

The Alliance Herald

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Publicity matter prepared by the association of American railway executives tells us that the railway brotherhoods are through with the Plumb plan, "except as a talking point." On the other hand, Labor, which happens to be a weekly newspaper which champions the cause of the railway brotherhoods, has a half-page filled with expressions of brotherhood members who are not only favoring the plan, but contributing money to make a go of it. It makes us wonder.

Editorial columns continue to be filled with denunciations of the railway brotherhoods for their threat of a strike in the event the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill become law. Here is the opinion of a labor leader which is worth reprinting: "To be entirely frank, those who let loose a lot of strike talk are wrong. They made the same mistake as those who talk compulsory arbitration and jail for those who strike are making. You can't tell people they must work any more than we can get results by making threats the same majority know cannot be made good."

The best news of the new year is the department of justice's raids on "red" radicals, and the prospect that thousands of bolsheviki radicals will be shortly deported. It's going to be mighty unhealthy for any enemy of America to carry on a fight against the government from the ground. It will be infinitely safer to go to Russia, the soviet paradise, and carry on the campaign by cable or wireless telegraph.

THE LEGION'S AIMS

There is a remarkable ignorance, not only on the part of the general public, but within the ranks of the American Legion itself, as to just what the greatest of all organizations of ex-service men stands for. The legion has received an enormous amount of publicity—practically every newspaper in the United States has published statements of its objects, and accounts of its activities, but the ignorance persists. And this failure to grasp the truth has made the task of educating public sentiment a tremendously difficult affair.

There are two misconceptions that are most persistent. One is that the legion is a political organization, organized for the purpose of controlling the soldier vote and trading on its strength. Those who have this belief need only to read the constitution of the national organization, or of any state or local branch. The legion posts are forbidden to endorse any candidate, and no incumbent of a political office, or candidate for political preferment, can hold even the smallest office in the organization.

The legion has endorsed certain proposed legislation and has asked for the passage of laws which protect or establish the rights of its members. Possibly, it may be this class of activities that is responsible for the belief that the legion hopes to pick candidates or throw the support of its members to certain parties or candidates. But no political organization needs to fear that it will ever meet with the opposition of this body of ex-soldiers. The legion realizes that its greatest strength lies in keeping aloof from political alliances, and there is no danger that it will ever step over the line.

The other misconception, which does considerably more harm than the first one cited, is that the legion was organized to help capital get the better of labor. An example of this is seen in a recent speech by Victor L. Berger: "When the American Legion sailed into New York harbor," says Mr. Berger, "it found \$250,000 waiting to finance its organization. Its purpose is to fight the bolsheviki—and any person who wants a half-dollar increase in salary is a bolsheviki. The American Legion is nothing but the tool of the trusts."

This sort of rot is about what might be expected from one of the caliber of the Milwaukee congressman, who was markedly disloyal during the progress of the war, and whose re-election to congress, in the face of a twenty-year penitentiary sentence for violation of the espionage act, is a direct slap at the loyal Americans by the pro-German element of the state which produced LaFollette.

There are dozens of other misconceptions about the legion, some arising through ignorance and others the result of a deliberate campaign to discourage membership. They will tell you that members of the organization are subject to call to military duty—when nothing of the sort is true. You will hear that the legion has been organized to serve as strike-breakers, simply because some members of the legion heard the cry of distress and went to work in the coal

mines during the strike. Some Detroit unions, it is reported, have passed resolutions to fine any member who joins the legion, or continues to hold membership in it. There are thousands of union men in the legion, and these will tell you frankly that union labor has no cause for alarm.

Pay no attention to any of these stories. Above all, do not pass any of them along. Any member of the legion with an ounce of intelligence will give you accurate information if you want to find out about it. There is nothing secret—nothing to hide. The legion stands, primarily, for one thing—100 per cent Americanism. If you are a loyal citizen of this country, if you believe in upholding its laws and institutions—then you should boost the American legion. If not—you belong some place else and, a gracious God permitting, the United States will some day be shut of you and your kind. It's a big country, and an hospitable one, but there is no room here for those who wish to tear down and destroy, but neither have the intelligence nor the desire to build up.

GEORGE W. LOHN
DIES AT HEMINGFORDOld Settler and Civil War Veteran
Seventy-two Years Old Is
Called Home

George W. Lake was born January 9, 1847, at West Moreland, Ind., where he lived until he was mustered into the service of his country at the age of seventeen on September 20, 1864, and served as long as needed.

He was married to Miss Lydia Bolick on December 16, 1868. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living: Mrs. Nellie Gillem of Hemingford, Neb., and Mrs. F. E. Pierce of Bingham, Neb. There survive him his beloved wife, who stood by him not only on that joyous wedding day but on down through the years of hardship, toil, sacrifice and the joys and blessings as in the order of God they were inseparably joined as one for more than fifty years. Four grand children and three great grand children live to learn the loss of a good grandfather. A host of friends and six of the old veterans will say good-bye with a feeling that a good friend has gone from us.

Mr. Lohn with his wife and family came to this state in 1890 and have been residents of this community for thirty years. He was a loyal member of the I. O. O. F. for more than twenty-five years, having served as chaplain of the local lodge in Hemingford for several years. Mr. Lake has been a devoted and active member of the Methodist church for forty years and has been an official member of the Hemingford church for many years.

At the age of seventy-two years, eleven months and twenty-five days he peacefully and quietly passed out of this earthly life to join the heavenly company in the city of God where days of toil and suffering are forever past.

For more than forty years he has enjoyed the consolation of a noble Christian life in which he has been exceedingly consistent and constant, living an exemplary Christian life.

He was a remarkably good man, a true patriot and comrade, a good citizen, a worthy Christian, a man of much faith in God, the church and the Bible, a patient and loving husband and father, a friend to all, a foe to none, and he died as God's children die, triumphant and victorious in the faith.

The funeral services were conducted from the Methodist church January 5, 1920, at 10:30 a. m., with his pastor, Rev. A. J. May, in charge. The songs used were "Abide With Me," "Lead Kindly Light," and "That Beautiful Land." The Odd Fellows were largely represented and had charge of the services at the cemetery.

May the heavenly Father comfort the family in this, their loss, until we all meet again.

STATES WILL RECEIVE
EVERY SOLDIER'S RECORD

Records of the military service performed by every soldier in the world war are being sent to the states by the war department. The work of compiling this information is authorized by the recent act of congress making appropriations for the army for the year ending June 30, 1920. The extent of the task is indicated by the fact that 4,000,000 men will be represented in the reports going to the different states.

The first cases to be handled are those in which reports of casualties have been received. Next will come those cases in which decorations have been awarded. These will be followed by all the remaining cases. Every effort is being made, the war department announces, to complete the work by the end of the current fiscal year.

PROHIB REFERENDUM
IS BEING HELD UP

Decision from Supreme Court Not
Expected for Two Weeks
Longer at Least

Decision in the prohibition referendum case is not expected from the

Nebraska supreme court for at least two weeks. On account of Judge S. H. Sedgwick's death and the interruptions to business due to the holidays, the court has not had sufficient time to get all its accumulated business cleaned up, and no more opinions are to be announced until after next week's sitting.

The case is pending before the supreme court on the appeal of Secretary of State Amsberry, who was directed by Judge W. M. Morning of Lancaster county district court to accept the referendum petitions for filing, and certify the proposition to county clerks for a place on the ballot at the state election next November.

FURNITURE WILL NOT
BE CHEAPER IN 1920

Due to the great amount of home building now going on, which will continue for three years at least, the demand for furniture is four times greater than the supply. At the Grand Rapids, Chicago and Jamestown furniture markets, dealers were glad to place orders for one-fourth of their actual requirements. In the January issue of the Grand Rapids Furniture Record, the na-

tional journal of the furniture trade, published in the leading furniture city of the world, appears an article containing the opinions of leading furniture manufacturers in all the furniture centers, telling why furniture prices will increase rather than decrease during 1920. Some say prices will not go lower for five years, but most of the manufacturers expect conditions to begin to grow normal in three years.

In the last five years the cost of labor has tripled in the furniture factories and lumber has advanced 300 to 600 per cent. Mirrors and other materials are the highest they ever have been, and each month sees a slight increase in all materials. Factories can't buy a year's supply like they did in the old days and must be satisfied with one carload of lumber, where before they purchased whole train loads at a time. This keeps the price on the increase.

The better grades of lumber, especially walnut, are more plentiful than cheap lumber, that's why the better grades of furniture are more economical than the cheaper grades. Most furniture dealers are oversold for from six to twelve months and most dealers are crying for furniture. Only those with foresight

will have sufficient furniture on hand to run them this winter. Those with small stocks must increase prices by spring or quit business.

The family in need of furniture will not be able to buy it any cheaper than now unless it desires to wait three to five years for normal conditions in the furniture industry.

The girl had been sent down to the brook to fetch a pail of water, but stood gazing at the flowing stream, apparently lost in thought.

"What's she waiting for?" asked her mistress, who was watching.

"Dunno," wearily replied Hubby; "perhaps she hasn't seen a pailful she likes yet."—London Tit Bits.

Captain, to buck private sitting in the dentist's waiting room: "What's the trouble? Tooth-ache?"

Private: "Naw, sir."

Captain: "Bridge broken?"

Private: "Naw, sir."

Captain: "Want your teeth cleaned?"

Private: "Naw, sir."

Captain: "Well, what in thunder are you after?"

Private: "Nothing, str. Somebody told me it was warm in here."—Ex.

Bystander, to officer with prisoner: "What did he do, sheriff?"

Officer: "Opened the postoffice door and walked right in."

Bystander: "That's nothing to arrest a man for."

Officer: "This guy done it with a jimmy at two in the morning."—Ex.

A NEW BRANCH OPEN
TO ARMY RECRUITS

Authority has been received at the local recruiting office to accept qualified applicants for service in the chemical warfare service. Men who have had some experience in the chemical line or who have had a high school education may enlist in this branch regardless of whether they have ever served in the army. The enlistment period is for one year only. This gives a man a chance to further his education along these lines as well as to obtain the practical experience that working with the chemicals and gases used in the manufacture of the different liquid fire and war gases must necessarily afford. Full information regarding this new and interesting branch may be had by applying at the recruiting office.

TOBACCO

THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO
IS KENTUCKY'S BEST BURLEY AGE-
MELLOWED TWO YEARS INTO VELVET

No one shall take
them from me -

I love my pipe and good old Velvet -

My comforters in adversity, my wise
counselors when problems vex.

Companions of my loneliness
and sharers of my happy hours.

Their friendliness has made me feel
more kindly toward my fellow men.

They have made this old world a
better place to live in.

I love my pipe and good old Velvet;
no one shall take them from me.

Velvet Joe

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1920
Almanac. He will send it FREE.