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PUBLICITY COMMITTEE REPORT OF CONVENTION

Meetings in Alliance under Auspices of Interdenominational Holiness Association a Success

As is common with reform movements, there is sometimes a prejudice against the Holiness movement when first introduced into a community.

1. The object of the movement being to deepen the spirituality of professing Christians as well as to secure the conversion of sinners, thoro repentance, which is necessary to spirituality, is advocated and urged. Such repentance includes, not only that those who desire to become Christians shall "quit their meanness", but that they shall confess the wrong doings of their past lives and as far as possible make them right.

2. In recent years many "fads" have been promulgated in various parts of the country, under the name of "holiness", for which the interdenominational Holiness Associations are not sponsors and do not want to be held responsible.

For a number of years past, some persons in Alliance have wanted interdenominational meetings held in this city for the special purpose of deepening the spirituality of Christians of all denominations and reaching with the Gospel persons who are not accustomed to attending religious services.

In July, 1916, Rev. Stephen B. Williams, at that time pastor of Immanuel M. E. church in Lincoln and secretary of the Nebraska State Holiness Association, conducted a two weeks' mid-summer revival meeting in the First M. E. church of Alliance, upon invitation of the pastor, Rev. J. B. Carns.

A few months ago word was received from the secretary of the state association that the services of Rev. A. L. Whitcomb, M.S., D.D., of University Park (Oskaloosa), Iowa, could be secured for a ten days' mid-winter convention in Alliance. The local association voted to accept the offer, and appointed the necessary committees to make arrangements.

The convention was advertised thru newspapers, by means of circulars and letters and by personal invitations. It was distinctly stated that there would be no anti-church or "come-outism" connected with it, and that there was no intention of organizing any other church or advising change of membership from one church to another, the object being to deepen the spirituality among professing Christians and secure the conversion of sinners.

On Friday morning, Jan. 26, Dr. Whitcomb arrived in Alliance, accompanied by Rev. S. B. Williams, who rendered valuable assistance until Friday, Feb. 2, when it was necessary for him to leave for his home at Greenwood, Nebr., where he is now pastor of the Methodist church.

Dr. Whitcomb preached an able and spiritual sermon each evening of the thirteen days of the convention, twelve times in Reddish Hall and in First M. E. church, Sunday evening, Jan. 29, where the session of the convention was held at that time, as were also the services of Saturday and Sunday afternoons, Feb. 3 and 4. He preached, also, at the Sunday afternoon sessions of the convention, and by invitation of the pastors, in the Methodist church, Sunday morning, Jan. 29, and in the First Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, Feb. 4. On all afternoons, except Sundays and the first Friday and Saturday, Bible readings were conducted by Dr. Whitcomb.

It is not possible to fully express in a brief statement the good that has been accomplished by this first Holiness convention in Alliance. In Dr. Whitcomb are combined profound scholarship, a spiritual mind and a love for the Word of God. Under his able preaching and the instructive Bible readings conducted by him, prejudice melted as ice under a summer sun.

The following incidents illustrate the attitude of the Christian people after attending the meetings: The pastor of one Alliance church, at the close of one of the preaching services in Reddish Hall, requested Dr. Whitcomb to preach the same sermon in his church the next Sunday morning, saying that it was just what his people needed. A night or two later the pastor of another church attended the preaching service and at the close requested Dr. Whitcomb to occupy his pulpit the next Sunday morning and deliver the same sermon that was preached that night, saying that it was just what his people needed.

It was not expected that the occasion would be a time of harvesting as much as of seed sowing. However, a goodly number of persons came forward in the meetings as seekers. As had been announced, special emphasis was placed upon the work of the Holy Spirit in religion, both in the conversion of sinners and the receiving of the Pentecostal baptism by believers.

The Bible readings so ably conducted by Dr. Whitcomb were in reality a splendid school for the impartation of Biblical knowledge along the lines most needed by those who attended. Their helpfulness cannot be overestimated. They were strongly endorsed by all who heard them.

As an indication of the impressions made, was the next mid-week prayer meeting of one of the Alliance churches following the close of the convention. The leader requested that those present tell some benefit they had derived from the Bible readings. As a result the meeting resolved itself into a praise service for the Holiness convention.

As an indication of the interdenominational character of the meetings and the spirit of Christian fellowship that prevailed, I observed in one of the services when the leader requested that several persons lead in prayer, three did so, one a member of the Episcopal church, another a Baptist and the other a Methodist—and it would have been impossible for a stranger to distinguish their church affiliations.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Committee on Publicity

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CARNIVAL DURING STOCKMEN'S REUNION

Great Wortham Shows to Return to Alliance in June with Bigger and Better Show

Arrangements for the big Stockmen's Reunion to be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 27, 28 and 29, are going ahead. The latest factor in the big show is the assurance that the C. A. Wortham Carnival Company will show in Alliance the week starting June 25, which is the week of the Stockmen's Reunion.

E. F. Hofer, representing the carnival company, was in the city Friday and the contract signed. It is said the carnival is even bigger and better than that put out in years past. There are some sixteen attractions that will provide genuine entertainment not alone for the visiting stockmen and representatives from commission firms, but for the people of Alliance as well.

This year the carnival has some sixteen shows and attractions including a Silodrome, and shows as follows: German Village; Submarine Girls, a girl show to be seen; a Mystery Show; Minstrel Show; Happy Days in Dixie; Hippodrome; a couple of platform shows, and two pit shows. Then there will be the usual concessions which will provide diversion.

With the big carnival attractions and the old west features, combining a county fair with a big celebration and reunion, there should be the biggest crowd in the history of the town here during that time.

EIGHT RECRUITS SENT TO FORT LOGAN

Captain McKinley, U. S. A., Visited Alliance Tuesday to Approve Bunch of Recruits

Captain C. F. McKinley of the general service infantry, United States Army, supervising officer of recruiting stations and officers for this district, was in the city Tuesday to inspect the thirteen recruits being held here, awaiting approval.

The local recruiting station under the supervision of Corporal Booth, general service infantry, has been making an exceptionally good showing since it was opened here, states Captain McKinley. The Alliance station has secured more recruits and sent more accepted recruits to Fort Logan than stations in towns larger than Alliance, such as Grand Island and others.

Eight accepted recruits who enlisted at the Alliance recruiting station were sent to Fort Logan, near Denver, Colo., Tuesday. The recruits were: Thomas Bradshaw, Earl D. Barnhart, Elmer Perkins, John Slavin, Guy P. Montgomery, C. Redeagle, Nathaniel H. Lapp and Walter D. Stamey. All of the recruits with the exception of Elmer Perkins were assigned to the infantry. Perkins was assigned to the cavalry. C. Redeagle, who enlisted here, is a full-blood Indian, and was born in Oklahoma.

The recruits were sent to Fort Logan where they will be trained for a month or more, after which they will be assigned to stated companies.

The opening of the station here in Alliance was an experiment at the start, but recruits were obtained in such numbers that it was believed a permanent station could be maintained here. Results have so far exceeded even the highest expectations of Captain McKinley. Captain McKinley is stationed at Omaha and visits Alliance about every ten days. The recruits sent to Fort Logan Tuesday were all enlisted here during the present month.

PLAN TO OPEN NEW POTASH FIELDS

Would Formulate Plan to Lease Potash, Phosphate and Oil Lands for Development

Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Department of the Interior, United States government, on Saturday, February 10, addressed a letter to Senator Henry L. Myers, chairman of the Senate committee on public lands, relative to the desirability of promptly enacting legislation making available certain resources of the nation.

Secretary Lane in his letter states that in view of the general realization that it is now time to make plans for national defense he would suggest that the senator consult with the chairman of the committees on Military and Naval Affairs to see if it is not practicable to have lands which are at present locked up, containing oil, phosphate and potash, released under a leasing system. Just what effect this might have on the potash industry is not known. It might mean that potash companies already doing business will expand and take advantage of the opportunity to lease more land or it might mean that other companies will be organized to promote these lands.

In his letter to Senator Myers, Secretary Lane says: "We have some 6,000,000 acres of possible oil lands so withdrawn that no wells can be bored upon them. Only the lands now held in private ownership are producing. We should be about the business of discovering what these withdrawn lands contain. Gasoline is invaluable to the army and to the navy, as well as to every automobile owner and to the owner of every other gasoline-driven engine in the country. The largest deposit of potash in this country, which is fundamental in the manufacture of explosives, is also out of use because withdrawn, and we have some 5,000,000 acres of phosphate deposit in the same situation. The development of these resources can be made effective by the passage of a leasing bill.

"As to the procuring of more extensive oil reserves for the use of the navy, would it not be practicable to authorize this department, or some other, to drill for oil upon some of those great reserved tracts which have not been already proved. The expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money might in this way secure for the government an insured oil supply, as well as be an effective regulation against increasing prices."

LAND OFFICE GETS SECOND ORDER

Additional Nebraska Lands to be Opened—Two Openings at Different Dates

The Alliance Land Office has received two orders which re-open Nebraska lands to the public domain. The Herald recently gave a list of the land in western Nebraska to be opened, but the last order opens additional lands.

The order opens the following lands which were withdrawn on May 5 at the opening of the North Platte Irrigation Project all of which are described under the sixth principal meridian: T. 24 N., R. 35 W., N. 1/2 N. 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 21. The dates for the opening and entry of the land described above is different from the other lands announced last week. On March 28, 1917 at 9 o'clock these lands will be open for settlement and on April 27, 1917 they will be open to entry. The conditions imposed are the same in both instances.

The orders open this land to homesteaders under the Kinkaid act. The land described below will be open for settlement on March 2, 1917 at nine o'clock a. m., and open for entry on April 2, 1917. Note the difference in dates for the two openings.

Warning Issued In each instance a warning is issued with the notice of opening stating that persons who go upon the land to be restored prior to 9 o'clock a. m., on either of the dates mentioned, March 28 or March 2, or those who are occupying the land at that hour, with the exception of those who have valid settlement rights initiated prior to the withdrawal of the land, will gain no rights by settlement or occupancy before that time but will be treated as trespassers. No objection, however, is made to persons viewing the land with the idea of settlement at the proper time.

Those settlers who have a prior right to homestead will be allowed to make their entry in conformity with existing land laws, providing they have maintained their rights since the land was withdrawn from the public domain. The land included under the first order which opens for settlement of March 2, is as follows:

- North Platte River Survey and North Platte Project, Nebraska-Wyoming—Sixth Principal Meridian: T. 21 N., R. 51 W.—SE 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 22-51—SE 1/4 SW 1/4 25; NW 1/4 NE 1/4 & SE 1/4 NE 1/4 25; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 NW 1/4 36. 20-53—All sec. 6; S 1/2 26; S 1/2 SW 1/4 and S 1/2 SE 1/4 27; SW 1/4 28; E 1/2 SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 29; lots 1, 2 and 3, sec. 30. 20-54—W 1/2 and SE 1/4 7; E 1/2 NW 1/4 and S 1/2 SW 1/4 12; all sec. 13; NE 1/4 and S 1/2 14; S 1/2 SW 1/4 and S 1/2 SE 1/4 15; S 1/2 SW 1/4 and S 1/2 SE 1/4 16. 23-54—Lots 1 and 2, sec. 6. 23-55—N 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 1. 21-56—S 1/2 SE 1/4 23 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 24. 22-56—S 1/2 SE 1/4 23 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 21; W 1/2 and S 1/2 SE 1/4 28; N 1/2 30. 24-56—SW 1/4 SE 1/4 10; SW 1/4 SE 1/4 11. 22-57—NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 25. 24-57—SW 1/4 SW 1/4 6; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 & NW 1/4 SE 1/4 7; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 9. 23-58—Lots 4 and 5, sec. 2; all sec. 4; lot 1, sec. 10; NE 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4 lots 1 and 2, sec. 11; S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 and S 1/2 sec. 12; N 1/2 sec. 14. 24-58—SW 1/4 SW 1/4 14; SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 and S 1/2 15; all sec. 16 lots 1, 2, and 3 sec. 21; N 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 22; N 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 23. 25-58—Lots 1 and 2 sec. 11; W 1/2 SW 1/4 12; SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 13.

PIONEER MOTHER DEAD

Funeral of Mrs. Emma Keeler Held from Methodist Church Monday Afternoon

The funeral of Mrs. Emma Keeler, who died at her home in Alliance, 217 West Third street, Saturday morning, February 10, was held Monday afternoon at the Methodist church, with Dr. J. B. Carns in charge of the services. Mrs. Keeler had been ill for some time and the doctors had felt that time end was but a matter of time. Death was due to a complication of ailments. Interment was made in Greenwood cemetery.

Mrs. Keeler was born at Lynn, Mass., March 28, 1856, being sixty years old at the time of her departure from this life. The husband, Benj. C. Keeler, died sixteen years ago. Deceased is survived by four children, one sister, one brother and one step-daughter. The sons are Perl Keeler of Helleck, Nebr., and Benj. Keeler of Alliance. The daughters are Mrs. Grace Hier of Antioch, and Mrs. Henry Minsler of Inscow, Ariz. A brother, Edward Dushube, lives at Fittsburg, Mass., and a sister, Mrs. E. D. Foster, at Lincoln. Mrs. Keeler was very well known to the older residents of Alliance.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 18

JESUS HEALS NOBLEMAN'S SON.

LESSON TEXT—John 4:43-54. GOLDEN TEXT—As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee.—Matt. 8:13.

This event occurred a few days after that of last Sunday's lesson. It was Jesus' second miracle in Cana. John the Baptist is still preaching, and Jesus is closing the first year of his ministry and beginning his work in Galilee. Teachers should bring a vivid picture of Galilee to their classes, as that was one of the important fields to which our Master devoted much of his time. (For description see some good Bible dictionary.) The people of that land were more worldly, less bound by conventionalities, and more accessible to the teachings which Jesus brought than those of Judea. Josephus says they were "fond of innovations, and disposed to changes."

1. Supplication (Testing) vv. 43-49. Jesus left the revival at Samaria (vv. 39-44) and returned to Galilee. His own people of Nazareth refused to accept him "for a prophet hath no honor in his own country." It was in Galilee that he had his great victories. Here he was welcome (v. 45) because they had known the things that he did at Jerusalem, the report of which was brought back by those who had visited the feast (John 2:14-17). In Cana (Ch. 2:11) one came to him who was a king's officer, one who was used to command, and whose great personal need overcame any prejudice (Matt. 23:8; Luke 7:22). God uses afflictions oftentimes to drive us to him, and the most effective way to induce men to come to Jesus is to bring them to recognize their need which he alone can supply. The lad was "at the point of death," hence the father's journey of twenty miles from Capernaum to Cana, seeking help. We have here the weakness of faith indicated in verse forty-eight, in that the man would not believe except he should see signs and wonders. We have also the earnestness of the man in verse 49. "Sir, come down ere my child die." Man's extremity is ever God's opportunity. Not only extreme cases of sickness can be brought to him, but extreme cases of sin as well (1 Tim. 1:15; Heb. 7:25). He can heal not only those who are "at the point of death" but those who are already dead (Eph. 2:1). The child was dying, the father had not strength to call to see wonders, but he could and did trust Jesus to heal his son.

2. Surrender (Trusting) vv. 50-51. When the soldier took Jesus at his word, he surrendered his previous conviction, and accepted the word of God; literally acting upon his belief. He sent his way because he believed. He did not ask Jesus again to go to Capernaum. We must not confuse this kind of faith, however, with his having accepted Jesus as Savior. He accepted Jesus only as healer. We have men today who will accept Jesus Christ in the perfection of his character and the purity of his teachings but who will not accept him to be their personal Savior. Such men want to receive the benefits of Christianity, falling to recognize its spiritual power and authority.

3. Satisfaction (Triumph) (vv. 52-54). The father's faith rose to the level of "he believed the word that Jesus spake." That word did not seem at all probable, but it was enough. The word of Jesus who is, himself, the truth, is a sure and more reasonable ground of faith than any amount of speculation. This father's walk from Cana to Capernaum was a walk of faith. He had nothing but a bare promise to support him, yet on his return he found his son living (v. 52). On this word of Jesus he, himself, believed, and his whole house. It seems probable that this could be otherwise if he were an honest man.

4. Suggestions (1) The living personal presence of Christ is not needed. It was a wise provision of God's economy that Christ should have returned to heaven.

(2) Acts are the true indications of our faith. God's written revelation and the revelation of his son, the Living Word, and the witness of the experience of God's saints are sufficient facts upon which to base faith.

(3) Faith is progressive. Notice the growth from verses 48 to 50 and 53. At first the man believed in Jesus' power; then he believed in Jesus' word, and believed in Jesus, himself; then he reaches the highest point in that he does not believe alone, for his whole house believed with him.

(4) Faith is the source of all Christian gifts and graces. We have an advantage over these Galileans of what Christ has wrought among the peoples of the earth among those who have believed on him. He has been tried and proved, and the gifts of God's grace, eternal life, the gifts of the Spirit are all conditioned upon our faith in him and in the Lord Jesus. Our salvation from sin, our effectiveness as disciples and followers depend upon our faith in Jesus Christ as our Savior from sin, and as our Lord and Master.

SET ASIDE THE DEED

Judge Westover's Decision in Boyd-Krejcie Case Following a Hearing of Two Days

Following the hearing of the case of Mary A. Boyd vs. Rose Krejcie, at the special session of the district court held here, Judge Westover found for the plaintiff. This was an interesting case from a number of standpoints.

It seems that Mrs. Margaret Tripplett had bought some 2,000 acres of land situated in Sioux county from Mrs. Boyd and her sister, the stipulated price being \$15,000. The sum of \$2,000 was paid in on the deal and the balance of \$13,000 was taken care of by a series of coupon notes. A homestead relinquishment was included in the deal. Mrs. Boyd had given Mrs. Tripplett a relinquishment to a homestead. The land sold had two sets of improvements on it, one set of which consisted of a three-room house, furniture and barn.

Improvements Were Moved Some time after the deal had been made Mrs. Tripplett desired to turn the land back to Mrs. Boyd. However, after investigation, it was discovered that certain of the improvements had been moved from the land to the homestead. Mrs. Tripplett's brother-in-law was living in the house. It was stated that the property at that time was not in as good condition as when the deal was made and for that reason Mrs. Boyd declined to make the deal.

Suit was started when a default was made in the payment of the interest on the notes. However, according to the testimony brought out at the hearing, a transfer of the property was made to Rose Krejcie while the suit was pending. Rose Krejcie at the hearing stated that there was a partnership agreement between herself and Mrs. Tripplett pertaining to the operation of their boarding house and that Mrs. Tripplett, over her death, turned everything over to her with instructions that she, Rose Krejcie, was to pay the obligations.

Submitted Bills At the trial bills were submitted, including one amounting to \$500 due Rose Krejcie for caring for Mrs. Tripplett after she was unable to care for herself. There was also a bill for a loan of \$200 made by Hugh Beal to Mrs. Tripplett. The evidence was said to have shown nothing to prove that the transactions had actually taken place. According to Mr. Beal his loan was a friendly one and he had not taken a note covering same.

According to the evidence the property was transferred on Sunday or early Monday morning. The deed was filed in the office of the clerk soon after 8 o'clock Monday morning and before the session of court opened at 9 o'clock. Judge Westover set aside the deed and made the claim of Mrs. Boyd, amounting to \$857, a first lien upon the land.

JURY DIDN'T UNDERSTAND

Returned Verdict for Defendant in Action to Replevin Ten Times Larger than Equity

At the last regular session of the district court, following a directed verdict by Judge Westover, the jury brought in a verdict for G. G. Gadsby in a suit in which the Haddorff Music House had filed an action to replevin. The verdict as brought in at that time was a queer one, it is said, in view of the evidence introduced in the case, as the verdict gave the defendant \$250 and interest from the plaintiff company.

It seems that the Haddorff Music House had put a piano in a hall, owned by Mr. Gadsby, for their own use with the notes on the piano to be paid out of the rent of the hall. Under this arrangement Mr. Gadsby's equity in the piano amounted to about \$30. The jury returned a verdict for him to an amount almost ten times his equity in the instrument.

When Judge Westover was here last week the Haddorff Music House through its attorney appeared in court and asked for a new trial. At the first trial they were unable to produce the contract between them and Mr. Gadsby, but it has been found and is offered as evidence. It was the inability of the company to produce the contract at the first trial which resulted in the verdict rendered. Judge Westover, in view of the showing made, ruled that Mr. Gadsby could assign at but his \$30 equity in the instrument if he wished, or he would order a new hearing of the case. Apparently the jury that tried the case did not have a thorough understanding of the suit, as witnessed by their verdict.

STATE LIBRARIAN WAS IN ALLIANCE THURSDAY

Miss Charlotte Templeton, state librarian, was in the city a part of Thursday. While here she in company with Mrs. Nellie Wilson visited the public library. She was highly pleased with the way she found the records and books kept. However, she could not help but be disappointed over the fact that it had been found necessary to close down the library for a number of weeks on account of furnace trouble. Miss Templeton was on her way to Sidney and Merna on official business. Sidney has a new library and there has been some trouble there over the finish.

OWED BOARD BILL—ATTACHED HIS FORD

A Ford automobile stored at a local garage was attached last week by the owner of the McMillan cafe at Sidney. The machine was stored by a man who stated his name was Voorhees, but it appears the car was owned by J. J. Smith. It appears that Smith owed a board bill at Seneca to the amount of \$160.