

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

LLOYD C. THOMAS, Business Manager

JOHN W. THOMAS, Editor

HARVEY E. RHODES, City Editor

B. CATHERINE MOORE, Editress Social Department

Published every Thursday by

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Incorporated

Lloyd C. Thomas, President

J. Carl Thomas, Vice Pres.

John W. Thomas, Secretary

Entered at the post office at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE**  
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## WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT?

The question, "What will be the effect on business and industry when the European war closes?" is being often asked in this country and is receiving different answers. Some say that there will be a boom in America; others predict a period of depression. Which will it be?

A study of the situation in the light of history subsequent to other wars and from the view point of the logic of recurring events will help some in solving the problem. When the war ends, whether this year or next or some other year, the civilized world will be staggering under a load of national debts such as have never been even approximated in magnitude following any other war.

Upon whom or what will this burden fall? That question may be correctly answered in two words: Productive industry.

Those whose financial prosperity depends upon the increment of bonds and mortgages will not suffer because of the war; their prosperity will be increased. Interest rates will be higher than they would have been had there been no war. The question has been asked thousands of times in this country, and perhaps in Europe, also, "What was the cause of the war, what is it all about?" There is ground for suspicion that it was promoted by European capitalists, taking advantage of racial prejudices and military ambitions, in order that they might secure larger returns from their bond investments. Does this seem to be a horrible view to take of the matter? Those who know what contempt the peasantry of Europe are looked upon by the aristocracy and royalty will not find it difficult to accept this view, when they consider that the war has promoted the selfish interests of the bond holding class. We Americans of the middle west can scarcely imagine the spirit of caste that prevails in most of Europe, also, it is touching the Atlantic seaboard of our own country.

But what effect is the European war having upon the United States financially, and what will be the effect upon the business of this country of a treaty of peace between the belligerent nations?

While some inconvenience has been experienced in this country, and some industries have been hampered, by inability to import from Germany some articles used in manufactures in this country, on the whole the increased demand for American manufactures and farm products has more than offset the ill effects of inability to secure needed imports.

After the war is over, it seems that a reaction is inevitable. European nations will no longer be purchasing American products on borrowed capital. We do not anticipate that there will be a great influx of Europeans to this country, as some claim. If it should happen that the people as a whole organize and overthrow the monarchial forms of government and set up democratic governments instead, some of the present rulers may find it best for them to emigrate to more friendly climes; but that proposition is far-fetched and, desirable as it would be looked at from the viewpoint of the common good, it does not seem probable.

It does not now appear possible that there will be a large immigration of laborers into this country. Many of them may desire to come to America, no doubt thousands will want to escape the grinding burdens imposed upon them in their native lands, but their governments will keep them there. They will be needed to repair and rebuild the ravages of the war and to earn money to pay interest on the colossal national debts. The women as well as the men will need to work, work, work, and to bear children to repopulate the war depopulated countries. Even the millions of crippled men will be wanted to assist what they can and to be husbands for women, that they may legitimately bring forth children to take the place of the boys who have been used as "cannon fodder" in this horrible war.

America will not be overrun with immigrants from Europe at the close of the war; but she will not have the market for her products that she now has. It is to be hoped that the latent resources of this country in agriculture, manufacturing and mining will be developed as never before, and that the government will without unnecessary delay render such encouragement and assistance in development as may be necessary and proper.

If the fabulous sums of money that it is now proposed to put into war equipment in order that the United States may be in a condition of "preparedness" to resist invasion by the crippled nations of Europe, were expended in development of our national resources, in the conservation of water power and arid lands and manufacturing and transportation facilities, this country would be a tower of strength in the things that make for national defense, and would have in its patriotic and enthusiastically loyal people a bulwark, against which no nation of the world would dare to hurl itself.

What of America after the European war? That depends upon what course will be pursued. With the limitless resources of this country developed as it is possible for them to be, and with the matchless American capabilities rightly directed, our country will enter a period of prosperity such as the world has never yet witnessed; but if we emulate the folly that European nations have indulged for a generation past, we court their fate and need not be surprised if sooner or later fall into their miserable plight.

## BOX BUTTE A BANNER COUNTY

Another Nebraska county bears the name of Banner, but in several respects Box Butte is the banner county of this great state for the past year. Bulletin No. 166 of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, issued January 15, 1916, contains information regarding the crop yield of Nebraska counties for last year that is, no doubt, approximately correct.

According to the above mentioned bulletin, only one county in the state exceeded Box Butte in the average yield per acre of oats in 1915. That was Dawes county with an average of 59.5 bushels to Box Butte's average of 56.2. Saunders county came in third with 55.3. The average for the state was 34.7 bushels per acre.

Forty-six of Nebraska's ninety-two counties are credited with a larger yield per acre on corn; forty-one are reported lower, and four others reported the same as Box Butte, 30 bushels per acre, which is 2.6 bushels below the average for the state. Not so bad on corn, for a county that is not in the "corn belt."

With an average of 26.2 bushels per acre, Box Butte stands above eighty-six other counties on winter wheat, and well above the average for the state, which is 19.7 bushels.

Western Nebraska has eastern Nebraska "skinned forty ways" in yield of spring wheat, and Box Butte is the banner county of the whole state, with an average of 25.5 bushels. Cheyenne county is second with 24.2, and Dawes third with 23.8. The average for the state is 18.2.

On rye Box Butte's average of 25.8 bushels was more than fifty per cent above the average for the state, 16.3 bushels, and was exceeded by only three other counties, Washington with 31.5, Colfax 27.6, and Seward 26.8.

Box Butte's average yield of barley is 40 bushels, which is 10.9

above the average for the state of 29.1 bushels. Three other counties, Dawes, Deuel and Pawnee, had the same average, and only one, Scotts Bluff, exceeded it, having an average of 51.4 bushels.

On alfalfa Box Butte falls a little under the average yield for the state, but at the state fair took first prize on quality for the western section, the state being divided into three sections for the exhibition of agricultural products, eastern, middle and western. The past year was a good one for alfalfa tonnage in eastern Nebraska, which beat western Nebraska a little on amount but could not equal in quality.

But it's in potatoes where Box Butte shines brightest of all the ninety-two Nebraska counties—not only in the 1915 crop, but every year. And we want to say a little something about spuds that readers of this paper should remember. A few other counties exceed Box Butte in the average per acre and one other county reports more bushels, but for all that this is the banner potato county as we will quickly show you. Last year 737,550 bushels were grown in this county; pretty good, don't you think, for a sparsely settled county in which less than sixteen per cent of the land is under cultivation? One other county, Cherry, had a larger number of bushels, 1,015, 393; but Cherry county is nearly six times as large as Box Butte, so that in proportion to size the latter grew more than four times as many as the former. In proportion to size, Box Butte had from two to forty times as many potatoes as the other counties of the state. The average yield per acre for Box Butte county was 137.5 bushels; for the state, 107.6 bushels.

If you are interested in this subject, as all Box Butte county people should be, read the article in another part of this paper under the head, "Possibilities of Potato Growing in Box Butte County."

## FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

Petitions are being circulated in Alliance and elsewhere in Nebraska for placing the name of G. J. Hunt of Bridgeport on the ballot for the primary election next April, for nomination as one of the nonpartisan candidates for associate justice of the supreme court of Nebraska. There will be two nonpartisan nominees for each judicial position to be filled by election at the November election. There being three associate justices and one chief justice to be elected in November, there will be nominated at the April primaries six candidates for the former position and two for the latter. Two years ago, Judge Hunt was one of the nominees, but failed of election in November.



In the last campaign, we favored his nomination and election, because we had confidence in his ability and integrity, and for the further reason that we believed that it was right and proper for western Nebraska to be represented by membership in the highest tribunal of the state. The Herald's attitude towards Judge Hunt and his candidacy is the same now that it was two years ago.

The following is from the Bridgeport News-Blade of January 28th:

The comments of the press in the eastern part of the state as to the candidacy of G. J. Hunt for associate justice of the supreme court have been many and friendly. Judge Hunt made an extremely strong race two years ago and it was then conceded that he would be entitled to come before the people again with a good chance of election. Considering the fact that it was then his first campaign and that he came from the west end of the state where the vote is not large, the showing he made was a surprise to even his friends. His heavy vote in Omaha, where he practiced law for many years, was particularly gratifying and he is assured of an even stronger support there this time. In the west end where he is known, the voters will be practically a unit for him. It looks now like his election is safely assured and he will be a credit to the supreme court as well as to his constituents. His petitions are now being circulated by his friends and will be on file soon. Shortly thereafter he will begin a vigorous campaign as his interests here will allow and his obvious capability and force of character will do what is necessary to make votes for him wherever he gets before the people, while his knowledge of conditions in these parts will enable him to pass intelligently upon legal matters arising here after he has taken his seat upon the supreme bench.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BRANDEIS

Let the people who believe, as we do, that the supreme court of the United States ought to be composed, in part at least, of men who are in sympathy with the rights of the common herd, shake hands with themselves. By appointing Louis D. Brandeis, widely known as "the people's lawyer," to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Lamar, President Wilson has thrilled with delight the hearts of the people of this nation who have grown tired of seeing men appointed to the highest tribunal of the nation who had not, prior to their appointment to such position, shown any marked sympathy for the interests of the masses who do the world's work and bear the world's burdens.

With a leading democrat, Judge Alton B. Parker, one time democratic nominee for president of the United States, urging the appointment of ex-President Taft, who was known to possess the "judicial temperament" and whose appointment would have been perfectly acceptable to "big business," it was hoped by leading representatives of certain special interests that President Wilson would see his way clear to appoint the former president to the position. But he did not, and his decision came as a distinct shock to the reactionary interests that had hoped to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the president to control the appointment, and at the same time as a delightful surprise to the many who were opposed to such appointment but feared that it would be made.

If we were disposed to criticize every other act of President Wilson's administration, which we are not by any means, we would still commend his appointment of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

## 80 Acres Irrigable Land For Sale

In Scotts Bluff county, Nebr., 3 miles from Mitchell, within 1 1/2 miles of beet dump. This land is owned by a lady past eighty years of age who needs some money from it, hence will be sold at

## A Bargain

Persons familiar with the situation say that the price of the land can be more than doubled in 4 or 5 years, at the same time a good income can be derived from it. Time will be given on half or more of the purchase price, if desired by the purchaser. If you want this piece of land, you will have to act immediately. Write, wire or call on

**JOHN W. THOMAS**

Editor The Alliance Herald,

Alliance, Nebraska.

N. B.—An adjoining 80 acres, 69 acres of which can be irrigated from the government ditch, may be had at a fair price.

## NEWSPAPER MENTION

Comments of Nebraska Newspapers on Announcement of Lloyd as Candidate for Representative

The following comments of Nebraska newspapers are taken from our exchanges last week, following the announcement that Lloyd Thomas, of The Herald, had filed for the Democratic nomination for state representative from the 73rd district, comprising Box Butte and Sheridan counties. The comments are taken from both Republican and Democratic newspapers:



LLOYD THOMAS

Lloyd Thomas, a prominent fireman of Alliance, newspaper publisher and editor, and publicity man during the convention in Nebraska City last winter, will be a candidate for the legislature according to word brought back from Crawford by Nebraska City firemen. Mr. Thomas handled the convention for The Press last winter. He is a very able young man, a live wire and an indefatigable worker.—Nebraska City Daily Press.

Lloyd Thomas, editor of the Alliance Herald, has filed for representative on the Democratic ticket and intends to make an active campaign for the nomination and election. There is no question of his high standing with the Alliance fire department that will give him strong prestige in the race here in Alliance and his wide acquaintance over the district will be to his advantage. From the standpoint of ability to fill the position there can be no just criticism and he will be no small factor in the race.—Alliance News, Jan. 27.

The Alliance Herald says that Lloyd C. Thomas of that city will probably file as a democratic candidate for representative from this, the 73rd district. Lloyd conducts a funny column in the Herald, but we did not get this information from that department. Since Alliance has grown larger than the district Lloyd should have made the announcement in his department. If the district is to be represented by a democrat Mr. Thomas would be the proper man to send.—Gordon Journal, Jan. 27.

Lloyd C. Thomas, of the Alliance Herald, has filed for nomination for state representative on the democratic ticket. This makes two democratic editors in the race. Bro. Thomas is a first-class newspaper man and able to fill the office.—Rushville Recorder, Jan. 28.

## And Now

Comes Lloyd C. Thomas, of the Alliance Herald, and A. E. Clark, of the Sheridan County Democrat, of Gordon, each announcing his candidacy for nomination for representative from the 73rd district, primaries April 1st, etc., etc.

Now, we are almost sure that someone is going to be horribly disappointed before this thing is all finished. By the way, we rather expected Brother Clark to come out for something, though when he used to reside in our midst, he was a staunch Progressive, familiarly known to his friends of the newspaper fraternity as "Old Typ Owlglass"—Hemingford Ledger, Jan. 27.

The Courier learns that Lloyd C. Thomas, editor of the Alliance Herald, has filed for representative on the democratic ticket for the 73rd district, composed of Box Butte and Sheridan counties. Although the Courier and its editor are not in that district and are republican and not supposed to butt into the game, yet is going to do so, far enough to say if he is nominated and elected the interests of western Nebraska will get earnest boosting by that live wire editor all the time.—Crawford Courier, Jan. 28.

## Alliance Newspaper Man Is Candidate

Lloyd C. Thomas, the business manager of the Alliance Herald, is said to be a prospective candidate for representative in that district to follow F. M. Broome, who has been appointed to the receivership of the Valentine land office. Lloyd is a particularly bright young man, is popular and progressive, and if it were not for his democratic tendencies would make a good representative. The republican candidate will have to go some to beat him.—Bridgeport News-Blade, Jan. 28.

Lloyd C. Thomas, of the Alliance Herald editorial staff, has cast his hat into the ring for the nomination for state representative for the 73rd district, comprising Box Butte and Sheridan counties. Lloyd is an energetic young man possessed of the necessary ability for the position and is an enthusiastic pusher for everything that will benefit the state in general and the northwest part in particular.—Crawford Tribune, Jan. 28.

Lloyd C. Thomas Also a Candidate—Plenty of political timber is springing up for the nomination for representative from the 73rd district. Gordon has three candidates in the field

and Alliance has one, with a strong possibility that Lloyd C. Thomas, business manager of the Alliance Herald, will file. He stated in a recent issue that he was being "pushed" into the race by admiring friends and that it was possible he would enter.

Mr. Thomas has a wide acquaintance throughout the district and this should enable him to make a strong run for the honors.—Alliance Times, Jan. 25.

## CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

**RATES:**—The charge for both regular and special editions is 1c per word per insertion, six words to the line.

Advertisers so desiring may have answers to their advertisement addressed to a box number, care of The Herald.

Advertisements charged to patrons having accounts are measured by the line, not by the word.

N. B.—The Herald cannot be responsible for more than one wrong insertion due to typographical error. No claim for error can be allowed after the 10th of the following month. Any advertisement inserted to run until forbidden must be stopped by written order.

## WANTED—SITUATION

**WORK WANTED** by experienced young lady. Housework or hotel work. Can take position immediately. Phone 340 or address Box 6393, care Alliance Herald. 9-11-6393

## WANTED

**WANTED**—A light spring wagon and double set of driving harness. Must be reasonable. Write D. G. Bates, No. 5 McCorkle Building, Alliance, Nebr. 9-31-6378

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE**—Good, paying butcher shop. Good location and steady business at good prices. Address Box 6406, care Alliance Herald. 9-11-6406

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Powerful six-cylinder automobile. Will sell cheap, or trade. Call or write The Herald office. 1-11-6568

**RELINQUISHMENT FOR SALE**—320 acre relinquishment, four miles from town east of Alliance. Will sell cheap. Address Box 6166, care Alliance Herald, Alliance, Nebr. 51-11-6166

## MISCELLANEOUS

**MONEY TO LOAN** on real estate. Apply to H. M. Bullock, Room 4, Reddish Block, Alliance. 6-11-6307

**RECORD FOR TRAINMEN**—Railroad men can secure a very useful book at The Herald office. It is a daily time book for trainmen and engineers. The price is reasonable. 6-11-6328

**MOVE FURNITURE SAFELY**—We have equipped our dray wagons and auto truck with the latest appliances for moving furniture without marring or scratching or damage. Up-to-date wagon pads will be used by us on all moving jobs. **JOHN R. SNYDER, Phone 15 37-11-5950**

Office blanks and blank loose-leaf books for sale at The Herald office. Phone 340 and a representative will call.

Buy your receipt books, legal blanks, blank notes, all kinds of blanks at The Herald office. Price reasonable. A big assortment of money to loan on real estate. **F. E. REDDISH, 11-11-6378**

**MONEY TO LOAN**—On Box Butte county land and ranches in the sand hills. No delay in making the loan, we inspect our lands and furnish the money at once. J. C. McCorkle, McCorkle Building, Alliance, Nebr. 1-11-6554

## FOR RENT—HOUSES

**FOR RENT**—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, \$16 per month. 324 Sweetwater avenue. Alliance. 5-11-6263

**FOR RENT**—Nine-room apartment over The Famous, north. Inquire at The Famous. 8-11-6357

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

**B. W. GRIFFITH**  
Candidate for Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Box Butte County. Primary election, April 18, 1916. The support of the Republican voters is respectfully solicited.

## From Beer to Bread

Less beer was brewed in Omaha in the year just closed than in 1914 to the extent of \$700,000, while the increase in the value of macaroni in that city in the same time was \$375,000. This is somewhat significant that one of the leading figures in the big macaroni factory there. Evidently, Nebraska brewers are preparing to "set out from under". Over in Iowa, fifteen brewers had to get out of the beer business at the first of the year. Most of them have been preparing for the change. One brewery will be used for a cold storage plant and creamery. Another will become a yeast factory. Nearly all of the fifteen will be converted immediately into factories for the production of useful articles. Thus the labor will be employed, and the men who formerly bought the beer will have money in which to buy the new products. Farmers can easily change from barley to wheat. If the brewers can change from beer to other lines of production so easily as they seem to be doing, the "economic upheaval" so often predicted as a result of the "dry" policy will be hardly more than a ripple. We wish the brewers all kinds of good fortune when they change from beer to bread.—Nebraska Farmer.