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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.

1909 APRIL 1909						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRIDAY	SAT
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25	26	27	28	29	30	

Two thousand five hundred street car conductors and motemen of Pittsburgh, dissatisfied with their low wages and the increasing cost of necessities, would strike for higher wages but are deterred by knowledge of the fact that the street car corporation has the applications on file of more than 3,000 unemployed men who are ready at a moment's notice to take the places of the strikers. This, we take it, is further evidence that the era of renewed prosperity, which was to follow immediately the election of Mr. Taft, has arrived.

An income tax is fair, equitable and Democratic. It has been good Democratic doctrine these many years that wealth should bear its full measure of the burdens of taxation, which, under the existing system of revenue raising, it does not. But if an income tax is to depend upon Republican support in the senate for its incubation it is not apt to even be born. President Taft spoke well of it in his message but he has not urged the matter very strongly since. Senator Aldrich, who holds the Republican destinies of the senate in the palm of his hand, does not favor an income tax. Neither do his millionaire colleagues. And that probably settles it.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt are awakening to the fact that he and they have been handed a lemon. "My Policies" are on the ash heap and, with the Strenuous One in darkest Africa, the "clinch" of the work of the previous administration is to be indefinitely postponed. The amiable and hefty gentleman now at the helm of the ship of state is not going to run down any octopuses if he can avoid it. He is a peaceful man with a penchant for golf and the avoiding of a fuss. 26 Broadway has long ceased to tremble, Harri-man's indigestion has left him, and the malefactors of great wealth are as happy as good little boys at a Sunday school picnic. All is quiet along the Potomac, and will remain so for four years.

**Tariff and Trade**

The fallacy of high tariff as a promoter of prosperity is strikingly shown in a simple little table prepared from statistics by Gibson Bowles. Mr. Bowles arrived at the tariff scales of various countries by taking the total customs duties levied and finding the percentage the one bears to the other. By the use of the census figures he was then able to ascertain the volume of trade per capita of each country. Here are the figures:

Country	Percentage of Customs Duties.	Trade per Head.
Russia	35	\$ 7.50
United States	26	35.00
Germany	8 1/2	60.00
France	8 1/2	60.00
United Kingdom	6 1-3	110.00
Belgium	2	250.00
Holland	0 1/2	365.00

It should perhaps be explained that the percentage of customs duties is figured on the basis of all imports. In the United States the average rate of duty on dutiable goods entering our ports last year was about 48 per cent. But on all goods, free and dutiable, the customs tax collected was equivalent to 26 per cent. of the value.

From Mr. Bowles' table it will be seen that the per capita trade of this country exceeds only that of Russia. Free Trade Holland's commerce is more than ten times, per capita, that of the Protected United States!

Note the unbroken sequence in the tables. As the rate of customs duties

falls the trade per capita rises. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bowles did not include in his tables Italy, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Japan and all other countries which levy tariffs. Had he done so the rule would have still held good. The low tariff nations would all have appeared to better advantage in the percentage of trade per capita than the high tariff nations.

Holland and Belgium are frequently referred to by unscrupulous or ignorant high tariff advocates as examples of what the protective tariff will do for the countries adopting it. As a matter of fact, and as Mr. Bowles shows, both Holland and Belgium are low tariff countries—almost, in fact, upon a basis of absolute free trade, and as undeniable and irrefutable figures show, they lead the European nations in commerce per capita. Their showing, in comparison with that of the United States, is well calculated to make us blush.

These figures are worthy of preservation and study. They are absolute refutation of the protectionist claim that free trade means industrial stagnation and economic ruin. They show, on the other hand, that the tariff wall built around this country has kept and is keeping us out of our fair share of the world's markets. We cannot sell and never buy. Commercial prosperity cannot be conserved by shutting our doors to competition. As matters stand, we are, in international commerce, in the class with poor, benighted Russia. Open the doors and let us take our rightful place with Germany, France, England and little, but progressive and prosperous, Belgium and Holland.

**Our Lincoln Letter**

Lincoln, Nebr., April 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—The republican papers still maintain their charge of extravagance against the last legislature, and by comparing totals make it appear that the republican legislature of 1907 was a model of economy as compared with the democratic legislature of 1909. But a careful investigation of the facts will reveal quite the contrary.

It is true that the total amount appropriated in 1909 exceeded the amount appropriated in 1907. No one will care to deny the fact, nor is there any necessity for denying it. But the democratic legislature of 1909 had to appropriate a total of \$160,000 to take care of deficiencies created by republican managers of state institutions. And the state institutions during the next two years will cost more to maintain than they cost during the two years under the Sheldon administration. For instance, the legislature of 1907 appropriated for the penitentiary on the basis of 325 convicts. There are 427 convicts in the big prison today. The same ratio of increase is found in all of the other institutions.

Two years ago Governor Sheldon vetoed building appropriations amounting to about \$400,000, although he admitted that the new buildings were sadly needed. His claim was, however, that the expenditures must be kept inside the revenue. And when he issued the vetoes helpless inmates of the Hastings, Lincoln and Norfolk asylums were sleeping on cots in halls, sleeping in attics and basements, sleeping two in a bed; and the feeble minded children in the Beatrice institution were forced to sleep in unfinished attics and in damp basements. The 1909 legislature appropriated \$500,000 for new buildings in which to house these helpless and dependent wards of the state. Yet, with the same levy and the increased expenditures for new buildings and for educational purposes the present biennium will end with more money in the treasury than was left under the Sheldon administration.

The total appropriations of the 1909 legislature look bigger than the total appropriations of the 1907 legislature for the simple reason the 1909 legislature had to take care of all that the 1907 legislature left uncared for.

Adding the \$160,000 deficiency to the total of the 1907 legislature, and subtracting it from the total of the 1909 legislature, and the difference between the two totals is not large enough to excite comment. Take into account the growth of the state institutions and the difference is wiped out. And then give the 1909 legislature credit for \$500,000 of new buildings and \$700,000 more for educational purposes—all without adding a single iota to the tax rate. When you analyze the facts you will discover that the 1909 legislature was one of the most economical in the history of the state.

Another charge industriously circulated is that the Shallenberger administration exhibited an awful hunger for political pie. This charge is founded on the fact that the legislature gave into the hands of the governor some appointments heretofore in the hands of other state officers. But in doing this the legislature only went back to the system in vogue prior to the election of William A. Poynter. The republican legislature, in its greed, took a lot of appointments away from the demo-pop governor. The legislature of 1909 merely gave them back. When Governor Dietrich succeeded Governor Poynter he made a clean sweep of the Poynter appointees. Governor Shallenberger has not done so. There has been no change in the Girls'

Industrial School at Geneva, no change at the Home of the Friendless. A score of important clerkships in different departments directly under the governor are still retained by republicans. True a number of these are women, and they are being retained because of efficiency. But the continued charges of "hunger" made by republican organs are endangering the situations of these people.

The state board of printing, formerly made up of the treasurer, secretary of state and auditor, but now made up with the governor in place of the treasurer, refuses to recognize the law which gives the appointment of the secretary to the governor. The two republican members of the board insist on retaining the republican secretary, who receives \$1,000 a year. The governor will not contest this decision. He will merely replace a \$2,500 republican secretary on another board with a democrat. If the majority of the printing board had not grown "chesty" the \$2,500 secretary would probably have been retained.

Any farmer in Nebraska, who is proud of his farm and would like to see a picture of it in a bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, may have his desire gratified by sending a photograph of it to the bureau. Deputy Commissioner Maupin is making a collection of such photographs for use in advertising the "barren wilds of Nebraska."

Governor Shallenberger was the guest of Kansas democrats in Salina last week. State Treasurer Brian went to Montana last week to negotiate for \$700,000 worth of Montana bonds as an investment for the Nebraska permanent school fund.

In 1861, when the policy of protection was revived in this country after an era of unexampled prosperity under low tariff, John Sherman, at that time a congressman from Ohio, made a speech in favor of the Morrill bill, in which he said in substance that "the wages of labor were too high; that the manufacturers were at a disadvantage and that they should have this tariff protection in order that they might raise prices and thus reconp themselves for the high wages paid their help." There was no pretense at that time that the tariff was for protection of the workingman. It was admittedly a scheme to reduce wages by raising prices. It worked to perfection and it has continued to work the same way ever since.

**MISSING GIRL RETURNS HOME**  
Trip of Millionaire's Daughter Result of Childish Whim.  
New York, April 27.—Adele Boas, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Arthur E. Boas, a wealthy thread manufacturer, is at home with her parents. The mystery of her disappearance last Friday has been dispelled and the case resolves itself into nothing more than the escapade of a child with a sudden desire to see the world. The girl is little the worse for her wandering. The Boas family physician spent half an hour with her and announced afterward that she was in perfect health. He said her trip was merely the result of a childish whim.

With the first shock of the meeting with her parents over, the child told more of her movements in Boston. The position she had in a restaurant was to have brought her \$2.50 a week, with board and lodging. Saturday night and Sunday she spent in the room she had rented. Her money by this time was exhausted, all but enough to get back to New York, and she decided to return. She went to the South station and was approached by an elderly man. "The police are looking all over for you, Adele Boas," he said. "My name is not Boas," she replied, defiantly, and boarded the train for New York, only to be identified at Stamford, Conn., after she had tried in vain to dodge the persistent questioners, even resorting to the ruse of speaking broken English.

**BASEBALL DECLARED NUISANCE**  
Fairview, S. D., Bars Playing of National Game in City Limits.  
Sioux Falls, S. D., April 27.—Baseball fans at Fairview, a small town south of Sioux Falls, have been given a severe jolt by the town council of that place, which has enacted an ordinance prohibiting the playing of baseball on any of the streets of that place or upon any of the vacant lots. The members of the town council in the ordinance show their lack of sympathy with the great national game by solemnly declaring that the playing of baseball there "is a menace to the safety of people passing along the streets or sidewalks of the town." The ordinance not only prohibits the playing of baseball upon any of the public streets or on vacant lots, but also at any other place within the corporate limits of the town. Under the ordinance the playing of baseball is declared to be a public nuisance, and anyone violating the provisions of the ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Negro Lynched in Alabama.**  
Birmingham, Ala., April 26.—A negro was lynched at Parkwood, twelve miles south of Birmingham, for assault committed on Mrs. Patterson.

**Scott Declines Mexican Post.**  
Washington, April 26.—Harvey W. Scott of Portland, Ore., who was tendered the ambassadorship to Mexico, declined that office.

**Agricultural Experimentation in Box Butte County**  
PROF. E. W. HUNT, DIRECTOR

**Back to Box Butte**

Prof. Hunt returned the first of the week from his trip with the state veterinarian, and is again giving his personal supervision to his agricultural experimentation work here. On account of his extensive fund of practical, scientific information on agricultural and kindred subjects his services are in great demand elsewhere by persons interested in improvement in farming and stock raising. He has many calls to which he cannot respond. While he is interested in all departments of agriculture everywhere, he is especially interested now, and has been for some time past, in the development of agriculture in northwestern Nebraska, and therefore declines to abandon his work here although he has offers that would be much more remunerative to him. He claims that the time will come in not the very distant future when Box Butte county will be as densely populated as eastern Nebraska, and he wishes to do what he can to hasten the time when this condition will exist.

The Herald editor is heartily glad that this is true. We believe his theories are correct, and wish to do all we can to see them demonstrated. We have incurred a large amount of work and some expense in our efforts to help secure interest and co-operation, which are so essential to speedy success in what has been undertaken, but this work and expense are given gladly because we believe the matter is of vast importance to the development and future welfare of this country.

**Free Experimental Stock**

All farmers or others desiring to plant gooseberries, currants, dewberries, June berries, grapes, Buffalo berries, raspberries and blackberries can get them free at Sandoz Experimental station, on Sec. 1-29-45, Sheridan county on the river; all hardy and bearing stock. JULES A. SANDOZ, Director.

**"THE RUNAWAYS"**

The Greatest of All Musical Comedies with 36 People and a Car Load of Scenery, Mechanical and Electrical Effects at the Phelan Opera House, Tuesday, May 4.

Alliance play goers may feel fortunate in being able to see this greatest of all musical comedies, "The Runaways". The company being enroute from the coast country to New York and going over the Burlington is able to spare this one night off in Alliance to break the long jump, otherwise we could not secure them as they are too big a company to play in cities smaller than those of the metropolitan class under any other circumstances. The musical numbers are all popular hits and the mirth and humor combined with the large chorus of charming and bewitching girls makes an entertainment seldom seen in Alliance or any of the other smaller cities. On account of their breaking their long jump the management consented to give special prices. They play only at \$1.50 and \$2.00 prices but are going to give Alliance a special low rate of \$1. for reserved seats, 75 cents and 50 cents for general admission. Seats will be on sale Saturday and as a crowded house is assured, it will be well to secure your seats early.

**Seattle Exposition Literature**

The great expositions of the past have depended to a large extent for publicity on the printed matter of the various railroads interested and, while the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle has been unusually energetic in the publicity campaign carried on by itself, the printed matter, which is being issued by the railroad companies and will be placed in the hands of the prospective traveler, will do as much, if not more, to advertise the exposition than anything else.

One of the latest exposition booklets to be issued is that of the Burlington Route, which is just off the press. It is a handsome folder of forty pages, printed in three colors, profusely illustrated. It contains a large plat showing the grounds and buildings in detail, a street map of Seattle, which, in addition to the usual features, shows the location of the exposition and the street car lines thereto, and a very fine colored map of the Puget Sound region, which will be particularly useful to those desiring to make any of the many very attractive short side trips on this most beautiful of all the land-locked salt water seas of the world.

The folder contains a concise write-up of the exposition and particulars in regard to the rates and routes thereto. It also contains a large amount of information in regard to Pacific Coast tours in general for the summer season of 1909 and shows how the grand tour of the Coast, including the exposition and California, can best and most interestingly be made.

Copies of this very useful publication may be had on application to any of the company's agents.

**Gains Claimed by State Anti-Saloon League**

S. K. Warrick, cashier of the First National Bank of Alliance and president of the Nebraska State Anti-Saloon league, attended the meeting of the board of trustees of the league at Lincoln last week. Recently the state has been flooded with anonymous postal card reports mailed from Omaha claiming that the recent municipal elections in Nebraska show a reaction from the temperance sentiment, but the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league makes quite a different claim. Following is an extract from his report:

To the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league in our April meeting, 1909: Last fall's campaign was a national campaign, Nebraska was the home of W. J. Bryan and the brewers assisted the democratic nominees during the campaign, so that we got a legislature that was unfriendly as a body to the temperance cause. Thomas Darnall, our special legislative committee man, with his lieutenants in the legislature did good work. I was notified by a leader of the legislature that they could not pass county option, but they would pass the initiative and referendum, Bryan's measure, so the people could rule on all questions, but the wily brewers would not even give us an equal chance so the Bryan measure was voted down, which cost them the loss of some friends.

The tremendous temperance sentiment of the state, steadily struck the legislature by letter, petition and telegrams, etc.

A former legislature passed the "Patrick bill" prohibiting the granting of a liquor license within two miles of a military post, which law was repealed by the legislature and vetoed by the governor. We had a sufficient number of friends to defeat the numerous bills introduced by the brewers. While we gained only the eight o'clock closing law, night prohibition, yet the liquor men gained nothing. After the passage of this daylight law, a revival of furious elections took place throughout the state. The liquor men had the money and while we lost some towns we gained more. We each have our sphere and place and must do our work with the best of feeling. I suggest that a resolution be passed requesting every candidate to pledge himself for county option. Among the northern states going dry, as a result of the present upheaval, we have Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska fourth in temperance conditions. We hold the balance of power in Nebraska. Mr. Gaile, the treasurer, will report the financial condition of the league. Mr. Ritchie has been confined in the hospital for the last month but is growing better. Our President Warrick, good and faithful and all our workers did their part.

With this board, one of culture, prominence and influence, I have the most friendly relations.  
Cordially submitted,  
J. B. CARNES,  
State Superintendent.

**The Jollo Changes Hands**

James Klindt, proprietor of the Star theatre at Sheridan, Wyo., called at The Herald office last Saturday and informed us that he had purchased the Jollo, possession being given him at noon of that day. He said that he would make some marked improvements and give the patrons of the Jollo a first class show. D. G. Glidden will remain in charge for the present. Mr. Klindt was enroute to Omaha and Kansas City, and will return to Alliance in about two weeks.

For Sale—One or two choice residence lots in north west part of town on Big Horn avenue. The lots lie high and dry and are convenient to city water.—A. J. Welch, 819 Big Horn avenue.

**TRAIN STRIKES AUTO**

One Merchant Killed and Four Others Severely Injured.

Chicago, April 27.—An automobile containing five men, merchants from nearby towns, was struck by a Chicago and Northwestern railroad suburban train near Elmhurst, Ill., resulting in the death of one man and the severe injury of the four others in the machine.

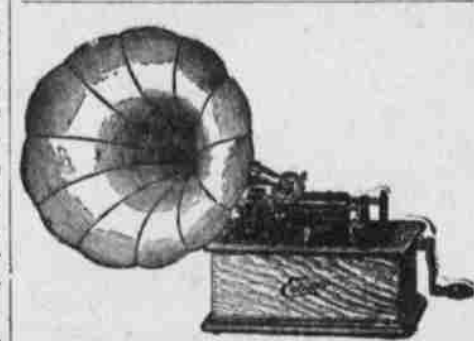
The dead: A. C. Renne, manager of a dry goods store at Pontiac, Ill. The injured: W. H. McAllister, president of a dry goods syndicate at Sycamore, Ill., bruised on head and legs; O. H. Martin, manager of a dry goods store at Dixon, Ill., back and head hurt; Charles Birch, manager of a dry goods store at Morrison, Ill., back bruised and injured internally.

**Iowa Cow's Butter Record.**  
Elma, Ia., April 27.—Here is a record breaking cow and she will be one of the contestants for the \$1,000 prize. Tom McClusky of Elma is the owner. He has kept an actual account of all butter sold, but no account of the butter used by the family. For the year just closed he has sold butter to the amount of \$87.60 from this one cow and has had all the butter, milk and cream he wanted for family use.

**Explosion on Submarine Boat.**  
Naples, April 27.—An explosion occurred on the submarine boat Foca, seven men being killed and several injured. The explosion was caused by benzine. The boat was sunk at her dock to prevent further explosions.

**Heinrich Conried Is Dead.**  
Meran, Tyrol, Austria, April 27.—Heinrich Conried, former director of the Metropolitan opera house in New York, who suffered an apoplectic stroke several days ago, died peacefully this morning.

**Man Falls 34 Stories to Death.**  
New York, April 27.—Falling 350 feet from the thirty-fourth story of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's skyscraper on Madison Square, Thomas Mortimore was instantly killed.



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