

CHURCHES

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
At 10:30 Sunday morning divine services in German. Sunday school at 10 o'clock.
F. DROEGEMUELLER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.
There will be an unusual attraction at every service next Sunday. Here is the program:

10 a. m. Cradle roll program in the Sunday school; all parents of children on cradle roll guests of honor.
11 a. m. Family Day service. All families of the church are requested to attend this service and sit together in the same pew.
7 p. m. Combined league and evening service. Song service. Tableaux, "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning," by a number of girls. An operation on the league, in which the head surgeon, Dr. C. A. Dow, will take as his patient Mr. Epworth League, who has been ailing for some time, and having tried all the patent medicines recommended in the almanac, still enjoys very poor health. With a number of assistants in the way of surgeons and nurses, he performs a major operation and finds out where the trouble really is. A number of short, snappy addresses will then be given by the young people in the league. You are invited to all these services.
M. C. SMITH, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Many of the invalids are getting along nicely. The prayer meeting was exceptionally fine, and we will soon begin a series of studies in active christian work. The work as a whole is very promising at present.

We are to have with us the Alliance volunteer firemen at a special service at the church February 5. Special music and sermon will be given. Also we are planning a special Labor-Patriotic service for railroad men and their families on Washington's birthday.

The subject for the men's Bible class for Sunday is, "The First Sin," by request. This will be followed by the subject, "The Bible and Capital and Labor," on February 5. This class is one that will soon be the leading class in the Bible school. Two more new men are joining next Sunday. The men have taken upon themselves to get as many in the class as possible. We will change places with Mr. Herbaugh's class and meet at the parsonage, owing to the lack of room. Mr. Herbaugh's class will meet where the men's class has been meeting.

We are proud of the attendance last Sunday for so much sickness, but we expect a still larger number this Sunday. About forty failed to be counted last week owing to the fact that they came after classes were called.

Please remember we count no one after this who comes too late for this period. Of course you enjoy the lessons but wouldn't it be better to be counted? Sure, now now try to come a little earlier next time.

Farmers are beginning to come into the services, to those who were there for the first time Sunday may we invite you to return, for what you saw and heard last Sunday is a sample of our work weekly. The Baptist church invites you to meet in their building for your union conventions. We have but one word for a motto, "Service," to the greatest number. Classes for all ages, so please bring the family.

Sermons for Sunday are as follows: "Law versus Grace." Evening, "The Resurrector."
B. Y. P. U. social tonight.
B. J. MINORT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
The Sabbath refreshes body and mind. It restores the soul. It guards the home. It protects the Nation. Its enemies are spending millions each year to destroy it, its friends must defend it and you must help. How? First by keeping it honestly, yourself in the place appointed.

Invest an hour for the good of Alliance in its churches. Mr. Babson the widest known specialist in statistics of current opportunities for investment advises you of the value of investing time and money in things religious. He says "\$1.00 spent toward an automobile lasts five years. The same amount invested in a railroad grade lasts five generations, but \$1.00 invested in the service of God lasts through eternity." Think it over.

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. The late comers are getting few. Everybody on time this week, 100 per cent to the good.

Morning worship, 11 a. m. "Approving Things That Are Excellent." Christianity enables you to do this very thing; it guides our approvals and also gives the approval of a good conscience void of offense. Come to the morning service and we will consider this theme together. Good music, and hymns you like to sing at all the services.

Evening service, 7:30 p. m. "The Unknown Self, the Unknown Neighbor and the Unknown Christ." A searching light on the things we do not know.

Christian endeavor, 6:30 p. m. "What the World Owes to Foreign Missions." Leader, Miss Vera Spencer. Plans will be laid for young people's week and Christian endeavor day, February 5.

All are cordially invited to these services.
A. J. KEARNS, Pastor.

High School Play to Be Presented at Imperial Tonight

"Nothing But the Truth" will be presented for the second time by the students of the Alliance high school at the Imperial theater this evening. This is due to the number of people who were unable to see the play before because of the Christmas rush and the great demand for its re-presentation.

This is undoubtedly the best high school play ever put on in Alliance, as the cast has been picked from the whole high school instead of from one class as heretofore. All who saw it before pronounced it a great success and many have expressed their intention of going again. This they can well afford to do as there will be a concert and picture in addition to the play. The cast includes:

- Bob Bennet, Rowland Threlkeld.
- E. M. Ralston, Lee Strong.
- Bishop Doran, Edward Morrow.
- VanDusen, Bernard Schirk.
- Dick Donnelly, King Robbins.
- Gwen Ralston, Mariellen Beagle.
- Mrs. Ralston, Verna Dow.
- Ethel Clark, Miriam Harris.
- Mabel, Josephine Wright.
- Sabel, Belva Tipple.
- Martha, Thressa Looney.

In The MOVIES

William Russell, in "Children of the Night," is the attraction at the Imperial tonight. It is a story, not of Wall street life, but of a Wall street financier who finds himself in the inner circle of an organized band of criminals. Exposure of his identity brings with it his condemnation to death by the society, as one who knows too much for the gang's safety. The efforts to destroy him, and his defiance of these efforts—in which he is aided by the girl he loves, who is affiliated with the gang—develop several of the most thrilling fights in which Russell has been seen.

"High Heels," starring Gladys Walton, is the Saturday feature. "High Heels" is a delightful story of a girl who was too rich. She couldn't adjust herself to the world in general. She couldn't tolerate her brothers—nor even her father whose money bought her position. She was just a spoiled little society debutante. Then came the crash. Money, position, power and sham friends all disappeared. From a flapper, it changed her into Christine, the woman, who understood.

Saturday night there are also four acts of vaudeville.

Norma Talmadge in "The Sign on the Door," a picturization of the play by Channing Pollock, will be shown Sunday. This gripping story is said to be one of the best that Miss Talmadge has done, and the author of the play has been most generous in his praise for the film, something that authors seldom do after seeing how their work has been manhandled by the screen artists. It's a story of the conflict of a woman's faith, the hope of a wife's heart and the triumph of a man's trust.

Wanda Hawley in the role of a college girl is announced for Monday, when the feature photoplay will be "The Snob." "A snob," says the dictionary, "is one who has undue regard for wealth or position; one who is overbearing to those whom he considers beneath him." That definition just fitted Kathryn Haynes. So you can imagine her feelings when she discovered that the handsome hero she was so madly in love with was a waiter. What followed was tragedy for Kathryn, but comedy for you.

LAKESIDE

Edward Jameson returned from Lincoln the first of the week.

John Brennan drove in from the Carey ranch Tuesday morning.

Carl Miller and Dick Hunsaker shipped several hundred hides this week.

H. Brunson is on the sick list. Mrs. C. M. Carey went to Alliance Tuesday to do some shopping and have dental work done.

R. C. Brunson was in from the Star ranch Tuesday evening.

Ray Toline is here visiting his family at the present time.

Henry Stoop drove out to the Frank Westover ranch Tuesday.

William Brown returned from Hoffland Tuesday.

The ladies' aid met at the church Wednesday.

There's no denying it—having a garden of vegetables or flowers means work and care—but you'd be surprised—the pleasure one gets out of it once the results begin to appear. It's interesting, educational and healthful recreation. Can't we send you our 1922 Year Book? It won't cost you a cent—write today.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SEED CO.
DENVER, COLORADO.

The Railroad Column

(By W. S. CARTER, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.)

Effect of Railway Employees' Wages Upon Prices of Commodities.

In the year 1920, previous to the 20 per cent increase in wages of railway employees and the increases in freight and passenger rates, a careful study was made of the effect of wages of employees on the prices of commodities and the facts are as follows:

If the rates of pay of all railroad employees were increased 100 per cent, the addition to the average commodity value of each ton of freight transported would be less than one per cent. Doubling the wages of all railway employees, in other words, or adding 100 per cent to railroad labor costs would add only 88 cents to each \$100 of freight transported.

Although the average commodity value of each ton of freight originated from 1914 to 1919 increased \$63 or 114 per cent, the freight charges per ton originated increased only 80 cents. In other words, the commodities which in 1914 sold at an average price of \$56 per ton could have been sold for \$56.80 per ton in 1919 without any curtailment of profit from additional freight charges.

To illustrate further, in 1914 a suit of clothing from one of the Chicago factories selling at retail for \$30 was carried from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16 1/2 cents. The price of a similar suit in 1919 was about \$50.00, an increase of \$20.00, although the freight rate on the 2,200-mile haul had gone up only 5.6 cents. If the rates of pay of all railway employees were increased 50 per cent the additional freight charges on a similar haul would not exceed 4 cents or eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the price of a similar suit of clothes to the consumer.

In 1914 the shoes manufactured in New England were shipped from Boston to Key West at a cost of 4.8 cents per pair. In 1919 the freight rate was only nine-tenths of 1 cent higher, or 5.7 tenths per pair, although the price of these shoes had advanced to \$10.00, an increase of \$5.00 per pair, or 100 per cent.

Labor Cost and Increased Rates.

On long distance hauls of from 750 to 3,000 miles an increase in railroad labor costs of 50 per cent would involve increased freight charges an addition to prices of only 15 cents per barrel for flour, only 12 cents per 100 pounds for beef cattle, less than two-tenths of one cent per pound for beef, only 12 cents for typewriters, only 60 cents for a phonograph, only 60 cents per bale for cotton, only 10 cents per 100 pounds for copper, only 40 cents per ton for bituminous coal, only 60 cents per ton for anthracite coal, and only \$5 for so bulky and valuable an article as a grand piano. As the typical ton of freight moves a distance of less than 300 miles the addition of 50 per cent to railroad labor costs would increase the freight charges for the average haul only about one-third of the amounts noted above.

A wage increase of 50 per cent, as a matter of fact, would not be reflected in a proportionate increase in labor costs of freight rates and would hardly be perceptible in its effect on prices. During the period 1900-1914 labor costs per ton mile increased only 4 per cent, notwithstanding the wage increases granted to all classes of employees during this period of 14 years. The labor cost of fireman per traffic unit handled was less in 1910 than in 1900 or 1890, due to the increased productive efficiency of the firemen. In 1917 for example, the average number of traffic units handled per employe was 296,000, an increase as compared with 1900 of 110,000 or 60 per cent. In 1918 each freight train crew handled an average of 625 tons of freight or nearly 2 1/2 times as much freight as the average train crew handled in 1900.

Lack of Consistency.

A most interesting feature of the agitation of the reduction of wages of railroad employees is the lack of consistency between the thoughts expressed to the public by the press agencies established by the railroads and the evidence or testimony submitted at senate hearings. The public has been educated to believe that "until wages are reduced there can be no reduction in freight rates." In fact, the highest governmental authority has expressed this thought, and it is probably true to say that a vast majority of the public, who have read press matter upon the subject, have reached the conclusion that the reason the present passenger and freight rates are high is because of increases in wages during the years 1918-1920. A reading of the testimony of the

witnesses for the railroads before the senate committee indicates that there is no co-ordination between those in charge of the presentation of matter to Senate hearings and others who are in charge of the publicity campaign of the railroads.

For instance, it seems to have been the purpose of several of the representatives of the railroads to show that the alleged necessity of decreasing wages should not be even indirectly connected with the question of freight and passenger rates.

Thus, there is a conflict between the impression produced upon the public mind as to the reasons why the wages of railroad employees should be reduced and the impression sought to be created in the minds of senators, whereby wages should be reduced but rates be maintained, in order that the railroad corporations might have a greater income.

Wage Reduction Don't Aid Public.

Aside from this apparent conflict of thought, I respectfully submit that the railroads' witnesses at the Senate hearing have demonstrated that a reduction in the wages of employees would not affect the public's interest even indirectly. The only manner in which a wage reduction could benefit the public would be by a like reduction in freight and passenger rates, but the railroads have demonstrated

in their testimony, that the cost to the public of commodities transported by the railroads is affected in but a slight degree by freight rates, and they seem to have proven their case in many instances.

To quote from Mr. Chambers, a witness for the railroads:

"Fluctuations in the price of bituminous coal during the past two or three years have ranged greater than the entire freight rate. The cartage charged and the charge from the pavement to the cellar in the principal cities in the eastern section are frequently as great as the average freight charge."

"The costs of a standard concrete highway, in accordance with the published requirements of the Minnesota Highway department, and according to the figures published by the Northwestern association of general contractors, taking as an example the Atasca county (Minn.) road, are as follows:

- "Grading average cost per mile \$16,000.
- "Freight on grading equipment to and from job, per cent 24.
- "Freight on culvert pipe, bridge material, etc., per cent 1.5.
- "Total, per cent 3.9 equals \$624.
- "Concrete pavement to be put in later, will cost, per mile, \$37,000.
- "Freight charges on pavement ma-

terial, etc., per cent 1.9 equals \$703.
"Total cost per mile of road \$53,000.
"Total freight cost, per cent 2.5 equals \$1,327.

"It can readily be seen that the freight rate (on road material) is not an undue proportion of the total cost of the road."

Prominent railroad officials have, on other occasions, presented carefully estimates of the cost of commodities due to freight rates. They have shown that the increased freight rates upon a suit of clothes shipped from Boston, Mass., to Los Angeles, Cal., amounts to 16 cents, and that this same suit of clothes probably sold for \$75.00. In a like manner these gentlemen have traced the exact proportion of the cost price due to railroad rates in many other articles of commerce. A reading of these statements does demonstrate the fact that so far as the usual merchantile commodities are concerned, the increases in freight rates have contributed to the increased selling price of the article to but a small degree.

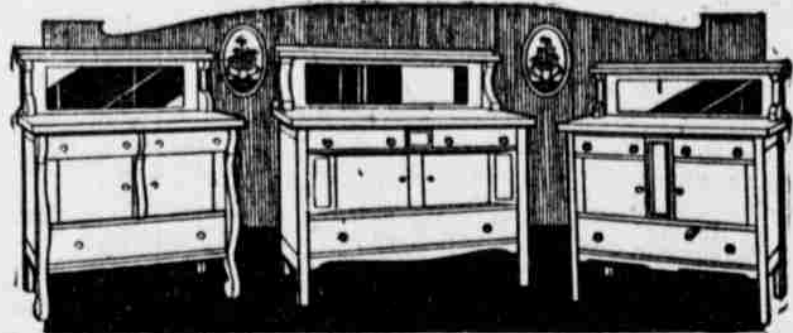
A question that I respectfully submit for careful consideration is, "If the increased freight rates have not affected traffic how can high wages affect traffic, the entire cost of which is included in the rates?"

Stock Reducing Sale

We anticipated just what is happening. People have SOME money laid aside. Our tempting prices are bringing it out; we are getting it. Our customers are getting goods at values that will not be presented to them later in the year.

BUY NOW Use Your Savings Account Money

It will earn you from one hundred to five hundred per cent more than the interest would amount to. These are SALE PRICES and not available after the sale closes.



Note the tempting prices on goods listed below. See these goods in our display windows.

EAST WINDOW	CENTER WINDOW
Dresser, Golden Oak finish, Top 18x38, Mirror 22x28, Price-----\$30.00	Nufold, Golden Oak, covered with heavy imitation Spanish leather. Will take 4 ft. 6 in. 45 pound Mattress. Price -----\$63.00
Dresser, Golden Oak finish, Top 18x38, Mirror 14x24, price-----\$22.00	A 45 pound cotton Mattress to fit the above Nufold -----\$7.00
Dresser, Golden Oak finish, Top 21x42, Mirror 22x28, price -----\$35.00	Rocker, Golden Oak, heavy construction, Auto cushion seat, covered in genuine leather, price -----\$20.00
Dresser, Walnut finish, Top 20x42, Mirror 20x26, Price-----\$33.00	Rocker, Golden Oak, well made, padded seat covered in genuine leather, price -----\$13.50
Princess Dresser, American Walnut, Top 20x42, Mirror 24x36, price --\$47.00	Telephone Stand and stool, Golden Oak, price -----\$6.75
WEST WINDOW	Floor Lamp, Golden Oak, with Opal Glass shade, has two pull sockets, price -----\$21.00
Buffet, Golden Oak, waxed, top 21x44, Mirror 10x34, price -----\$39.00	Foot Stool, Golden Oak, with genuine leather cover, price -----\$8.50
Dining Table Golden Oak, waxed, Round Top 48 in. Diameter, Extends to 6 feet, price -----\$33.00	Library Table, Golden Oak, Top 26x42, price -----\$21.00
Dining Chairs, Golden Oak waxed, Slip Seats, covered in genuine Spanish leather, six in the set, price -----\$32.00	

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