

Musical Column

Edited by Ralph R. Uniacke,
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Music As a Language.

Music as a language is a long story which takes in phases of life seemingly irrelevant to the subject of music, but which in its ultimate summary shows wonderful as well as startling revelations between music and the life of man. This subject I shall take entirely from Herbert Spencer's "Essay on the Origin and Function of Music." This essay, to me, is the last word in the varying theories of how music came to be, and being long and the steps of musical progress given so gradually that close attention will be necessary to the succeeding articles, and perhaps a review will be necessary of the preceding article before attempting the new one.

In both man and animals are those elements known as sensations or emotions to which they give expression in various ways. Because of these sensations or emotions, which are mere terms for the very common word-feeling, there is a direct result, namely, muscular action in both man and animals. This is plainly understood when one considers the common occurrence of the chained dog who, seeing the approach of his master, wags his tail slightly, due to the faint hope that he is about to be set free; and when he is about to be unchained makes it very difficult on account of his jumping about and wriggling; and then when he is finally free leaps and bounds at top speed from the joy of freedom. The kitten arches her back to meet the caressing hand and the canary hops and dances upon her perch in joy.

In man we find that pleasure brings smiles to his face; children will smack their lips after an agreeable taste; people will beat time to a pleasing tune with either hand or foot; hand clapping is indicative of appreciation of some performance, etc.

Now these few illustrations, of which more could be cited, pertained to pleasurable sensations or emotions which caused muscular action of some kind in both man and animals. Now turning to the opposite emotions of pain or anger, we find the angry lion lashing his sides with his tail, the dog retracting his lips, the horse throwing back his ears. And while notoriously patient in pain animals are often seen to shrink in pain and a dull look comes to their eyes in excess of pain. A sudden twinge causes a convulsive start in man, and if the pain increases he clenches his fists and sets his teeth tightly together. Then if the pain persists he often rolls upon the floor in convulsions. Then again pounding the table is indicative of extreme anger.

All of these illustrations and many more not mentioned may be used to show how upon the increase of the sensation or emotion the muscular action increases as witness in the case of increase of anger in man first starting in frowns, in compressed lips, goes on to produce grinding of the teeth, clenching of the fingers, blows of the fist on the table, and perhaps ends in a violent attack on the offending person. "From the pursing of the mouth, indicative of slight displeasure, up to the frantic struggles of the mauler, we find that mental irritation tends to very great bodily activity." And so all feelings pleasurable or painful cause muscular action, and the increase of the emotion causes the increase of the muscular action.

The connection between all this and music is that music is originally vocal, and all vocal sounds are produced by certain muscles. These muscles are the muscles of the chest, larynx, and vocal chords, and are set into action by the pleasurable or painful sensations just mentioned.

roars, the canary chirps and the kitten purrs. Man is pain shrieks and groans, and in joy laughs aloud. And, so our underlying principle is that pleasurable and painful emotions cause muscular action which in turn causes vocal sounds. But let us carry it a bit further. With the varying intensities of the emotions the muscles producing sound will be affected in varying ways and most consequentially produce varying sounds which is just what happens; and now appears our closest relation between music and mere vocal sounds, for both possess the same characteristics of loudness, quality or timbre, pitch, intervals, and rate of vibration; and these we shall take up next week.

Forethought

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere. Adv-June.

EXAMS EXEMPTIONS

Large Number of Students in Alliance Schools Did Not Need to Take Final Examinations

In the Alliance schools the students in the grades below the high school who have not been tardy during the semester, who have not been absent to exceed five days and who have taken all previous examinations, are excused from taking the semester examinations if they have an average of ninety per cent with the grade in no subject below eighty per cent.

The following pupils were excused from examinations this year on account of the above rules:

Third Grade: Harold Campbell, Parker Davis, DeNeen Harmon, George Jeffers, Evelyn Kuhn, Robert Laing, Verne Laing, Florence Lotzspech, Frank Moxon, James Ponath, Hilda Rehder, Mabel Sturgeon, Mary Wilson, Lowell Beans, Billy Bosue, Harold Brice, Bertha Bye, Hazel Edwards, Harriett Hamilton, Willie Keiser, Dorothy Mote, Herbert Miller, Stella Moore, Clayton Romig, Retta Simpson, Jesse Sloan, Paul Thompson, Inez Young.

Fourth Grade: Charles Cross, William Bicknell, King Robbins, Henry Hopkins, Betty Shaw, Helen Hawes, Katharine Harris, Virginia Eubank, Phyllis Thompson, Dorothy Hurst, Leota Whisman, Lilla Graham, Anna Keiser, Vivian Corbett, Julia Mart, Arlie Leigh, Valentine Lawrence, Mildred Pate, Buster Calder, Cecil Bird.

Fifth Grade: Merle Mark, Mable Garrett, Cecil Wilson, Fred Parry, Lester Cross, Margaret Schill, Thomas Leche, Leland Messac, Maurice Dodd, Agnes Miller, Alton Mote, Ida Simpson, Doris Miller, Inez Hazan, Ruth Ragan, Ella Gaffert.

Sixth Grade: Dorothy Hampton, Ruth Stanton, Raymond Lewis, Helen Moore, Mariellen Beagle, Evelyn Brice, Robert Gavin, Novella Coursey, Oral Edwards, Pauline Kidd, Royal Irwin, Charlotte Roberts, Irma Miller, Isabelle Osborne, Clarence Ralls, Eunice Youngkin, Seth Joder, Margaret Hamilton.

Seventh Grade: Helen Anderson, Ruby Campbell, William Cotant, LaRhea Lunn, Elsie Simpson, Margaret Sawyer, Marie Howe, Ivan Acheson, Sterling Harris, Bonnie Lahoda, Lilly Simpson, Robert Lawrence, Glenn Lawrence, Clara Brown, Ida Dodd, Elly Woods, William Williams, Frances Grassman, Irma Ellis, Lucile Curry.

Eighth Grade: Jessie Burns, Abraham Barger, Vera Dunn, Ray Edwards, Harold Gavin, Glenn Joder, Victor Martin, Velma Martin, Mar-

gan, Katharine Baker, Bertha Garrett, Ruth Hawes, Helen Lore, William Lunn, Asenath Schill, Stanley Wright.

In the high school students who have not been tardy nor absent to exceed five days, provided this absence is for a satisfactory reason, are excused from the examinations in the subjects in which they have made a grade of ninety per cent or better, if they have taken all previous examinations during the semester. The following students were excused from all examinations:

Ninth Grade: Edward Curtis, Grace Spacht, Viola Soth, Clarissa Soth.

Tenth Grade: Annie Reeves, Maud Nason, Esther Sheldon, Leo Snyder, Lucille Fawcett.

Eleventh Grade: Lester Harvey, Oral Harvey, Florence Atz, Jeanette Haney, Dollie Hagaman, Eleanor Harris, Edith Vanderwark, Donna Lahoda.

Twelfth Grade: Carl Powell, Ralph Smith, Jennie Blain, Mildred Campbell, Hannah Cotant, Mildred Zurn, Alice Graham, Janet Grassman, Marian Grebe, Helen Schott, Marian Mote, Carol Nason, Ruth Nation, Katharine Schill.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy in the Alliance schools were as follows:

Beginners: Lucy Merk, William Fuller, Doris Mark.

First Grade: Arline Dobry, Beverly McGill, Harold Jeffers, Dorothy Davis.

Second Grade: Ruth Wilson, Leonard Wright.

Third Grade: Bertha Bye, Paul Thompson, Verne Laing, Ruth Moxon, Hilda Rehder, Parker Davis, Charles Kinnamon, James Ponath, George Jeffers.

Fourth Grade: Valentine Lawrence, Lilla Graham, Mildred Pate, Miriam Harris, Garland Baker, Ray Twillegar, Esther Bacon, Charles Cross, Eugenia Laing.

Fifth Grade: Ella Gaffert, Arthur Lawrence, Lester Cross, Mable Garrett.

Sixth Grade: Irma Miller, Charlotte Roberts, Dorothy Hampton, John Moxon, Lee Strong, Florence Baker.

Seventh Grade: Ward Joder, Robert Lawrence, Glenn Lawrence, Frances Grassman, Lucile Curry, Irma Ellis, Elsie Simpson, Marjorie Grebe.

Eighth Grade: Glen Joder, Ray Edwards, Helen Woods, Velma Martin, Katharine Baker, Bertha Garrett, Naomi Moxon, Laverne Butler, Horace Fuller, Lyndall Lewis, Stanley Wright.

High School: Beatrice Pate, Lois Mote, Lena Preiss, Myrtle Reeves, Grace Spacht, Leon Alter, Wade Grassman, Ethel Clary, Gladys Clark, Lucille Fawcett, Kate Graham, Edith Vanderwark, Otto Snyder, Ralph Watteryne, Esther Nation, John Wright, Boubah Reddish, Naomi Slaughter, Marian Grebe, Marian Mote, Carol Nason, Ruth Nation, Katharine Schill, Helen Schott, Dora White, Mildred Zurn, Ira Wright.

The following students have been neither tardy nor absent for a period longer than one year. The heading indicates the number of consecutive years they have been neither absent nor tardy.

TWO YEARS

Dorothy Davis, Verne Laing, Mildred Pate, Valentine Lawrence, Charles Cross, Arthur Lawrence, Lester Cross, Dorothy Hampton, Florence Baker, Robert Lawrence, Elsie Simpson, Glen Joder, Ray Edwards, Helen Woods, Velma Martin, Myrtle Reeves, Grace Spacht, Wade Grassman, Lucille Fawcett, Kate Graham, Edith Vanderwark, Otto Snyder, Esther Nation, Ruth Nation, Dora White.

FOUR YEARS

Dorothy Hampton, Otto Snyder.

Esther Nation.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation
"I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellsburg, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere. Adv-June.

Repeal Squirrel Law

Section 2673 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska was passed for the protection of the red, fox and gray squirrel. Under this law these animals are becoming so numerous in certain sections of the state and birds correspondingly scarce that it is quite likely that an earnest effort will be made to repeal the law at the next session of the legislature. Many complaints from farmers bring the conviction that the squirrel is a menace to a satisfactory maturing of crops in that they destroy the eggs in every bird nest found, thereby restricting the propagation of birds. Our feathered friends do a wonderful work in the destruction of injurious field crop insects, so if the indictment is true the squirrel should go.

An Ideal Spring Laxative

A good and time-tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. The first dose will move the sluggish bowels, stimulate the liver and clear the system of waste and blood impurities. You owe it to yourself to clear the system of body poisons, accumulated during the winter. Dr. King's New Life Pills will do it. 25c at your druggist. Adv-1

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for their kind favors and flowers through our last sad hours in the loss of our husband and father.

Mrs. Dora Warner and Children.
Antioch, Nebr., June 5, 1916.

Civil Service Examinations

F. W. Hicks, local secretary of the United States civil service, announces the following examinations to take place in Alliance on the dates given.

June 21.—Chemist, male, salary \$1400. Translator-Tariff Assistant, male and female, salary \$1200 to \$1400.

July 5.—Assistant sanitary engineer, male, salary \$1600. Scientific assistant in oceanography, male, salary \$900. Chemist, male, salary \$2,84 per day. District assistant in forest education, male, salary \$1800.

July 5-6.—Assistant inspector of weights and measures, male, salary \$1600.

July 11.—Sawyer and carpenter, male, salary \$840.

Powles Goes to Montana

S. A. Powles, formerly in business in Alliance, who spent the winter with relatives at Bingham, Nebr., spent the last part of the week at Alliance, attending to business matters. Mr. Powles left Saturday on his way to Montana, where he has a homestead.

WAN: AD DEPARTMENT

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for man with small amount of capital to get into good, paying business in western Nebraska. Prefer man with some experience in farming. Must be steady and reliable. Address, with particulars, Box 6645, care Alliance Herald.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate. Apply to H. M. Bullock, Room 4, Cashier Block, Alliance.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Box 6645 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.

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.

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 pad will be used by us on all moving jobs.
JOHN R. SNYDER, Phone 16.
37-1f-5950

Money to loan on real estate.
F. E. REDDISH

FOR RENT

ROOM FOR RENT—Phone 31. H. J. YOUNG.

FOR RENT—For two months, five room furnished house. Phone 776.
27-1f-6990

BARN FOR RENT—At 408 Sweetwater avenue. Phone 176.

WANTED

WANTED—100 head of cattle for pasture. Phone or write, W. M. MORAVIK, Canton, Nebr. 26-21-6984

FOR SALE—On account of the illness of the owner, a flourishing restaurant business in a good town near Alliance is offered for sale at a bargain. Business is well located and a money-maker. A bargain for \$500. For full description write box 6983, care Alliance Herald, Alliance, Nebraska. 26-21-6983

HOME TOWN HELPS

TOWN PLANNING IN AUSTRALIA

Antipodeans Show Wise Interest in Subject and Profit by Experience of Older Countries.

Australians are showing a wise interest in the subject of town planning and housing in general. The trouble with older countries has been that they have not begun to think much about improving housing conditions until housing conditions have got to be infernally bad. Australia, being a young country, should be able to profit by the unfortunate example of other countries, and it is apparent that Australia is striving to do this.

Building, an Australian publication, devotes much space to this subject. Alluding, for example, to the direction of the movement in Victoria by the Town Planning and Parks' association, these activities are described as intelligent, enthusiastic and energetic. "The flow of active campaigning established," it appears, "threatens altogether to swamp the slum and its wedded evils beyond the hope of re-establishment."

"The association, very sensibly, is enlisting the sympathy and support of the masses by alert regard for their well being. The essentials of the movement bear directly on the existence of that section of the people whom circumstances have handicapped. This the association recognizes. Settled evils which primarily deny the common heritage of sunlight are being squelched. Conditions of living scarcely befitting the brute creation, but to which human flesh and blood are subjected, are being swept away as speedily as the ponderous arm of the law can be operated. In brief, the movement in Victoria, directed by the Town Planning and Parks' association, is making good."

"The association is making a special point of making plain the principles of town planning to those in the positions of facilitating reform. For instance, the mayors and councilors of the municipalities and shires were recently circularized on the new and extensive powers conferred upon local governing bodies, by recent amendments of the act. A portion of that circular reads: "It is hoped that advantage will be taken at once of these powers—applied, perhaps, in conjunction with building regulations to avoid the creation of slum or insanitary areas. In this connection St. Kilda council has recently passed a by-law providing for a minimum area, devoted exclusively to open space, for each dwelling equal to at least eight-eighths of that occupied by dwelling and outhouses."

COMMUNITY PRIDE AN ASSET

The Town That Cares for Its General Appearance is the Town That Will Prosper.

Community pride is an asset, and it is one of the greatest of all assets. The town that improves its streets, cleans up the alleys, paints the houses, cuts the grass, rakes the lawns and plants its flowers is not only encouraging cleanliness, but is making for itself a name among the peoples of the outer world.

Commercial travelers and others come, and look, and go away and talk—and the talk is all in favor of the town and its people.

Talk travels and grows and multiplies until the town becomes known in many circles for its cleanliness and progressiveness.

In time other men who are looking for a change of location hear of this town—and then they go, and look, and talk, and are pleased, and it becomes their home.

And the town continues to expand and progress, and as the years roll by it gradually assumes larger proportions and a more commanding and dominating position in the world.

When Community Pride comes in Prosperity enters by its side, and the two become the mighty levers that control the machinery of success.

Personal Pride and Community Pride should march side by side, for when these two potent factors join hands in a laudable purpose opposition quickly melts away—Laredo Record.

Signs That Save.

A decided decrease in the number of traffic accidents is reported from Portland, Ore., since the installation there of a comprehensive system of warning signs. The signs consist of red steel dials 18 inches in diameter mounted on steel rods sunk three feet in concrete at the curbs and standing eight feet deep on the top of the dial. The dials are painted bright red with black letters, and read: "School, Careful," "Caution, Bridge," "Caution, Steep Grade," "Danger, Drive Slowly," "Hospital, Quiet," "Caution, Fire Station," "Danger, No Outlet," "Caution, Dangerous Corner," and so on. The signs are set in pairs about 100 feet from the danger point and in all street directions from it, and are so placed that the street lights will shine upon them at night. Portland has a population of about 20,000 greater than Rochester, and embraces more than twice the area of this city.—Rochester Post-Express.

COUNTRY WILL NOT APPROVE OF ROOT'S PROGRAM.

Criticism of President Wilson's Attitude During the Tremendous Upheaval in Europe Must Be Said to Lack Sincerity.

From the lofty vantage ground of hindsight, Mr. Root declares that President Wilson has made mistakes in dealing with foreign complications. That is extremely probable—the Journal pointed out one such mistake and the way to retrieve it only a few days ago.

This war has surprised everyone and upset all calculations. Germany, which had the advantage of the initiative, made three tremendous errors at the very start: She thought that Belgium would not resist, that England would not come into the war, that France could not stem the torrent poured upon her. England has made so many blunders that it is useless to enumerate them; Russia has tripped again and again; even France, though sanest and most clear sighted of all the combatants, has erred many times in the simple business of fighting.

Why, then, should we expect to be flawless in the much more complicated task of maintaining neutral rights without ceasing to be neutral?

Mr. Root's program of "what should have been done" makes it clear that if he had guided the destinies of the nation, we should have been at war with Germany long ago. He would have protested against the violation of Belgium, but without going to war on that point. Such a course would have been equivalent to serving notice on Germany that we hated her but would not fight her—a fine way, truly, of persuading her to respect our wishes. He would have backed the Lusitania protests with "action." The only possible action is the use of force, and force means war.

Mr. Root would be more candid—and more convincing—if he omitted entirely his lip service to peace, and declared boldly that this nation ought now to be at war with Germany and Austria.—Chicago Journal.

Germany's Protective System.

The American Protective Economists' Washington correspondent, cleverly turns the tables on the Tariff Commission league, which has just issued a pamphlet asserting that the strongest argument in its campaign for a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission is the fact that Germany has a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission which brought that country to the high standard of efficiency in competitive ability which it enjoyed at the outbreak of the war. The Tariff league shows that Germany's tariff was made not by a nonpartisan tariff commission but by a body which was composed almost entirely of protectionists, in which manufacturers and land owners were in a large majority. Germany wanted an adequate protective tariff and she got it at the hands of this protective commission. "She has that tariff yet," says the American Economist, "and will shove it up higher after this big war is over."

It is becoming clearer each day that the tariff commission idea cannot possibly prevail. President Wilson has declared against it on the one hand, and he is supposed to very fairly represent the Democratic party and the Tariff league is opposed to it on the other hand and it voices the views of the majority of those who will sit representing the Republican party in the new congress as in the next.

President Has Done Well.

In the presence of the greatest of all wars, which appeals strongly to divided American sentiments, and which strikes deeply at American interests at a thousand points, the president has preserved the honor of the nation, has in its behalf performed his duty to mankind of insisting upon the preservation of the sanctions and restraints of international law, and has so far achieved important diplomatic victories without the threat of force, but in a manner that leaves neither America nor Europe in doubt that no would use force if diplomacy should fail.

At the opening of a presidential campaign the Republicans will, of course, loudly deny all these things, but they are true, and in ten years no one will dispute them.—Philadelphia Record.

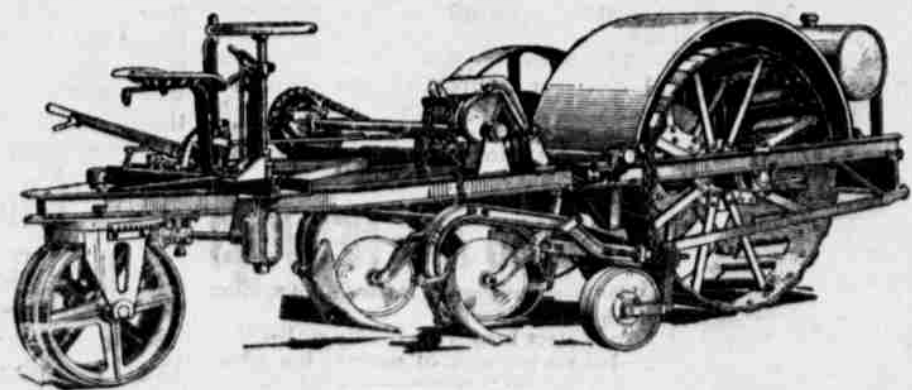
Does Not Seem Like Ruin.

It is as an expression of confidence in the ruin of the industry to follow the war under free wool and a low tariff on woolsens that the American woolen trust begins to pay dividends for the first time on its common stock?

Forecast by Hilles.

On the eve of the meeting of the Republican national convention Chairman Charles D. Hilles gave out a statement in which he predicted a Republican victory. As a forecaster, the Honorable Charles is without a peer, and if prognosticating were the sum total of the national chairman's duties, he would be the ideal man for the job. Unfortunately, however, the retrospective is not so pleasant, as Mr. Taft, surveying faithful-untodeath Utah and Vermont, can testify.

Rumely All Purpose Tractor



As a one-man power plowing outfit the Rumely General Utility Tractor meets all requirements for efficient work, simplicity and ease of operation. Tractor and plows are combined in one machine, and the control of the entire outfit is centered in front of the operator's seat.

All gearing is enclosed in air tight cases and run in oil. No working parts are exposed to dirt. Hyatt roller bearings are used throughout. No vibration. A real tractor at the right price.

The plows are automatically raised and lowered—the simple pressure of the foot on the trip raises or lowers the plows at the will of the operator.

The plows are hitched to one side so that all three wheels are on unplowed ground—at the same time the load is so balanced that there is no draft on the tractor.

F. A. CLARK, Agent

DEMONSTRATOR AT ALLIANCE.

Advance-Rumely and Garr-Scott line of power farming machinery.