

The Alliance Herald

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ROUSING THE ANIMALS

Our esteemed contemporary is apparently beset with the fear that the voters may select the men they want for the new city council. Nothing else can explain the suggestion that some of the candidates, whose names are not given, should be scratched because they were not in favor of the city manager plan before the special election at which it was approved.

Once or twice before we have mentioned the fact that nothing will tend to antagonize the large body of voters who were opposed to the plan more than such an attitude on the part of the victors. With the beautiful little primary system now in effect, our contemporary apparently does not realize that the minority, the people who voted against the plan, can really control the election if they are goaded into organizing to do it. How simple it is: There are nineteen candidates. Of these, using the figures given by The Times, only three or four are believed to have been against the plan.

If the city manager advocates are really going to attempt to deprive the minority—which didn't lack so very many votes of being a majority—from any representation on the council, the result may be that this same minority will get together, and instead of scattering their votes among the nineteen candidates, concentrate on the men who think as they did. The supporters of the plan will scatter their votes among some sixteen candidates. The opposition, which is said to still exist, can win hands down by confining their votes to the men who think as they do.

As yet, no attempt has been made to do this. But nothing leaves so many sore spots as elections of this sort, and our friendly advice to the strong adherents of the manager plan is to let well enough alone and not lose their victory after they have won it.

The Herald does not know of a single candidate who was a strong opponent of the manager plan either before or after the election. We do know the candidates, however, and are frank to say that we do not think there is a single one among them of small enough caliber to deliberately set out to discredit the plan if he should be elected.

If the Times knows any such, we'd be glad to have the names, and will do our humble best to see that they are discarded at the primary election.

NOW FOR A "PROPOSAL WEEK"

(Omaha Bee)

It has not yet occurred to any of the multitudinous organizations in our land to proclaim a "Get-married week." True, the month of June has had some unofficial standing as a season of honeymoons, but there has been no intensive propaganda such as would greatly encourage the single and unattached members of the community to commit matrimony.

"In certain Hungarian villages," we read in one of those odd items tucked in a corner of a newspaper, "all men more than 18 years of age and able to maintain a family have been ordered to get married within two months."

Now, this is rather crude, although doubtless effectual as the springtime in turning thoughts to love. But in America is growing up a disinclination to legislate people into a higher plane of life. Here the public is being brought up on the Montessori system by which it is persuaded that there is a positive pleasure or absolute advantage in thinking or acting in a certain way, and that inasmuch as every one else is going to do it, we had better come along with the crowd in order to avoid being lonesome and to insure being in style.

"Nerving one's self up to the point of willingness to marry is an intricate and time-consuming task. In many instances, though one heart may beat fast and hot, the accelerator on the necessary other heart is not working. Others there are who by reason of bashfulness or lack of confidence do not dare to aspire openly and thus miss opportunity. Perhaps it has never occurred to some that two can live as expensively as one.

A law such as that in Hungary might prove efficacious, but how much better it would be to accomplish the same end with some semblance of voluntariness. Only let some committee name a day in which every one shall talk and think of marriage, and wonderful results would be assured—for the divorce lawyers, at least.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Lincoln Star)

From the national headquarters at Indianapolis comes the report that the American Legion has developed into a full-fledged American fighting organization during the past year. The membership has been doubled and 3,417 posts were added during 1920. Posts were established in the furthestmost corners of the globe, including Argentina, Belgium, Santo Domingo, Peru, Chile, China, Guatemala, Japan, Poland and Samoa. Starting 1920 with fifty branches and 5,000 members, the Women's auxiliary finished with 200,000 members and 1,700 units.

Nothing could be more gratifying to true Americans than this wonderful growth of an organization whose influence for patriotism and good citizenship has been demonstrated in countless ways. Members of the legion have come to the support of law and order in communities where lawless elements sought to gain the upper hand. While keeping aloof from partisan politics, the legion has taken a determined stand on vital public questions.

In Nebraska especially, the legion has been a genuine force in keeping alive the spirit of Americanism which characterized our participation in the world war. Through the progressive and liberal activities of the legion members, we have developed a new type of citizenship, a citizenship which is nobly unselfish in its regard for future America. Sheer party politics and limited Americanism has found the average legion member an unrelenting enemy. The nation is richer for having in its midst such an organization as the American Legion.

worked over in committee until, it is said, the introducer hardly knows it. As now written it strengthens the Siman law and, because of the recent occurrence at Emerald, throws additional protection around the use of the English language.

The representative of the Nebraska Press association has promised to buy a dinner for the men at the reporter's tables if all his bills pass. Every time a bill is killed he takes off something, beginning with the pie. The reporters say they are all pulling for the press association.

The proposed plan to take a vacation of more than three days, the constitutional limit, was knocked out. A majority of the members are of the opinion that the best thing they can do is to stay on the job until it is completed, regardless of the effect it may have on the private affairs of some members.

Senate file 24 by Dutton, requiring township treasurers in counties under township organization to publish itemized statements of receipts and expenditures received the approval of the senate. This is the first newspaper bill to be passed. Three bills have been killed that would have been detrimental to the papers.

The house finance committee reported out the Lynn rural credit bill with the recommendation that it be passed. This bill provides for a rural credit commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 per year and expenses, a treasurer at \$2,000 per year and expenses and a vice president at \$10 a day and expenses. A secretary is not provided for in the bill. An appropriation of \$200,000 is provided.

The Gifford-Byrum bill reducing salaries of code secretaries to \$3,500 per year was put to sleep by the house in committee of the whole. The vote was 57 to 34. Had it been left to the vote of the former members alone the motion to kill the bill would have been lost by a vote of 25 to 9. Farmer members are taking a decided stand in favor of reducing state expenses.

It appears certain that the Child Welfare committee will report out something in the way of a movie censorship bill and it also appears that there is a strong sentiment in progress to look after other things besides the movies. The McFarland bill favors such a bill. The Gifford-Byrum bill is favored by many because it is the favorite of the movie people.

A house committee killed the open primary bill, also the bill providing for the removal of the party circle from the ballot. A bill was reported out which does away with the non-partisan ballot and places judges and the county and state superintendent back on party tickets again. A four year term for state officers was also killed by this committee.

A bill to fix salaries of state officers below the limits provided by the new constitution was placed on general file after a wordy combat. Another fight may be expected when it comes up for further action. Some members are apposed to justices of the supreme court drawing as much salary as the governor. The bill provides reductions all along the line, including the governor.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Adams returned to their home in Havelock today, after a ten-days visit here with their daughter, Miss Daisy Adams.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—Will sell the Rodgers rooming house—19 rooms, newly furnished; good bath, good business both transient and regular roomers; best location in city. I am selling on account of Mr. Rosetta having gone into business and we are buying a home here. Will sell very reasonable. Mrs. Minnie Rosetta. 261f

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

The senate rejected the bill that would require women to pay poll tax.

A bill giving county judges exclusive authority to name papers in which probate notices should be published was killed in committee.

The senate bill allowing university regents to manufacture hog cholera serum was placed on general file. This is an indication that it may pass.

The senate passed the bill which allows the storing of grain in farm warehouses and the issuance of negotiable certificates against it. Only one vote was recorded against the measure.

The Christian Science bill got safely through the senate. This bill does not release Scientist practitioners from observing the quarantine law. It also applies to others who practice healing similar to the Scientists.

A bill passed by the house provides two year terms for mayor, clerk, treasurer and engineer in cities having from 1000 to 5000 population. It carries an emergency clause and will become effective at once if the senate and governor approve of it.

The senate does not look with very much favor upon Senator Norval's bill repealing the Siam language law. The disposition appears to be to strengthen the law rather than to do away with it. Over a hundred spectators were present at the hearing on the bill.

Petitions are still coming in favoring the passage of the movie censorship bill. Many newspapers of the state are opposed to the bill and all of them probably would be if they understood its provision for censorship of advertising.

Another fight over the Omaha electric light bill is expected when it comes up in the senate. The senate bill is similar in purport to house bill No. 1, which was killed in the house. House opponents of the bill feel confident of their ability to kill it if it should be passed by the senate.

Senate file 71, which passed the senate, fixes salaries of officials in cities of 1000 to 5000 and villages. Trustees and councilmen are to receive \$50 per year, clerk \$300, attorney \$400, marshal \$75 per month, street commissioner \$4 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year.

Life imprisonment for rape and ten to thirty years imprisonment for improper relations with girls 15 to 16 years old is provided by one bill passed by the senate. The house passed a sort of companion bill which provides for a constitutional amendment making it impossible to pardon or parole one who is convicted of forcible rape.

The senate decided that there is no further use for a supreme court commission. Under the new plan, provided by the constitution, of having the supreme court sit in two sections and the further provision that district judges may be called upon to assist the supreme judges it is thought that there is no need for the commission.

A few of the so-called welfare bills are now on the general file. A number of the members would like to see

the whole list come out before they take action. They fear that if favorable action is taken on any of these bills they may be used as a club to secure the passage of others.

Hereafter all members of election boards will receive 30 cents per hour for their work. The house passed a bill providing for 50 cents per hour but the senate changed it back to 30 cents, the old figure and also cut out the \$5 per day that has been paid to city election board members and put them on the same basis as others. The house concurred in the changes.

The house turned down the Mellor bill that designed to reorganize the state fair board. The bill proposed to do away with the present state board of agriculture and make it strictly a state fair board. It also made some changes in the organization of the board. Mr. Mellor made a gallant fight to have the bill placed on the general file but the opposition was too much for him.

The house and senate has now settled down to steady business and progress is being made every day in disposing of the large assortment of bills that demand attention. Lots of bills are being killed in committees, thus reducing the total that must be considered on the floor. Bills reported out by committees have fairly easy sailing, as a rule, but now and then one comes up that starts the oratory mill to working.

The house judiciary committee made short work of Foster's pure advertising bill. If it had been confined to truthfulness in advertising alone it might have had a show for its life and there would have been little or no opposition to it, at least from the newspapers. Its real object seemed to be to take a wack at utility corporations by preventing them from advertising for increased rates. This sort of advertising was classed along with crooked advertising.

The Osterman bill making it possible to condemn Union Pacific right of way for public purposes went through the house with flying colors. Counties have been leasing portions of the right of way for road purposes for \$5 per county per year. But the leases only run for fifty years and the land then reverts to the company and, naturally, all improvements in the way of bridges, etc., go with it. There is a chance that the rental might then be considerably increased. The Osterman bill is designed to make ownership permanent.

The house had a lively argument over a bill giving cities of the second class the right to employ a competent engineer on special occasions. The introducer of the bill called attention to the fact that even though the city engineer is elective it is impossible for most cities of this class to secure the services of an engineer who is competent for all purposes and that the state auditor has refused to register bonds for improvement projects because plans, etc., were not prepared by a competent engineer. Mr. Epperson opposed the bill but the house agreed with Mr. Jeary, the introducer.

The house bill refusing to Japanese the right to own real estate was approved by that body by a vote of 60 to 29. The bill occasioned a large

amount of oratory. Some of the members took the stand that its passage would embarrass the general government in dealing with the Japanese question. Others took a directly opposite view. Some members favored the Japs because of their industry and thrift. Speaker Anderson favored the bill. He said if we don't want our descendants living on reservations the time to begin to shut out aliens is right now.

H. R. 300, making Armistice day a legal holiday, was passed by the house.

Speaker Anderson predicts that the legislature will not complete its labors before May 1st.

The bill providing for compulsory medical examination of school children was killed on third reading.

The senate passed an anti-white slavery bill, also one raising the majority age of girls to 21 instead of 18.

The senate thinks sheriffs are entitled to draw more pay than they are now getting and passed a bill accordingly.

The house passed a resolution endorsing the efforts of the state railway commission to keep the railroads from increasing rates.

An effort was made in the senate to revoke the supreme court commission bill but it failed. Petitions were received from attorneys asking that the bill be passed.

District judges and those who want to be district judges are said to be strongly opposed to the judicial redistricting bill. One of the arguments put up against the bill is that it will largely increase campaign expenses.

The senate also favored the bill giving the banking department authority to regulate the number of the banks in the state. This is H. R. 193. Banks organized since April 1919 must pay 4 per cent of their capital stock into the guaranty fund.

The house passed a bill providing for increased penalties for daylight bank robberies. It makes a distinction between robberies where threats and intimidations are used and where the bank is deserted when the robbed or robbery is attempted.

Contractors who do public work in Nebraska hereafter will have to be careful about exceeding the amount provided in the contract if the house passes a bill that has already passed the senate. They will create such deficits at their peril.

Both houses are talking about taking a vacation March 1st to enable members to go home and take care of the rush of business that usually comes about that time. A joint committee has been appointed for the purpose of taking action on the subject.

The bill to do away with the agricultural school at Curtis was killed. The state has considerable investment at Curtis and the Curtis people want this increased by building dormitories. Someone evidently had the idea that the cheapest way out was to dispose of the school.

The Norval language bill has been

Forest West, who had his finger cut off by a circular saw at the Dierks lumber yard some months ago, had another operation performed on the injured member Tuesday morning at the local hospital. This is the third, and it is hoped the last, time this has been necessary.

Dr. George J. Hand and wife and children returned Tuesday morning on No. 44 from Emerick, Neb., where they had been called on account of the illness of Mrs. Hand's mother, Mrs. J. R. Luton. Mrs. Luton had a paralytic stroke but is doing as well as could be expected.

Why are the Air-Cooled Spark Plugs in a class by themselves? See ad in this issue. 26-27-28

George E. Davis leaves tonight for Omaha, to attend an Eastern Star banquet given in honor of Mrs. Davis, grand matron.

We have the best p. Cushman general farm engines for sale cheap if taken at once. Dierks Lumber & Coal Co. 26-27

John J. Adams and son Archer of Sheridan, Wyo., spent Washington's birthday with his sister, Miss Daisy Adams.

The discovery of a serum that will cure appendicitis is going to cut pretty badly into the surgery business.

We seriously doubt that isolation is sufficient in the case of the young man who is learning to play the saxophone.

Stocking Special

OFFERING GIRLS' AND BOYS' STOCKINGS IN WELL KNOWN BRANDS AT PRICES THAT ARE REAL BARGAINS

MESCO Brand Lisle Hose, Fine Ribbed—

Black Only—

Sizes 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ at, a pair—

32 cents

Sizes 8, 8½, 9 and 9½ at, a pair—

43 cents

GORDON Brand Fine Ribbed Lisle Hose—

Black, White and Brown—

Sizes 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ at, a pair—

47 cents

Sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 at, a pair—

54 cents

GORDON and BEAR Brand Heavy Ribbed Hose—long service—

Sizes 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ at, a pair—

43 cents

Sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 at, a pair—

54 cents

Laiameli, C. & B. and Practical Front Corsets.

Highland-Holloway Co.



The Ford Sedan is the favorite family car, seats five comfortably. While an enclosed car with permanent top, it has large windows, and may in a minute be changed to a most delightful open car with always a top protecting against the sun. In inclement weather it is a closed car, dust-proof, water-proof, cold-proof. Finely upholstered. Equipped with electric starting and lighting system and demountable rims with 3½-inch tires all around. A real family car. Anybody can safely drive it. It has all the conveniences of an electric car with the economy which goes with Ford cars, low cost of purchase price, small cost of operation and maintenance. Won't you come in and look at it?

COURSEY & MILLER

Alliance, Nebraska

