, than the demand which has gone forth from ansas for 40,000 men to work in the harvest fields of the Sunflower state this summer. From now until frost comes there is opportunity for employment for this great number of men at wages averaging \$2.50 a day with board.

Oklahoma and Missouri are short more than 25,000 hands, and altogether Secretary Wilson calls for 80,000 men. In other words, while Republican calamity howlers are crying business depression there are more than 80,000 jobs at good wages awaiting those who are willing to work.

Never before has any administration, Democratic or Republican, ever sought to accomplish the proper distribution of labor. All that is now lacking is the governmental machinery to put Secretary Wilson's plan into effect.

It's the same here. The Ord Journal says: "This editor scarcely knows how to write a political editorial. The republicans don't need our advice and the democrats won't take it."

Candidates, come on in, the water's fine. The Herald begs to remind candidates for nomination that it will be impossible for them to get it unless they let the people know in some way what they want. And right here we wish to call attention to the fact that this paper is beyond question the best medium for candidates to use in getting their announcements before the voters of Box Butte and neighboring counties. Better do it now.

COMBINATION AGAINST WILSON
Half way between presidential campaigns, the Republican party is without a candidate or an issue, and the Progressives have a candidate and an issue, but no party. There is an old tale of a man who could not walk, who climbed upon the shoulders of a man who could not see, and one furnishing the motive power and the other the power of direction, the two cripples reached their destination. Naturally, some of the Republicans and Progressives are now hoping to mount the far-seeing Roosevelt upon the shoulders of the blind Republican party, and so beat Mr. Wilson in the next race.

We don't believe the combination will prove as successful as the combination of the lame man and the blind in the fable. It is easy enough for politicians to frame a terrible indictment against the Democratic administration today, but will it look like a true bill two years hence? The new tariff has not flooded the country with foreign goods, and when the railroads get the freight advance they ask for, or begin to feel the stimulus of the huge crops, they will buy freely, and the very moderate dullness of the present moment will be forgotten.

Two years hence the country will have had two years' experience with a banking system as much superior to what preceded it as the national bank system of half a century ago was. Perfect amity will have been restored to our Colombian relations, and the very large part of the American people who do not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's Panama conduct will feel that an unpleasant spot has been erased from the nation's fame. The present indications are that in 1916 Mexico will be peaceful and prosperous, the peons having access to the land, and the general government representing public opinion instead of a combination of military despotism and financial monopoly. The great trusts in our own country will have disintegrated, with the result of increasing the prosperity of their component parts, and of the country at large, and of opening the gates to widespread and healthful competition.

What will a Republican-Progressive combination avail against such a record?—Philadelphia Record.

THE SURPRISING FACT
The following was first printed as an editorial in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter:
"A careful study of the woolen in-

dustry brings to light the fact that conditions are much better than some would have us believe. Conversations with several prominent factors confirm our previously expressed belief that the outlook is brighter than at any time in the recent past, and that business is well past the low point, with indications that the improvement shown is to be permanent and of a steady growth. Duplicates are coming forward in fair volume, with the result that more than one mill has been forced to secure outside machinery in order to take care of business now in hand.

"Mills in this condition are very anxious to avoid betraying the fact, lest their competitors encroach on their preserves, and to this attitude may be attributed, to a considerable extent, the prevalence of the idea that the woolen business is abnormally depressed. Up to the present time there has been no indication on the part of the manufacturing clothier of any intention to divert his purchases from the regular channels of trade toward foreign fabrics, nor do we think there need be fear of such action in the future."

In short, the American manufacturer is discovering that the efficiency, of which he boasted so loudly before the Underwood tariff bill was thought of, and of the existence of which he was beset by so many fears when that same bill was drafted and passed, exists after all. Under the Underwood tariff, only a lack of efficiency can prevent the American manufacturer, with the added advantage of free raw material, from having the best of it in his home market in competition with the foreign manufacturer, who has to reckon with the handicaps of transportation charges and the cost of revenue duties.—Louisville Times.

TAKE NO CHANCES ON THE 4TH
Don't talk politics on the Fourth. Don't go on a crowded excursion. Don't be ashamed to be patriotic. Don't get overheated early in the day.

Don't carry loose powder in your pocket.
Don't laugh at the drum major—play him.
Don't put all your fireworks in one heap.
Don't drive a nervous horse on the Fourth.
Don't think powder is a respecter of persons.
Don't encourage small boys to fire large cannons.
Don't take any chances with a cracked cannon.
Don't blow down the mouth of a loaded cannon.

INDEPENDENCE DAY
Independence Day carries us backward to the time when America became the scene of a bloody conflict. The "tiger strife" with the red man was scarcely passed when the gauge of battle was thrown down before the British army in the streets of Boston. Then followed the disastrous riot eleven days afterward and the destruction of tea in Boston harbor and then in succession the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Over the grave of the first victim was opened a mighty chapter in the world's history. One cannot read the graphic descriptions of these events in history without the stirring of his patriotic spirit and it may be commended as a wholesome exercise to read the opening chapters as a preparation for the proper observance of the Fourth of July.

SMOOT THIS YEAR AND LAST.
Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, the high priest of the stand-pat protective forces in the Senate, resurrected in that body a few days ago the old threadbare argument that a reduction of the price of goods to the factory never reaches the ultimate consumer. Thereupon the following colloquy resulted:
Mr. WILLIAMS: Has the Senator from Utah definitely surrendered his old war cry that the country was to be immediately ruined by ruinously low prices?
Mr. SMOOT: Why, I do not know what the Senator refers to, I am sure. I have not had and such war cry, nor uttered it upon this floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS: But I remember, Mr. President, when we had the tariff bill under discussion, that the Senator from Utah said that we were to be flooded by goods of foreign production at such ruinously low prices that American industry would have to come to a stock-still status. Now, I want to know, merely for my own information, whether or not the Senator from Utah has surrendered that contention, because he seems to me to be making an entirely different contention now.

FOURTH OF JULY
Let every reader of this paper plan for a jolly time on the Fourth. We live too fast in America. We have not enough holidays—not enough resting places—not enough intermission in our work-day world. It were better if oftener to have laid aside its tools—traffic and trade stopped, now and then, and to consider its aim and end.

There must be an oasis in every desert. The black Sierras has its sunlit valleys. There are smiling nooks even among the Cordilleras. Halting places they are, great rocks and their shadows, even in the dreariest land. He who builds up a shelter for the storm beaten and foot weary pilgrim over the road traced by the great caravan is a benefactor to his race and his memories should be cherished while holidays are observed.

RESORTING TO FALSIFICATION

Not satisfied with misrepresentation, exaggeration and insinuation, the desperate Republicans are now resorting to prevarication. Congressman Humphrey, of Washington, one of the most vociferous of the calamity howlers and subsidy shouters, said in a speech in the House in an effort to create business depression: "Last April the balance of trade against us was \$10,000,000, the first time it has been against us since the old Gorman-Wilson law went off the statute books."

The Gorman-Wilson tariff went off the statute books in 1897, and no yearly balance of trade ran against the country under it.

But since then and under a Republican high tariff the three midsummer months of 1909 gave an adverse trade balance of \$17,700,000. In February of 1910 the adverse balance was \$4,300,000; in March, \$19,200,000; in April, nearly a million; in July, \$2,800,000; in August, \$3,500,000.

The imports exceeded the exports in February, March, April, July and August, 1910, at which time the Republicans were in full possession of the government and the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in force. Here are eight months in the last four years of the Republican regime in which there was an adverse balance of trade. For political effect Mr. Humphrey has said what is not true.

MORE JOBS THAN MEN

Secretary of Labor Wilson dealt calamity prophets a jolt when he declared that within a few weeks there would be more jobs in the United States than men to fill them. He said the bumper wheat crop, the great jump in iron trade, and the revival of mining gave promise of "lots of work."

Requests for more than 80,000 men to harvest the wheat crop of the South and Middle West have already been received by the Department of Labor. How to gather the men and get them to the wheat fields is a problem which Secretary Wilson hopes to solve.

"I hope to arrange excursions," he said, "over the various railroads running to the Middle West from both the Eastern States and the West Coast. This scheme would give city men a summer vacation. Western farmers will pay from \$2.50 to \$4 per day for help. The composite condition of all crops today is about 2.3 per cent above their ten-year average at this time."

Mr. Wilson believes that the chief cause for nonemployment is depression in the iron and steel industry, resulting from the failure of the railroads, which use more than 50 per cent of the steel products of the country.

"With the coming of the harvest season," he concluded, "the prospect of large steel orders by the railroads, the increase in textile manufacture, and the recent orders to mines, I feel safe in predicting that within a month it will be no longer a question of jobs, but of men to fill them."

THEIR COMMON GROUND

The Republicans want the Federal offices now held by Democrats.

The Progressives want the Federal offices now held by Democrats.

The two factions have a common hunger for place and power and patronage. Both eagerly denounce the Underwood-Simmons tariff; but if there were a Republican-Progressive majority in Congress, would it undertake seriously to restore the Payne-Aldrich or the Dingley schedules? Would it undertake seriously any general scheme to tariff revision?

Both are in sympathy with the principle of a central bank; but if there were a Republican-Progressive majority in Congress, would it venture to amend in any important respect the new currency and banking laws that a Democratic administration has written into the statute books?

Both sneer at President Wilson's Mexican policy; but would a Republican-Progressive administration abandon his wise and humane attempt to establish a permanent peace in Mexico by removing the cause of revolt, or would it turn a distracted country back to predatory privilege and predatory poverty? Worse still, would it enter upon a war of conquest?

Both complain of the Wilson economic policies; but would a Republican-Progressive party halt the investigation into New Haven corruption, would it refuse to enact laws giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power over railroad capitalization, would it even repeal the proposed amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust act, in case they become law? Would it give the government back to Wall Street?

Most of the Progressives and many Republicans oppose the repeal of the Panama coastwise exemption clause, but will either faction promise to tear up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and give the coastwise monopoly \$1,000,000 or so a year at the expense of all the American people?

What has President Wilson done that the Republicans and Progressives, if they were returned to power, would undo? What has he left undone that they would do? What has he done that they would be likely to do better?

It is always easier for a minority to criticize than for a majority to act, and it is a matter of record that no other administration since the civil war has accomplished so much in an equal period of time as the Wilson administration.

All the fundamental differences in principle that existed between the Republicans and the Progressives in 1912 exist now. These differences can be forgotten, but they can not be reconciled. The only basis for a compromise lies in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is personally stronger than any candidate the Republicans can name, and that without the Republican vote Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy in 1916 would be a farce.

Any compromise between the Re-

publicans and the Progressives gets back to the elementary question of dividing the spoils. That must inevitably be the "great moral issue" of a harmony campaign in which the two factions are again united.—The New York World.

PUBLICITY FOR WIFE DESERTER

The recreant husband and father—if his home is in New York—is going to get some free advertising, according to plans which have been perfected by the municipal domestic relations court of New York, working in conjunction with several charitable associations. It is an easy matter for the head of a family to desert his home and leave his wife and children dependent upon their friends or public charity. So long as such deserters do not bring themselves back within the jurisdiction of the local courts it is almost impossible to bring them to book.

With the pressure of high cost of living, and more especially the cost of high living, home desertion has become a serious epidemic. In 1913 thousands of husbands ran away and it cost the public and private organizations of New York city nearly \$1,000,000 taking care of the deserted wives and children. For reasons that are apparent on second thought, a great percentage of these recreant men were in good standing in business circles. So long as they can escape the notoriety of court proceedings they seemingly do not care.

It is to give them notoriety that the court of domestic relations intends to inaugurate an advertising bureau for missing husbands and fathers. The name, description and, if possible, the picture of the home deserter will be published in the newspapers. An initial appropriation of \$5,000 has been made for advertising. It is believed that a great many men who are "flying high" under false colors will experience quite a thrill when they see their pictures coupled with the advertisement inserted by order of a court, that they have deserted a wife and children to starve or become objects of public charity; while the deterrent effect upon those who may be contemplating "breaking home ties" will be very great.

If this experiment proves successful it will open a new field for reformatory publicity and may cut down the space that is devoted to exposing the desertions of their stockholders by railroad directors, and the desertion of their constituents by politicians. At that, the interests of society and the welfare of a community might be best served by throwing a searchlight on those who strike at the sanctity and solidarity of the home.—Sioux City Tribune.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

The Khedive of Egypt is to have a gas-electric train.

Several churches in the west are heated with electricity.

An electric burglar alarm has been adapted for the chicken coop.

The parcel post is using electric delivery trucks in many of the large cities.

There are nearly a thousand electric ranges in use in the city of Winnipeg.

Electric wheel chairs will be in service at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Telephones are displacing telegraph systems on several important railroads.

Electric flatirons are rapidly replacing hand and gas irons in English tailor shops.

The electrical equipment of a modern hotel requires about 20 motors aggregating 165 horse power.

The largest coal mine in the world, at Nokomis, Ill., where 1000 tons of coal are taken out every hour, is entirely operated by electricity.

A new hydro-electric power plant has been opened and placed in service in Utah where energy is generated for Salt Lake City, 135 miles away.

Electricity is now extensively used to harvest ice from rivers and ponds.

The electric motors drive the ice harvesting machinery, trim the cakes, and elevate them to the ice houses.

An electrical apparatus for washing smoke has been perfected to relieve cities of the "smoke nuisance."

The smoke is driven by fans through a sheet of water which washes out the soot and cinders.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Notice is hereby given that there will be a convention of the democratic voters of Box Butte county, Nebraska, at the court house in Alliance, on Tuesday, July 7, 1914, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing a democratic county central committee, a chairman and secretary of same and electing six delegates to the democratic state convention to be held at Columbus, on July 28, 1914, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

Precinct committeemen are requested to hold their precinct conventions on Monday, July 6, 1914, to elect delegates to said county convention.

The several precincts are entitled to representation as follows, to-wit:

- Alliance, first ward 3
- Alliance, second ward 3
- Boyd 6
- Box Butte 4
- Dorsey 6
- Lake 3
- Lawn 3
- Liberty 3
- Nonpareil 4
- Runningwater 2
- Snake Creek 2
- Wright 4

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Chairman Democratic County Central Committee.

Political Cards

22 Years in Schools of Kansas and Nebraska. Principal Central School, Alliance



G. M. Burns
Candidate for Republican Nomination to office of Superintendent Box Butte County at Primary Election, Aug. 18, 1914.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Judge of Box Butte County, subject to the decision of the voters at the Primary Election to be held Tuesday, August 18, 1914.

SMITH P. TUTTLE.
29-aug18-3709

ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket at the primaries on August 18th. I have been connected with the Alliance schools for six years as eighth grade teacher. Your support is respectfully solicited.

MAME J. WHITE.
28-aug18

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF GARDEN COUNTY

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Garden County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the coming primary on August 18th.

B. MEWHIRTER.
28-aug18-3680

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Box Butte county on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the voters at the Primary Election to be held Tuesday, August 18, 1914.

C. E. MARKS.
29-aug18-3710

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29-aug18-3709

FOR COMMISSIONER OF GARDEN COUNTY

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner from the Third District of Garden county, subject to the decision of the Republican electors at the coming August primaries. I am nominated and elected I pledge myself to look after the duties of this important office in a businesslike and economical manner and will accept the old salary of four dollars per day and mileage. I have been a resident in Blue Creek precinct for twenty-six years.

Respectfully,
ROSCOE VANCE.
30-aug18-3722

Ulster is as quiet as Vera Cruz, and for the same reason.

We believe we would be willing to miss just one game of base ball for a good heavy shower.

Only a "V" apiece is all it will cost candidates to have their announcements published in this paper. If a photo cut is wanted or an extended notice, there will be a small additional charge.