

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

LLOYD C. THOMAS, Business Manager
JOHN W. THOMAS, Editor

Published every Thursday by
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Incorporated

Lloyd C. Thomas, President
John W. Thomas, Secretary
J. Carl Thomas, Vice Pres.

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
If your copy of The Herald does not reach you regularly or satisfactorily, you should phone 340 or drop a card to the office. The best of service is what we are anxious to give, so don't hesitate to notify us without delay when you miss your paper.

SHOULD ENTERTAIN THE EDITORS

Alliance should by all means extend some form of entertainment to the editors of Nebraska when they visit this section of the state on their special train next week. It is indeed unfortunate that rivalry between towns and individuals should have resulted in the present situation, which is—that no stop is to be made at Alliance on the trip. In other words, that the largest and most prosperous city in western Nebraska is to be passed up entirely on account of a misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to the time for stopping. It is intimated that the misunderstanding was caused by the efforts of selfish individuals, jealous of the town, who live in other towns of minor importance, to "hand one" to Alliance.

In an attempt to assist in getting the matter straightened out, Lloyd Thomas, business manager of The Herald, sent the following letter to Horace M. Davis, president of the Nebraska Press Association, on July 24th:

Dear Mr. Davis: A difference seems to have arisen between the officers of our commercial club and those in charge of the Editorial excursion which is regretted as much by myself as anyone else concerned.

The officers of the club maintain, and they have correspondence to that effect, that when the first plans for the trip were made, it was planned to stop at Alliance on the morning of August 8. Plans were therefore made by our real estate members and others for a short auto trip during daylight, out over the surrounding country, in order that the visiting editors might be shown the country surrounding the town of Alliance and impressed with its possibilities.

When the final program was announced our people were very much surprised to find that the stop for Alliance was arranged for the evening. This knocked their plans in the head and caused the present misunderstanding. They want the excursion to stop at Alliance but they also want the opportunity of giving the visitors a part of the original entertainment, as planned.

Alliance is the leading city of western Nebraska and her citizens feel that they should be given the opportunity of showing the town and surrounding country in daylight. Our big welcome sign shows up just as well in the daytime as it does at night.

B. J. Sallows, editor of the Alliance Times, will return the middle of this week from an extended eastern trip. Immediately on his return we will get busy on the proposition and get in touch with you by wire. In the meantime I trust that you will consider the matter as I have explained it to you and that the plans can be so modified that Alliance will have the opportunity of entertaining the guests in her regular style.

If a short morning stop could be made in Alliance as the train comes in from Grand Island, our people could then have the opportunity they desire of entertaining the visitors in daylight.

The matter of the donation of one hundred dollars by the club is a small matter and they would certainly be glad to make this donation if matters were so adjusted that they would feel that they had been given fair treatment.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LLOYD C. THOMAS.

The following reply was received from Mr. Davis on July 28th:
Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have your letter and I confess that I am much chagrined to know that affairs have taken the present unfortunate turn at Alliance.

As soon as I learned that there was trouble I called a meeting of the executive committee at Lincoln. That meeting was held Monday and the matter laid before the members. Bayard was substituted on our schedule for Sidney and we decided to leave the Alliance matter in statu-quo.

There is no chance to change our train schedule to give you an early morning stop. The only thing that could be done would be to stop in the evening. We will leave Crawford about 3 p. m. and plan now to reach Bridgeport for supper. Stay there all night and go by auto to Bayard after breakfast the next morning.

I regret the awkward situation because it is embarrassing to yourself and other friends, although I can not but think that your commercial club secretary has approached the matter from the wrong angle and made it as difficult as possible to alter our plans.

We are not greedy for money and we are not going to be so poorly provided with money that we can not pay for everything we eat or drink. The invitation that you extended at the Omaha meeting was referred to at the late meeting of the committee.

At no time did I intend to leave the impression that we could give Alliance any certain hour. We had to be governed by a train schedule that let us have the most time at the places we expected to visit. I am sorry if this matter shall result in embarrassment, as it seems almost certain to do. I had a little talk with Bob Graham about it yesterday and saw Mr. Ritchie at some length.

Personally I will exert my best offices to secure a modification of plans that will permit a brief stop at Alliance. Shall be glad to hear further from you.

Cordially,

HORACE M. DAVIS.

It is very probable that the train can reach Alliance at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This would give plenty of time to show the visitors around before supper. A concert by the Alliance band would be fitting before they left. Bridgeport offers to give Alliance the evening and entertain the guests the next morning before they go to Bayard.

The mistaken impression has gone out through the columns of the daily press that Alliance does not care to entertain the visitors. This impression should by all means be corrected.

PRESIDENT WILSON

The Democratic party goes before the American people with a candidate whose wisdom and ability in a period of unparalleled storm and stress entitle him to support in the name of a patriotism which dwarfs all narrow partisanship. His record of achievement has won the applause of his friends, the admiration of his political foes, and the gratitude of the nation at large.

He has given the country a currency system which on the eve of universal upheaval enabled finance and industry to stand unshaken. What the conditions would have been under Republican rule may easily be imagined by recalling the disaster of 1907. He has proved himself a better pilot in a storm than the Republicans in an ear of profound tranquillity.

Under his guidance a Democratic Congress has written upon the statute books a tariff law which has brought prosperity to every class of the American people. The familiar shibboleths of the Old Guard, the prophecies of impending calamity have become the butt of mockery and derision in the light of cold facts. The noisy forecasts of evil are drowned in the song of the harvest and the hum of the loom.

He has passed unscathed through a crisis in international affairs that would have seared the soul and paralyzed the mind of a weaker character. Charged with the welfare of a hundred million people, whose destiny was exposed to all the cross-currents which blew from the earth's four corners, he has maintained peace while giving the world a new and inspiring vision of the moral grandeur of the nation, jealous of its honor, but devoted to the interests of mankind.

In the highest sense he is the embodiment of a splendid Americanism. The best traditions of the republic are wrought into the very fiber of his being. He loves peace well enough to fight for it, if need be. He has made it doubly clear to all the nations of the New and Old World that the United States covets nothing which is not legitimately its own. In trying ordeals he has shown that the American people ask nothing and concede nothing, except to work out their own destiny under the free institutions which are their peculiar heritage.

But with it all, the candidate of the Democratic party is no visionary, groping in cloudland. He is a stir in a world of realities. He has taken measures which insure the safety of his country. If, out of this welter of war, this riot of mad passions, should come a menace to the liberty, peace and prosperity we enjoy, the forces he has marshaled with an unvaunting but determined efficiency will be ready at hand, waiting only to be quickened into action by the word of command.

Strong, alert, tried and approved by experience, he has won the confidence of the people, and this will be their verdict at the polls.

PRESIDENT'S EUROPEAN POLICY

The complete story of President Wilson's European policy remains to be written, but its high achievements already are fully appreciated by the people of the United States. No more successful policy, whether of peace or war, was ever evolved by an American president to meet the exigencies of a crisis in American international relations. The president succeeded absolutely in meeting the paramount need which his European policy was evolved to meet. That need was for the abatement of the German policy of making submarine attacks against merchant ships without going through the process of visit and search.

Suppose another man had been president of the United States when Germany's policy of frightfulness endangered the peace between the two governments. Suppose he had been a man of martial spirit, instead of one possessed of that keen understanding and sympathy for American ideals with which Woodrow Wilson is imbued. What would have been his main objective as he formulated his policy for dealing with Germany? Suppose even that he had gone to war, would he not have done this with the main purpose of procuring an abatement of the outrages which Germany had committed, and thus insuring for the future that respect for American rights which would enable our citizens to travel wherever they willed upon the high seas safely and without fear of their rights being violated. A war or some other policy might or might not have succeeded in bringing this about. The policy which the president has followed did succeed. His vigorous exertion of the moral power of America upon the intellects and hearts of the German rulers and the German people, and his clearly indicated purpose to break with Germany if she did not respect our rights, compelled the most militant of nations to bow to America's will. This was the supreme diplomatic achievement of modern times. Undoubtedly the future historian, in writing of the European War, will comment upon the president's achievement as remarkable and epoch-making.

The test of a policy is its effectiveness. The effect of the president's policy has been to preserve the peace of the nation, to withhold from American mothers and American young men the sacrifices which war would have forced upon them, to leave America free to press on to her highest destiny of national prosperity and national ideals, to safeguard the rights of the citizens of this nation in whatever quarter they were assailed, to keep the beacon light or human hopes and aspirations toward free government shining at a period when darkness had engulfed all Europe and was reaching out its hand to the home of free governments here in the Western Hemisphere.

FACE THE TRUTH

By force of habit, doubtless, the theory seems to survive among many Republican spokesmen that President Wilson's administration can be discredited by misrepresentation. One evidence lies in the effort being made to arouse sentiment in the business community by dwelling in every advertising medium they can reach upon the increases of imports under the Underwood Tariff Law, notwithstanding the European War. The effort is bound to fail for a very simple reason—the facts riddle it.

In their "tariff publicity," the Republican partisans ignore the enormous increases of exports because these show the unprecedented prosperity of the country. Also, they do not analyze the imports. If they did both, they would discover the increase of imports is wholly due to the fact that the U. S. is drawing upon all parts of the earth to secure the materials from which to manufacture the vast quantities of supplies of all sorts which other nations, both belligerents and neutrals, need at this time. Huge though it be, the domestic supply of many of these raw materials is not adequate to supply the demand, and hence foreign raw materials are being brought in to augment the domestic supply.

That such is the situation clearly appears from new statistics on the subject just issued by the Department of Commerce. By reducing or removing entirely the tariffs on many essential raw materials the Underwood Tariff Act greatly aided American manufacturers in meeting the new foreign demands upon them. Thus millions upon millions of dollars have been drawn into this country in payment of the service rendered by American labor and capital in manufacturing these imported raw materials into articles desperately needed by the outside world.

The conclusion business men will draw is obvious: The tariff should not be changed unless conditions change, and then should be readjusted only upon the advice of experts. The latter contingency is provided against by President Wilson's recommendation for the creation of a tariff commission.

PRESIDENTS OF PEACE

The chief characteristics of all the really great presidents of the United States has been patience, culminating in quick, decisive action when patience ceased to be a virtue.

None of the really great presidents wanted war, or tried to arouse the people to a warlike mood.

On the contrary, they exhibited patience under the most trying circumstances, counseling peace and toleration until the time came when peace was no longer compatible with the national honor.

Washington tried to avoid the Revolution, but circumstances finally made no other course possible.

Lincoln tried to avoid the Civil War.

McKinley tried to avoid the war with Spain.

These presidents were men of peace. They were not agitators. Their voices were not heard in the market places, sounding the call of battle. They symbolized the nation's love of peace; yet when circumstances forced the issue, they did not shirk responsibility.

President Wilson, too, is a man of peace. "Valor," said the president, in his speech to the Gridiron Club, in February, 1916, "is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements and waits for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade."

REWARD THE DESERVING

Representative James H. Mays, of Utah, the Progressive-Democrat who won election in his state, though bitterly fought by the Smoot special-interest machine, bore testimony in the House during the debate on the rural credits bill to the interest-rates farmers of Utah are required to pay. He said:

"The manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company stated in my presence that his company could secure more capital than it needed for building factories and buying sugar beets in Utah and Idaho at four per cent interest. The money was literally urged upon them.

"At the same time the farmers who produced those beets were obliged to pay some broker a commission of two per cent to secure him a loan on better security at from 8 to 10 per cent interest."

Hence Mr. Mays actively supported the rural credits bill in the House. It will establish a system under which those Utah beet-growers can get money at six per cent.

Will the farmers of Utah return Mays to Congress, despite the Smoot machine? It is devoutly to be wished that the farmers of Utah and of other states will not only return to Congress such men as Mr. Mays but will everlastingly smash the Smoot machine and the similar reactionary machines run by the Old Guard bosses all over the country.

CATCHING UP

Under Woodrow Wilson the United States is catching up with the rest of the world. After years of Republican failure even to propose action, President Wilson and the Democrats of Congress have faced the rural credits question and have almost completed legislation upon it.

During all the years of Republican domination—
In Germany the "Landschaften" system, organized and controlled by the government, was providing loans to farmers at 3½ per cent.

In France the "Credit Foncier," a government bank, was loaning on farms at four per cent.

In Russia the "Peasant Land Bank" was lending to farmers at four per cent.

In Switzerland land-credit associations, operated by the state, were taking care of the needs of the farmers at three and four per cent.

And in Denmark, Great Britain, Sweden, Japan and Canada, by various plans, the governments had devised means whereby the financial requirements of the farming population were provided for on a fair basis.

COUNTY FAIR NEXT MONTH

Only a month and a half until the Box Butte county annual fair. In view of the fact that there was no celebration at the annual stockmen's convention in June of this year, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that the county fair should be made a big event.

The Box Butte county fair comes from September 19 to 21. This puts it after the following:

Sheridan county, at Gordon, September 5 to 8.

Morrill county, at Bridgeport, September 7 to 9.

Dawes county, at Chadron, September 12 to 15.

Scotts Bluff county, at Mitchell, September 13 to 15.

This gives Box Butte county an opportunity to put on a show that will attract hundreds of visitors. Everyone likes to see a good horse race. There will be strings of racing horses at these other fairs which will come to Alliance if the proper inducements are made.

Excellent crops are now assured in the county. Why not stir up enough enthusiasm for a fall festival that will be a fitting celebration of a good year. Make the fair of interest to the farmers and ranchmen throughout the county.

POSTAL DEPOSITS REFLECT PROSPERITY

Postal savings now aggregate approximately \$80,000,000. The number of individual depositors exceeds 550,000.

In March, 1913, the total deposits in postal banks was only \$16,000,000, and the number of depositors 165,000.

The gain in deposits since the European War began amounts to about \$27,000,000. THIS CLEARLY REFLECTS THE GREAT TIDE OF PROSPERITY AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY THAT IS SWEEPING OVER THE COUNTRY.

The postal banks have succeeded in overcoming the tendency of the immigrant either to hide his savings or send them abroad. Under the Burleson postal administration, nearly \$60,000,000 cash which otherwise would have remained hidden or have gone to foreign countries has been drawn into the postal banks and thence put to the uses of commerce and industry.

NEBRASKA POLITICS

Being a Few Arguments for the Continuation of Democratic Officials in Nebraska

Indicative of democratic enthusiasm were the reports of the democratic county conventions held prior to the state convention. Nebraska democracy was never more united, never in better fighting trim, never had a better state ticket, and never had a better record, national and state, upon which to make a campaign.

Keith Neville is not looking around after issues upon which he may ride into the office of governor. He is a competent young business man who will give Nebraska a continuation of Governor Morehead's business administration, and enforce the will of the people as expressed in the laws enacted by the legislature.

Taxes are lower, state institutions better managed, the general fund in better shape, the state records better kept, the state treasury in better condition, under democratic administration, than ever before in the history of Nebraska. The record of Nebraska democracy is the best platform and the best argument offered to the voters of the state.

The Omaha Bee is throwing a series of fits because the democratic state administration is paying \$850 a year to the city of Lincoln for water, instead of pumping it from the well on the state house grounds. Such extravagance is really awful. However, as the present democratic administration reduced the tax levy something like a half-million dollars this year, the people of the state will not become all heated up over the state's water bill.

Grant L. Shumway, the democratic candidate for land commissioner, is a resident of Scotts Bluff county and thoroughly familiar with conditions throughout Nebraska, especially throughout the western part of the state where most of the state's land interests lie.

Victor Wilson is waging an energetic campaign, and is taking the public into his confidence. One has to listen to Mr. Wilson only a few minutes to know just where he stands on any issue before the people.

Seven of the nine republican candidates for state office reside in Douglas or Lancaster counties. Not one of the democratic candidates live in either of these counties. Neville is from Lincoln county, Howard is from Platte, Reed is from Madison, Hall is from Franklin, Smith is from Seward, Pool is from Grant, Clemmons is from Dodge. Shumway is from Scotts Bluff, Wilson is from Polk. For the first time in the state's history the western half is ad-

equately represented on a state ticket, and it remained for the democratic party to make it possible.

PROSPERITY NOTES

Perhaps the 100 per cent increase in bank deposits in Oklahoma since 1912 also is due to the European war munitions business. Perhaps!

Will some republican spell-binder kindly explain how the 57 per cent increase in building improvements in the Northwest this year is due to the European war?

How can there be any joy in the republican camp this year when there is no way to credit the \$3,000,000,000 gain in bank resources to a republican protective tariff?

The American farmer produced in three years of recent democratic administration a yearly income \$1,000,000,000 greater than under the preceding republican regime. Will he vote in November against the increase in his income?

The American army of mechanics engaged in the building trades have had this year 187 wage increases in 34 states, as thus far reported in the press. Every dollar they earn is for America's permanent improvement, and not a home thus far built has been for European export.

In four weeks, ending July 8, the Textile World Journal reports 100 new textile mills and 135 expansions in prospect. American textile manufacturers freed from the "home-market-enough" idea of republican days, are now shouting, "The world is our market."

The greatest volume of textile exports under the republican Payne-Aldrich tariff, in 1913, was \$60,000,000. Under the free wool schedule of the present democratic (Underwood) law, exports of woolen goods alone rose from \$4,000,000 to \$54,000,000, while total textile exports exceeded \$170,000,000.

Will Mr. Hughes explain, if American prosperity is a war munition product, why bank deposits in North Dakota and South Dakota since 1912 have grown 70 per cent, while Delaware, where the Du Pont powder works are located, is the only state in the Union showing a decrease of bank deposits in the past four years.

When Aroostook county, Maine, had the republican Payne tariff to protect its products from Canada, every hill of potatoes hid in fear and trembling under the republican wing. Since Maine has become democratic and potatoes have gone on the free list, Aroostook county potatoes have flooded Canadian markets with impunity and high profits. That is the difference between republican profane and democratic prosperity.