

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

LLOYD C. THOMAS, Editor E. B. SMITH Associate Editor  
JOHN W. THOMAS, Live Stock Editor

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## NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

There seems to have developed within the fertile minds of some of the alarmists of Alliance a full-grown, diseased disposition to give to the outside world the impression that Alliance business men are asleep at the switch and that the city is making no forward progress. For all this there is without doubt a reason, but there is also every justification for believing that this reason is personal, pure and simple, and nothing more.

Strange as it may seem the said alarmists are those who for months, yes years, have touted Alliance's horn long and loud and the same persons who have always heretofore prided themselves on being a potent part of the business personnel of the liveliest, most wide-awake town in western Nebraska. They have boasted, and justly, that Alliance has attained honors; has gotten things that no other competitor in the territory could have gotten, because of the progressiveness of the Alliance people. Why the change in heart now?

Insofar as the building of the Burlington railroad shops are concerned, and we have it from HIGHER authority, there is no just cause for alarm on the part of Alliance. Summed up the truth in the matter is simply this: If the C. B. & Q. officials decide after the reports have been received from their engineers that Alliance is the logical, profitable location of the proposed shops, then Alliance will get them; if on the other hand they decide another location will prove more feasible, she will not. There can be no argument against our keeping in touch with the situation and showing a disposition of co-operation, but railroads are built upon one basis, and one only—that of profitable prospects.

The Community Club, through its secretary, Mr. Rufus Jones, whose experience in such matters would be of real value to the club, and its directorate and membership of real business men, may be relied upon to do all this and when this "bunk" peddled by the alarmists has long been forgotten the club will be putting across those very things that can be put across only by the proper procedure and after the matters have been sifted through the proper sands by those interested.

Again let us remark: "There is no cause for alarm!"

And still again, let us ask: "What is the real, underlying reason for the childish effort to create dissatisfaction?"

## CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

In these days of competition when some men are chasing credit and to others the proper credit comes unsolicited there occasionally comes to the particular notice of those who are really accomplishing things, the wild efforts of someone to assume credit which is not due. The Herald has no disposition whatsoever to deny any deserving worker every possible credit, but it does not take exactly kindly to credit which is entirely self-assumed. During the past few weeks and upon several different occasions there have been attempts made by those who crave the limelight more than they regard the feelings of others to surround themselves with glory which was unearned. There have come claims on the part of our esteemed contemporary that seemed ill-timed and without foundation and appeared to be the fruits of a craving to get into the spotlight by means fair or unfair. Be this as it may, there have been conditions which entered into the incidents that would have made impossible the proper placing of such credit where the attempts were made to place it if fairness was to be considered.

The Herald, as we have above stated is glad, more than glad, to give credit where credit is due and were such to be due the Prince of Hades far be it from us to deny him such, but for our part we cannot conceive of any just measure which concedes to the publisher of a country newspaper the entire credit for a community's progress and for a city's progressiveness. True it is the newspaper plays its part and that part if properly played is one of the important ones, but it takes more than one actor to stage a good show.

To those to whom credit is due give the credit and rarely if ever, will you catch the deserving ones chasing the credit. If you do, keep your eagle eye peeled; there's a colored man in the woodpile or we'll miss our guess.

## THE PEOPLE WANT TO UNDERSTAND.

The people's wish to understand the reasons which impel the United States to ratify the treaty as a means of terminating the war with Germany, and to enter the League of Na-

tions as a guarantee against further international conflicts, is the most conspicuous feature of the President's tour. The Senatorial opponents of the League and the treaty have continued their obstruction not because they have failed to understand, but because they refuse to subordinate personal and political bias in the interest of the country.

In all great issues in the history of the United States, the people have shown a willingness to make their decisions upon the facts and according to their conscientious judgment. In the last analysis, there is little partisanship among the masses. They may at times be moved by sentiment in their choice of candidates—for personality may attract or repel them—but in every matter of policy they have uniformly judged and acted solely upon what they considered its merits.

The question of ratifying the treaty and of approving the covenant of the League is not in any sense partisan. The President is making that abundantly clear. No Republican need desert his party to favor the League. He may act as an American in this crisis without ceasing to be a Republican. When that truth is impressed on his hearers and readers by the President, the opponents of the League will appeal in vain to the partisanship of their fellow Republicans among the people. And it is evident from their desire to understand—to learn the facts—that the people will accept the President's view and give him their support.

## DEMOCRATIC ROAD LAWS.

It was Democratic legislation that brought to fulfillment the national demand for good roads. The success of that legislation in realizing the wishes of the country is exemplified by statistics covering the period from 1913, the beginning of President Wilson's first term, to September 1, 1919. In the six years there were constructed more than 15,000 miles of almost perfect highways.

But for the assistance given by the Federal Government, the several States would have been unable or unwilling to bear the whole cost of these improvements. But for Democratic laws no Federal aid would have been forthcoming. The Government is now matching with funds from the Federal Treasury every dollar that any of the States devotes to the building of its roads. In addition to the millions that have been voted for this purpose by Democratic Congresses, it is proposed to appropriate \$400,000,000 to continue the work after 1921. Senator Sheppard, a Democrat, is the author of this proposal.

The whole trend and tenor of Republican legislation in the past has been in favor of special private interests which wanted immunities and privileges at the expense of the masses. There is no better illustration of the spirit and purpose of Democratic law-making than that manifested in this roads legislation, which brought benefits to every section and class of the country.

## U. S. WHEAT DIRECTOR WILL SPEAK AT OMAHA

Country grain shippers, farmers and others interested in the handling of this year's wheat crop will be good to learn through an announcement given out by Chas. T. Neal, Second Vice-President of the United States Grain Corporation, that Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, will come to Omaha September 25th to deliver an address on his work.

Mr. Barnes will speak in the auditorium of the Fontenelle Hotel at 2:30 in the afternoon. It is expected that many country elevator operators and wheat growers will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet him face to face and hear what he has to say about the handling of this year's wheat crop.

New problems are constantly in connection with the handling of grain at both terminal and country points, and many producers of wheat in this state may have in their minds questions which they would like to discuss with Mr. Barnes. All those who are interested in producing as well as in handling grain are cordially invited to come to Omaha to hear Mr. Barnes' address and to ask him any questions they may desire to ask.

Mr. Barnes has been a national figure since the breaking out of the war. He was made president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, part of Mr. Hoover's organization under the Food Control Act of 1917. Last May President Wilson appointed him United States Wheat Director to carry out the price guarantees made to producers of the wheat crop of 1919, and at the same time he was made president of the United States Grain Corporation.

## NEW LAW MAKES SPUD GRADING NECESSARY NOW

(Continued from Page 1)

would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered an injury to the appearance. "Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis. "Free from serious damage" means that the appearance shall not be injured to the extent of more than twenty per cent (20%) of the surface, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without increase in waste of more than ten per cent (10%) by weight over that which would occur if the potato were perfect.

Sec. 3. Grade No. 1 shall consist of sound potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are "practically free" from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, late blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects or mechanical means. The minimum "diameter" of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths (1 7/8) inches and the potatoes of the long varieties including Early Ohio and Green Mountain one and three-fourths (1 3/4) inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling five percent (5%) by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition, six per cent (6%) by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade but not more than two percent (2%) of the total weight may be decay.

Grade No. 2 shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are "practically free" from frost injury and decay, and which are free from "serious damage" caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, cuts, scab, late blight, dry rot, or other diseases, insects or mechanical means. The minimum diameter shall be one and one-half (1 1/2) inches. In order to allow for variation incident to commercial grading and handling, five percent (5%) by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition six percent (6%) by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade but not more than two percent (2%) of the total weight may be decay. These grades are subject to such change as may be necessary to conform with the grades recommended by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. (However, the grades herein specified are to be the legal grades in Nebraska until official announcement is made by the Bureau of Markets of a revision of the potato grades as enforced in 1918 by the Food Administration). Potatoes may be marketed as an extra or fancy grade, or as an under grade by conforming with all specifications for such grades which may be established from time to time by the chief inspector herein provided for, as such special grades seem necessary.

Sec. 4. Where potatoes to be used for manufacturing purposes are loaded they shall be duly inspected by the inspector and designated "for manufacturing purposes". Shipment of potatoes thus designated shall be exempt from the grading requirements stipulated for Grade 1 and Grade 2. Before such shipments can be offered for sale as table stock they must conform to the requirements of section 3 of this act.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this law to be enforced by a chief inspector appointed by the Governor. The chief inspector shall appoint, instruct and supervise deputy inspectors at all points justifying the services of an inspector. After due inspection the deputy inspector shall post at a conspicuous place in the car a certificate showing the quality of the shipment, such certificate to be received as prima facie evidence in all courts.

Sec. 6. Any interested party may demand a reinspection at point of destination if the grade established

by the deputy is not satisfactory to such party. This reinspection may be made by an inspector authorized by the Chief inspector or by an official inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Markets, wherever such an inspector is available. Such reinspection shall be made at the cost of the party requesting reinspection provided the shipment is found to be the same grade as designated by the certificate in the car.

Sec. 7. A fee of two dollars per car shall be paid on all shipments of potatoes except those designated for manufacturing purposes on which no fee shall be charged. With the consent of the chief inspector potatoes for seed stock may be moved to local storage without inspection. Other shipments of seed stock must conform to the requirements of grade 1 except with regard to size, and in addition the certificate must contain a statement designating variety, truthness to type, percent defects with regard to diseases and other blemishes, as well as whether or not they have been produced under irrigation or dry land conditions. When potatoes are shipped without inspection as herein provided, the shippers shall be provided with a proper certificate to post in the car. The deputy inspectors are to receive the two dollar fee as compensation for their services.

Sec. 8. Whoever shall remove any inspection certificate before a car of potatoes is entirely unloaded, whoever except an authorized inspector shall alter any inspection certificate, whoever without using reasonable diligence to secure inspection falls or neglects to have potatoes inspected before shipping, whoever shall hinder, molest or attempt to influence any inspector in the performance of his duties, or whoever violates any of the other provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each violation in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and the cost of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both. Any inspector who shall fail or neglect to perform the duties enforced upon him by this act shall suffer the penalty herein provided.

Dr. Geo. J. Hand; Office phone 251, residence 243. Office phone 4-7956.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Thomas is spending the week end with Mrs. D. W. Kenner on the Kenner ranch near Girard.

## When Actresses Were Unknown.

In ancient times actresses were unknown. The people of Elizabethan times were perfectly content to stand for a young male Juliet. Around about 1656, though, Charles II of England began encouraging women to appear on the English stage, and since then actresses have been appearing all over the world with varying degrees of success.

## High School Notes

School is now an old story, and the three months' vacation has been almost forgotten. A smaller platform has been placed in the assembly hall, and more seats will be placed in the extra space to accommodate the overflow.

Although we miss the members of last year's senior class, their places is more than filled, in numbers, by the large freshman class. These young people have made themselves at home, have organized, and chosen Miss Wilson as their advisor.

The new teachers of the high school faculty are Miss Whitney, of Beaver City, who teaches Mathematics, Mill Wilson, of Chadron, who has the History and Normal Training, and Mr. Cunningham, of Indianola, Ia., who has charge of Science and Agriculture.

Miss Mabel Clayton, who had charge of History and Normal Training, last year, has accepted a position as critic teacher in the Washington State Normal school, at Spokane, Wash. Miss Clayton spent a day in Alliance on her way west, and was warmly welcomed by her many friends here.

The football boys are now becoming able to ascend and descend the stairs with more ease and agility than when they first began to prac-

tice for the game. There is splendid material for a football team, and we hope to wrest many victories from our opponents during the coming season.

A High School chorus has been organized by Miss Simmons, the Music supervisor, and it promises to be a success. We appreciate the privilege of having a supervisor of Music, this year.

The senior class enjoyed an outing Friday night. They rode to Harris grove, where they roasted wieners and partook of other refreshments.

The gentlemen of the faculty have been receiving some attention in the form of serenades. On account of existing circumstances, it is difficult to decide which is the more popular, and both being very modest, disclaim the credit. It has been decided to share equally, however, and call it equals.

The Geyer washing machine, electric, is being demonstrated at the George D. Darling furniture store this week. The machine is one of the newer makes to be put on the market but already it has won for itself a great favoritism. The demonstration is gladly made and if desired may take place in your own home. See the large ad in this issue.

Herald Want Ads Get the Results. Try one and be convinced.

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You will find that the doorframes are riveted on—not d as in other makes.

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The design is distinctive and patented. This construction is found in no other heating stove.

We should like to show to you, personally, the other advantages, as well as these just mentioned.



## Brooches in Many Exquisite Patterns

The brooch is the stand-by of the smartly dressed woman. It gives the customer a charming touch of brightness or color—often serves the useful function of a common pin, with a dash of style and pretty effect dress trimmings could not give.

The brooch, and its first cousin, the bar pin, are shown here in many beautiful designs. It is a fascinating display of the good quality, stylish jewelry one wishes for herself, or to give as a present.

- Gold brooches, with semi-precious stones \$5.00 to \$10.00
- Cameo brooches \$5.00 to \$60.00
- Sterling Silver Bar Pins, set with brilliants \$5.00 to \$10.00
- Gold Bar Pins, \$2.00 to \$10.00

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