

Anti-Saloon League.

This column is contracted for at our regular advertising rates, and edited by the Alliance Anti-Saloon League.

On last Saturday night, the son of one of our farmers, living in Box Butte county, came to Alliance and filled up with the liquid sold by our local saloons. After he had been changed from an honorable man into a wild man by the effects of the "booze" he met an old gentleman on the sidewalk seventy-six years old and deliberately threw a quart bottle of beer at him, striking the old man across the forehead inflicting a gash that required ten stitches to repair the injury. We are informed that the old gentleman had not spoken to the farmer boy or given him any provocation whatever. He was simply walking the streets in a peaceful manner when approached and struck. A pool of blood on the sidewalk marked the place which was seen and commented on by a number of strangers as well as our own citizens all day Sunday. Does Alliance wish to continue the institutions that turn boys into bad men, and cause them to treat an old gentleman in this way? Voters, you will answer this question on April 7. Be sure that you answer it in the right way.

We wish to call the attention of our ranchmen and farmers in Alliance territory to the question now pending before the voters of the city of Alliance. The question is: Shall we continue the saloons or shall we vote them out? The ranchmen and farmers are interested in this in more ways than one. Those who live in Box Butte county help pay the costs of all criminal prosecutions produced by the saloons of Alliance. What do they get in return? The ranchmen all know that thieves congregate in saloon towns and that Alliance is the headquarters of an apparently organized band of thieves who have been taking the horses of the ranchers of Box Butte and adjoining counties. If the saloons are voted out, these men will seek more congenial climes and their places will be filled by honorable, law-abiding citizens.

We wish to call the attention of the railroad men of this city to the position of the Burlington road on the saloon question. You know that the officers are desirous of Alliance becoming a dry city. If the wish of the railroad officials is not carried out in this matter, a number of railroad employees may be requested to remove to dry towns in order to remove the temptation of drink from them.

The Northwestern and other railroad companies have discharged all employees addicted to drink and it would not be at all surprising to see the Burlington follow the course taken by the other railroads.

The Burlington railroad is building a beautiful depot for Alliance. Alliance is under obligations to the road and its officials. We are now requested to help vote out saloons in order to remove the temptation of drink from the railroad employees. Will Alliance treat the Burlington railroad right if it fails to comply with its request in this respect? Any change that is good for the railroad will be an advantage to our merchants, our business men, and our banks. Can we afford to ignore the request of the Burlington on this vital issue?

On the night of March 20, 1908, a man was found lying in front of one of our saloons in an apparently unconscious condition. It is reported that, after this person was removed from the saloon and was lying helpless on the sidewalk in front of the building, that one of our citizens, who claims to be a man, approached the prostrate form and deliberately kicked him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound from which the blood flowed profusely leaving a pool of blood upon the sidewalk when the afflicted man was removed by his friends. Shall we continue this business in Alliance?

Some persons, favorable to the continuance of the saloons in this city, have started the report that, after the saloons are voted out, we will have a heavy occupation tax for school and other purposes. Any person who will take time to look the matter up will find that the law does not make any provision for an occupation tax for school purposes. In fact it would be impossible to vote or collect a tax in this way.

It is a singular thing to watch the course taken by many good citizens and some prominent church members when

ever they think their business or pocketbook is liable to be touched by their taking a stand on the saloon question. These otherwise eminently good respectable members of society hesitate about declaring themselves as opposed to the liquor traffic in their own town when it comes to elections. They even line-up and by their votes continue a low license system on this community while they see daily proof of men and boys going to the devil by reason of the dramshops. It is a sad commentary on the immense influence that self-interest has, and the deplorable condition of a community when many citizens appear to be lacking in moral courage or backbone.

In the early days of railroading in this country no restraint was laid on any employee from drinking and many of them were intemperate. Now railroads are virtually temperance societies. Many companies will not permit an employee to be seen entering a saloon, nor under any circumstances to drink intoxicating liquors.

An exchange says that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. The exchange is right. It will also remove summer clothes and also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it but also from his wife and children. It will remove household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry; the smiles from the face of his wife, and the happiness from his home. As a remover of things, alcohol has few equals.

Don't Tell Your Boy!

If you have a boy in your home vote against the saloons.

If you vote for the saloons keep the fact from your boy.

If your boy learns that you voted for the saloons he may think you want him to patronize such places.

If your boy is ruined in the saloons you will have to remember that you helped to ruin him.

What you do not want done to your boy you should not be willing to have done to your neighbor's boy.

Every man who loves his own boy and has any concern for his neighbor's boy will vote against the saloons.

Do you want a saloon next door to your home?

Some facts concerning the town of Gordon, Nebraska, under no license.

The following statement of facts made by the business men of Gordon, Nebraska, is sufficient to convince any thinking man that the saloon is not the only unnecessary to draw and hold the trade for a town; but is a positive detriment to the financial as well as the moral and social welfare of the community:

Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned business men of Gordon, Nebraska, desire to express our entire satisfaction with the results obtained by the removal of the saloons from our town, and further declare that the moral, social and financial effects of the removal of the saloons has been most beneficial and gratifying.

Respectfully,
Frank Coats, harness and implements.

Geo. M. Anderson, blacksmith and wheelwright.

Jas. A. Miller, photographer.

F. C. Duerfeldt, lumber yard.

J. W. Winters, blacksmith and wheelwright.

R. W. Stratton, painter and paper-hanger.

C. H. Sailor, machinery and hardware.

R. A. Swigert, druggist.

J. Q. Elmore, physician.

J. H. Crowder, retiring postmaster.

Ulla Powell, general merchandise.

E. A. Waterman, jeweler.

L. Schmitt, general merchandise.

P. H. O'Rourke, attorney-at-law.

W. C. Wilhite, former proprietor of Commercial Hotel.

J. H. Davis, general merchandise.

Otto Pfeiffer, hardware.

C. R. Nenow, hardware.

D. H. Griswold, cashier First National bank.

W. E. Mitchell, assistant cashier First National bank.

W. E. Brown, assistant cashier First National bank.

C. C. Parker, butcher and grocer.

Jordan Hardware Co., hardware.

Margrave & Duerfeldt, lumber.

F. P. Mills, general merchandise.

E. C. Wigert, general merchandise.

Bruce H. Hewitt, cashier Gordon State bank.

Charles B. Selbig, men's clothing and furnishings.

C. L. Russell, produce and creamery agent.

Lynn Thompson, druggist.

Edward H. Dwyer, physician.

Newton S. Gates, general merchandise.

Wm. M. Green, restaurant.

Z. M. Webb, barber.

Field Bros., proprietors Commercial Hotel.

A. F. Howlett, jeweler, Trueblood Bros., livery.
H. G. Lyon, new postmaster.
W. H. Barton, general merchandise.
J. G. Douglas, barber.
D. W. Moffett, ex-merchant.
C. A. Hetzel, real estate agent.
W. L. Mills, merchant.
C. L. Sanders, contractor and builder.

T. O. Williams & Son, editors and props. Gordon Journal.
Rebeck & Johnson, billiard hall.
W. E. Young, contractor.
F. B. Lindley, real estate.
M. D. Smith, station agent and operator.

D. C. Parker, operator, Ward Mosher, real estate.
Hummel & Finkey, pool hall.
S. S. Joice.
F. A. Hoyt, miller.
Gordon Mill Co., by Tom Moore.
R. E. Boyles, proprietor Club Restaurant.

Only three business men of Gordon refused to sign the above statement.

The statement is often made that a town must have saloons to run the schools. Note what the Gordon school board says:

Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the undersigned compose the duly elected and qualified members of the school board of Gordon, Nebraska, and we hereby declare it to be out honest conviction that the removal of the saloons has in no way embarrassed the financial interests of the schools, and that the condition of our school at the present time is very gratifying.

D. H. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
C. H. SAILOR, Secretary.
C. C. PARKER, Treasurer.
H. G. LYON.
FRANK COATS,
F. P. MILLS.
Members of School Board.

The following is a statement of the school treasury of Gordon, Nebraska. (The saloons were closed out May 1, 1903.)

Amount in treasury Sept. 14,	
1903.. .. .	\$254.99
Amount in treasury Sept. 1,	
1904.. .. .	1,280.07
Amount in treasury Sept. 1,	
1905.. .. .	1,644.16
Amount in treasury Sept. 1,	
1906.. .. .	1,753.34
Amount in treasury March 25,	
1907.. .. .	1,245.29
Amount in treasury March 1,	
1908.. .. .	1,300.00

During the year 1907, \$1,500.00 was paid out for a new heating plant and other repairs for the school building, and during the present year about \$200 has been spent in laboratory equipments for the school.

C. C. PARKER,
Treasurer Gordon School Board.

Statement of the Village Treasurer.

Gordon, Nebr., March 12, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the books of the treasurer of the Village of Gordon, Nebraska, show the following data:

Amount in village treasury May 1,	
1901, \$1,971.71, levy 17 mills.	
Amount in village treasury May 1,	
1902, \$1,440.37, levy 17 mills.	

Amount in village treasury May 1,

1903, \$1,375.41, levy 15 mills.

The above figures were under the license term.

Amount in village treasury May 1,

1904, \$1,940.55, levy 15 mills.

Amount in village treasury May 1,

1905, \$1,495.49, levy 13 mills.

Amount in village treasury May 1,

1906, \$1,750.01, levy 13 mills.

Amount in village treasury May 1,

1907, \$1,651.89, levy 13 mills.

Amount in village treasury, Mch. 1,

1908, \$1,483.36, levy 13 mills.

W. E. MITCHELL,
Village Treasurer.

Gordon, Nebr., March 16, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

As village clerk for six years with a high license administration, then three years with no saloon in the village, I can state that during the term of saloons that our village warrants often had to be registered and not paid for want of funds with our tax levy up to the limit, but since we have no saloons our warrants are always paid in cash and more permanent improvements done in the town than ever before, such as cement crossings, gasoline engine for our pumping station, etc., etc.

As county assessor I will state that in 1905, after two years dry, I made a comparative table of taxes paid on the taxable property of the village between the license and no-license property owners, and the statement shows three-fourths of the taxes paid by the no-license owners and one-fourth by license owners. This table shows very plainly that our substantial business interests do not desire saloons in the town, and also that the saloon element are not large property owners.

Another fact that I find is, that in 1903, at the time of closing our saloons, that men who frequented saloons and did not have any property to assess now own their own comfort

table homes pretty well paid for.
C. H. SAILOR,
Implement and hardware dealer.
Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.
Rev. C. E. Connell

Dear Sir—You ask me what effect making Gordon a dry town had upon our business and perhaps I can best answer you by giving you some figures. May 1, 1902, when Gordon abolished the saloons he had deposits of \$80,868.10; March 7, 1908, we had deposits of \$277,876.18. We think we have the best little town in north-west Nebraska; collections are better without the saloon and the business men generally vote against it. From a business standpoint I have been forced to the conclusion that the saloon, at least in all small towns is a nuisance. Very truly yours,

D. H. GRISWOLD,
Cashier, First National Bank,
Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned have been a resident merchant in the town of Gordon, Nebraska, for the past twenty years and have always been in favor of licensing saloons, feeling that they were a business necessity in order to draw trade to our town, but after five years experience in a dry town I am thoroughly convinced that the saloon is a detriment to the financial and business interests of any town and under no circumstances would I be willing to vote for or sign a petition to admit a saloon at Gordon.

L. SCHMITT,
General Merchandise.
Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

This is to certify that I have been a resident merchant in the town of Gordon for more than ten years and that I have always been in favor of the licensed saloon until the past five years' business in a dry town has convinced me that the moral and financial welfare of the town is not increased by the presence of saloons but on the contrary they are a great detriment.

I am first, last and always for a dry town hereafter.

J. H. DAVIS,
General Merchandise.

Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that we have been in the men's wear business here four years; during that time our business has averaged \$12,500 per annum. During this time we have contracted less than \$100 in bad accounts and more than three-fourths of these are by persons addicted to the use of liquor.

From a business standpoint we consider a saloon a detriment to the financial interests of a town. We are not only opposed to saloons but will use our best efforts to prevent one coming into our midst.

GALLEY & SELBIG,
Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have been engaged in the mercantile business in different lines in the town of Gordon for the past twenty years, and during that time I have been in a position to note very carefully the effect of saloons on the moral and financial interests of the town, and have no hesitancy in saying that in the past five years my business has been more satisfactory and collections have been made easier than previous to the banishment of the saloon from the town.

Respectfully,
J. C. JORDAN.

Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Sheridan county and have resided near Gordon for the past twenty years and have known the conditions of the town of Gordon while there were saloons in it and for the past five years since it has been dry, and can say that in my judgment the town, morally, socially and financially is so far superior at this present time under no license, that I value my property consisting of 1920 acres lying five miles northwest of Gordon, fifty per cent higher in value than if there were saloons in the town.

A. L. DAVIS,
Farmer and Rancher.

Gordon, Nebr., March 10, 1908.

We, after years of experience, are firmly convinced that a town without a saloon is the better place to do business. There is always a larger per cent of cash trade and collections are more easily made with a smaller per cent of loss from bad accounts.

THE FAIR.

Per F. P. Mills, Secretary.

Gordon, Nebr., March 14, 1908.

To whom it may concern:
The saloon has gone from Gordon and few there are who mourn its departure. Its going marks a new epoch in the social and business affairs of the town. That its exit may be final is the prayer of all sensible men and women. The town is on a higher plane socially and morally, and business has received a fresh impetus. Among the most pronounced anti-saloon men in Gordon today are many ardent supporters of the saloon in the past. A trial under the new re-

gime resulted in a final verdict for the anti-saloon cause.

H. G. LYON.

Broken Bow, Nebr.

To whom it may concern:

As a resident of the city of Broken Bow for the past twenty-four years, I have witnessed her prosperity both with saloons and without saloons, and I can most truthfully say, her greatest strides both from a financial as well as moral standpoint have been made since we voted out the saloons; by a small majority at first, but which has continued to grow until now it is almost unanimous against the saloon. The business man in Broken Bow, who formerly voted for the saloon, because he thought we could not run our schools and keep up the side walks is now our most ardent and energetic worker. We have paid off our big school bond, and built miles of stone walks without a cent of saloon money. We have had the help and co-operation of the industrious and well to do farmers, the energetic and wide awake business men who have come to make their home with us.

W. B. EASTHAM,
Investments and Real Estate.

Broken Bow, Nebr., Mch. 27, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

I take pleasure in stating that I have been a resident of Broken Bow, Nebraska, since December 1889, with the exception of, from March 1900 to March 1903, during which time I was a resident of Custer county, and had continuous personal knowledge of Broken Bow and its citizens.

When I first located in Broken Bow, it was a saloon town and remained so for several years thereafter. In the year 1901 the saloons were voted out since which time the majority vote against saloons has been on the increase until at the present time we have an overwhelming majority against the saloon. I have been police judge of Broken Bow for two terms and as such, have the knowledge of the criminality of the city and know that crime is decreasing each year though our population is increasing and intoxication is seldom known on our streets. I have only had five cases of intoxication during the last year. When we had saloons intoxication was a daily occurrence and our streets were frequently blockaded with drunken men, such a thing is now unknown. Since the saloons have gone, hundreds of the very best class of citizens have located in our city, made investments of various kinds, built fine residences, etc. Our public school has increased in scholarship to double the number, and the financial condition of our school is much better than under the saloon system. It has been demonstrated beyond any doubt that the voting out of the saloons in Broken Bow has advanced the interest in our city morally, financially and socially and I sincerely believe that the saloon has disappeared never to return.

Respectfully,
H. J. SHINN.

Attorney at law and police judge.

Broken Bow, Nebr., Mch. 27, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

This is to say that I have been a resident of Broken Bow, Nebr., for thirteen years last past. That during a part of said time we were under high license rule and had saloons in our city. Something like seven years ago after a bitter contest at the polls, high license and saloons were defeated and we have had none in our city since that time. Those favoring saloons laid much stress on the argument that we needed the revenue for the improvement of the city, and that business would be ruined, or at least depreciate, if we had no saloons by people patronizing the adjoining towns that had saloons; but the facts are, more substantial improvements have been made since the abolishment of the saloons and business of every kind has never been more prosperous in the history of our city than under the present regime, and I believe every honest merchant or tradesman of this place will bear me out in these statements. In fact, the people are so well satisfied with our present condition that there is absolutely no agitation whatever at election time over the question of license or no license. Very truly yours,

A. P. JOHNSON,
Attorney and ex-County Attorney of Custer County.

Broken Bow, Nebr., Mch. 27, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

I have lived in the town of Broken Bow, Nebr., for twelve years last past and during that time I have watched closely the business activity, volume and condition, from different viewpoints. During the past six or seven years when the saloons have been absent from the town, we have increased in population, the town has been kept in better condition and the business transacted has been larger and of much more satisfactory character. As a general proposition the cash business at the stores, received a great impetus when the saloons were closed; and in many cases which were investigated we found

that the identical money which would have gone in the saloon went directly to the store.

The large bills which used to be contracted by some families have since that time been cut out and a cash custom substituted. The general vote on the saloon question has steadily increased against it; and the results as we have experienced them are the best proofs to us that we do not want saloons back in our town. The immense amount of money which they absorb turned in another channel of business makes a vast difference in the business of a town. Yours truly,

H. LOMAX,
Cashier, Custer National Bank.

Broken Bow, Nebr., Mch. 29, 1908.

To whom it may concern:

Nothing can prove better to the skeptic that the abolition of saloons has not hurt business in Broken Bow than the fact that among the strongest opponents of the saloon, we find today many of our business men, who fought hard for the saloon for several years, when the question was first tried here. Many of those men are not today total abstainers, and do not oppose the saloon on moral grounds, so much as for the reason that actual experience has shown them that the abolition of the saloon has bettered business conditions and means just so many dollars and cents in their pocket.

The taxes on permanent improvements, made by men who used to spend their substance for drink, in a large measure, made up for revenue formerly derived from license, and as proof of that fact I will say that our school district, which during saloon times was \$37,000 in debt is now, or will be out of debt at the end of this school year, although our expenses have increased very much. I have not said anything so far, nor will I add any argument from a moral standpoint, all I want to give you is what has been our experience here from a merely business standpoint. Respectfully,

JULES HAUMONT,
Ex-County Assessor of Custer county and Vice-President Security State Bank.

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[Continued on Page 4]

NOTICE.

Notice to Voters of City of Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Alliance, Box Butte county, Nebraska, on the 3rd day of March 1908, the said Council passed a resolution submitting to the voters at the annual city election to be held April 7th, 1908, of the said city, an ordinance in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

An ordinance, prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating, Malt, Spirituous and Vinous liquors except for medicinal, chemical, mechanical or communion purposes, within the incorporated limits of the city of Alliance, Nebraska, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof and the repealing of former ordinances in conflict thereof.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Alliance, Nebraska:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to sell or give away, or in any manner deal in Intoxicating, Malt, Spirituous or Vinous liquors, within the city limits of the city of Alliance, Nebraska; except for medicinal, chemical, mechanical or communion purposes.