

## ROTARIANS HEAR BRIEF TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

EVERYTHING FROM SEED SPUDS TO THE FLAPPERS.

W. R. Pate Gives Interesting Discussion of Effect of Type of Education on Nations.

A varied and interesting program was presented at the Wednesday dinner of the Alliance Rotary club at the Palm Room of the Alliance hotel Wednesday evening. Rotarian E. L. Meyer, as chairman of the entertainment committee for the month, had arranged a surprise educational test for the members of the club and their guests to be present. President E. L. Malley took charge of the proceedings. The questions dealt with facts concerning the state and nation, and although there were mighty few of the Rotarians who were able to answer anywhere near all of the questions, there was always someone who could supply the answer. The test was oral, and occupied a most entertaining half hour.

The questions prepared by Mr. Meyer covered information on such subjects as the area of Nebraska, the date it was admitted into the union, the number of counties, the place and year of the first territorial legislature, the motto of the state, the state flower, the population of Nebraska by the last census; the population of Alliance, which, strangely enough, was one of the questions that did not bring a correct answer; the names and populations of the seven largest cities in the United States; the names of the cabinet officers; the number of state representatives and senators; the number of state judicial districts; the names of congressmen and senators from Nebraska; the counties in the Sixth congressional district, and a number of others.

Flowing the test, there were three brief talks. The speakers had been selected by lot at the preceding meeting and their subjects were assigned later. W. R. Pate was directed to speak on an educational subject, and for fifteen minutes explained how the type of education of the youth of a nation to a large extent determined its destiny. He explained that by the type of education, he considered the schools as the chief influence.

### Some Historical Examples.

Mr. Pate went back into history to prove his theory. The Hebrews taught the Bible and gave special attention to the ten commandments, and as a result the Jewish people, wherever found, are religious. Greek civilization was of two types, and he showed that to a large extent, this was due to the education of the youth in Sparta and Athens. The Spartans were the early militarists. They believed a man should be a good soldier and educated in the ways of the soldier. The characteristics that were most needed in soldiers. The education of the youth was directed toward developing the youth for all-around citizenship. They stressed art, athletics, and some subjects which were not popular in Sparta. The speaker pointed out that today it is the Athenian civilization which has done the most for the world, and that today we think of Athens when we think of Greek civilization, although Sparta was equally successful in developing the type of citizens that its leaders desired.

The speaker referred to the Roman system of education. School children in Rome were required to learn the laws of the twelve tablets, and Rome, as a result of that kind of education, gained the distinction of being the world's lawgiver.

The status of China, Mr. Pate declared, is due to the method of education. In that country, education is chiefly confined to learning the sayings of Confucius and various writings concerning the man and his works. Civilization is making inroads in China, but it will take a revolution to change the attitude of that nation toward the world.

### Prohibition Is Explained.

The United States is more and more throwing upon the schools the burden of making citizens. Mr. Pate said that it was his belief that prohibition was accomplished so easily, because, back in the last century, the W. C. T. U. had compelled the teaching of the evil effects of alcohol in the schools. He declared that in view of the effect of education upon the destiny of a nation, the schools were the most important business of any community, and that those who have the welfare of the nation at heart should guard and foster the public school system as the greatest force in the perpetuating of the republic and its civilization.

H. P. Coursey, spoke briefly on the subject of "Fords," announcing that he expected to bring to a future meeting an Omaha man who could discuss that subject in such a way as to outclass any other man. Mr. Coursey explained that he preferred to talk Fords to smaller audiences, and that if there were any man who had not heard his lecture on the subject, he wanted to know it.

Charles W. Fuller was given his choice of three subjects, the effect of the hobble skirt on the wool market, the last occasion on which he had seen a corkscrew, and flappers. He chose the latter, for reasons best known to himself, and made a most entertaining talk. He based his discussion on three articles in one issue of a newspaper. The first told of a woman of seventy-odd years, who had had her hair bobbed, her face rouged and was kaled into court on a charge of vamping. The others were equally interesting examples of the prominence with which the flappers are featured in the present day discussions.

### Flappers Not a Menace.

Mr. Fuller was inclined to think that the flappers of today are not much of a menace. "They have more pep than

the flappers of other generations," was the way he phrased it, and he expected a good deal more of them when they have overcome some of their fads and eccentricities. He declared that training in the home was primarily at fault when the flapper ran to extreme and unpleasant types, and aside from the fact that some work in improving homes and parents was indicated, believed that flapperism was just a stage in development that would be outgrown and was not nearly so bad as some people seem to fear.

Several brief talks were made by guests, among them being George W. Jenkins of Hemingford. Mr. Jenkins suggested that every business man in Alliance should acquaint himself with the importance of the potato industry, which is now the largest in the state and offers the greatest opportunity to this part of western Nebraska. He told of the way dry land seed potatoes are being sold in the south in increasing numbers, and of the success that he and his partner, K. L. Pierce, have had with them in Texas. He emphasized the importance of seed certification, and urged the Rotarians to encourage seed growers to get into the business of supplying certified seed.

## Byron G. Evans at State Penitentiary Seeking a Parole

Former friends of Byron G. Evans, who at one time operated a school of dancing in Alliance, will be interested in knowing that the heartsmashing scamp has applied for a parole. The State Journal gives the following account of his meteoric rise and fall:

"Byron G. Evans, listed as a heart smasher, has a record which should bring green tears into the eyes of the average wife collector. This tall youth of twenty-three with bright eye and gentle demeanor got away with his game by playing open. He didn't spend a fortune in car fare when he went from his wife to his sweetheart. He had them bunched. This history in the hands of the parlor board indicates that at one time Evans was a boy scout leader at Akron, Col. He later moved to Nebraska and at Sutherland, took unto himself a wife. He doesn't know whether or not she has divorced him.

"While he worked at Alliance and his wife worked at a store at a nearby town, he passed as a single man and got away big. He became engaged to a young lady at Alliance and became similarly involved with one at Chadron. His record shows further that during a stay at Deadwood, S. D., under the name of A. D. Jones, he was responsible for getting a young woman in trouble. He had opened a dancing school and was the principal town topic among certain members of the weaker sex' more attractive sex. He came to the penitentiary from Daves county where he was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to from one to seven years."

George Fields, convicted in Box Butte county of attempt to rape, also appeared before the board. This colored prisoner made an attack upon a thirteen-year-old colored girl.

## COUNCIL TABLES PETITION TO CUT MANAGER'S PAY

(Continued from Page 1)

The comparison of expenditures is remarkably enlightening. Thus, in 1922, under Mr. Kammish's administration, total expenditures were but \$20,381 for the general fund, police, fire and sewer. In 1921, the cost was \$28,510.84; in 1920, \$27,219.56; in 1919, \$42,206.49; in 1918, \$27,515.06; in 1917, \$29,306.77; and in 1916, \$39,426.62.

The amount spent for each dollar received for the years 1916 to 1922 is as follows: 1922, 70 cents; 1921, \$1.05; 1920, 84 cents; 1919, 82.04; 1918, \$1.86; 1917, \$1.62; 1916, \$1.77.

The total cost of city operation, general fund, police, fire and sewer, is: 1922, \$18,810.45; 1921, \$23,435.04; 1920, \$27,219.56; 1919, \$42,206.49; 1918, \$27,515.06; 1917, \$29,306.77; 1916, \$39,426.62.

The comparative cost of operating the city government over the years mentioned shows quite clearly that the city manager plan has accomplished more for less money than any city administration during the seven years.

The cost of operating the city government for any year during the past seven years was nearly 25 per cent higher than the cost of operating the city government during the past year under the city manager form of government.

The average cost of operating the city government during the previous six years was 68 per cent higher than the cost of operating the city government during the past year.

The total balances in the general fund, police, fire department and sewers, taking into consideration the cash on hand and the registered warrants on May 1, 1921 when Mr. Kammish took charge, except the old \$1,146.52 against the general fund, registered several years ago, but apparently lost, was \$577.91.

Where Savings Made. The tabulation shows where the savings were made. General fund expenditures were only \$11,989.77 the past year, as compared with \$18,059.74 the year previous, and this included a paving assessment of \$1,500. The police cost \$4,476.21 this year as compared with \$5,543.70 the year previous. The fire department cost the city \$2,805.84 the past year, as compared with \$4,824 the year before.

In 1921, the general fund, despite the transfer of \$2,000 from the sewer maintenance fund, ended up the year with a deficit of \$272.32. Under city manager Kammish, the balance was over \$5,000. Money not expended can be considered as money saved.

The tabulation is not complete, and covers only the city's operating revenues, but Mr. Kammish plans further tabulations which will show in detail exactly what the city manager plan has accomplished in every department of the city's business.

E. Essay will pay a good price for fresh eggs, cash or trade, this summer 20c per dozen. This price can't be beat. 47-48

## THE PUBLIC FORUM

(Editorials by Our Readers.)

### WHAT IS A BUSINESS MAN?

ALLIANCE, Neb., May 11.—To the Editor of The Herald: Since this question has come prominently before the citizens of Alliance within the past few days, perhaps more consideration of the subject has been given than ever before.

Many times one is prone to pass "snap judgment" on questions before him, when after more mature deliberation, his viewpoint is considerably altered. Broadly speaking, the word "business man" takes in a lot of territory. Every man who is intelligent enough to transact any business with his fellow man, is strictly speaking, classed under that heading. Every farmer in Box Butte county is a "business man." Every railroad man in Alliance is also a "business man," for every one of them transacts business regularly each day, from the office clerk up. And really upon the strict interpretation of the word "business man," every fellow who participated in the late Ford car drawing should have been disqualified. In fact, under this ruling, no one but the ladies was eligible, and every man who held tickets and hoped that he would draw the prize, had a vain hope within him—that is, if all "business men" were barred.

But— We do not believe the management of the Ford contest really intended being so technical, but merely wanted to bar "merchants" instead of "business men." For believe me, every farmer today is a business man in much the same sense that his town brother is, and no one claims that farmers were not eligible. Neither would a traveling salesman have been barred, and he is one of the best "business men" in the world.

Therefore we ask in all candor, "What is a Merchant?" Did you ever see or hear tell of a merchant who did not own in reality or by obligation, a stock of goods large or small, and who did not have a known place of business where he offered that stock for sale? Did you ever know of a merchant who did not have a list of property on the assessor's tax rolls and pay taxes on same? We believe every merchant in the city of Alliance is so listed. Therefore would it not be fair to judge Mr. Walker's or any other contestant's standing as a "merchant" from the above specifications? By that interpretation can he be classed other than an employee of a corporation doing business in Alliance, just as a railroad man is counted as an employee? If he owns no stock in the company he is working for, receives no remuneration other than a straight salary, how in the name of all that is fair, can he be classed as a merchant? If he drew the winning number for this car, why isn't the Ford turned over

to him? This is a question that many fair-minded citizens of Alliance are asking today and are wondering why its solution is not forthcoming.

A READER.

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers' association will be held in Hyannis, Nebraska, on the 15th and 16th of June. All members are urged to be present as matters of great interest to stock raisers will be brought before this convention and a general invitation is extended to all interested in the stock raising business.

NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS' ASSN. 47-51

## Business Men Are Referring Solicitors to the C. of C.

The business men of Alliance are making constant use of the facilities of the chamber of commerce for the investigation of solicitors from out-town who are in the city almost daily. One case, which is undoubtedly deserving, but which had no particular claim on Alliance people, was that of a young man who had journeyed to this city from Kansas. He claimed to be an ex-soldier who had been recently injured in an automobile accident, losing the use of his left arm. He

claimed to be soliciting funds to secure an education along lines at which he could make a living. The chamber of commerce refused to give him an endorsement on the ground that he was making a business of soliciting in this manner and also that he was properly a charge on his home people in his home state.

He called twice at the office, stating that the business men were not opening their pocketbooks to him unless he secured an endorsement from the chamber. He finally gave up in disgust and left for other localities.

If the business men of Alliance would adhere strictly to the rule of giving only to such outside individuals or organizations as have the endorsement of the chamber, and patronizing only such solicitors for advertising schemes of every nature as have been able to secure an endorsement from the chamber, it would save Alliance hundreds of dollars yearly. Ask the next solicitor who comes to you for business for his letter of endorsement from your chamber of commerce. If he does not have one, refuse to talk with him or her until one is secured. A careful, thorough investigation will be gladly made of each case and if deserving it will be given the proper credentials.

It will be to your advantage to see me when you need a farm loan. E. C. Barker, First National Bank Bldg. 42f

# Follow The Crowd

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Women of this trade territory will not find elsewhere such splendid values as are offered during this

## CLEAN-UP SALE

## PLENTY OF SALESLADIES

## EXAMINE THE BARGAINS

Extra help has been secured to take care of you during the rush hours of this sale. Don't hesitate to come and

OUR OPENING DAY SALE PATRONAGE WAS BEYOND OUR HOPES.

But the Special Values we Offer Make us Feel Saturday's Crowd

WILL BE BIGGER THAN EVER

## Extra Specials for Saturday Spring Dresses



This special offer includes charming models in the latest lines obtainable, made of Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Canton Crepes, etc. All garments are absolutely worth more than double. You must see them to appreciate the remarkable value—at

# \$14<sup>75</sup>

## Spring Coats and Capes

Absolutely all-wool materials—polos, herring bones, Velours, Chinchillas, etc., late models, your choice, at—

## \$8.95

## SATEEN PETTICOATS and BLOOMERS

Your choice, 79c

## Our Entire Line of Spring Millinery

is placed on sale for your selection at this big-value figure. Make sure you get one at

## 1/2 OFF

## SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS

Your choice, \$2.45

NO EXCHANGES NO REFUNDS NO APPROVALS EVERY SALE FINAL

# Fashion Shop

NO EXCHANGES NO REFUNDS NO APPROVALS EVERY SALE FINAL