

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1909.

1909 NOVEMBER 1909						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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Politics and sugar make an awful sticky mess when mixed.

We note that the styles in snow shovels are just the same this year as last.

Nevertheless, we have not heard of any Aldrich campaign clubs for 1912 being organized in the west.

Women led the mob that lynched two men, black and white, at Cairo, Ill. And they call 'em the gentler sex!

Now if some southern philanthropist will only come forward with a specific for the elimination of the crook-worm in the north.

"Does farming pay?" is a question asked by a Maine paper. Well, yes, it will pay, if you leave the Pine Tree state and come to western Nebraska where you don't have to spend the price of a crop for fertilizers in order to grow it.

Aldrich closes his fruitless trip for laying the foundation for a new United States bank, by warning the country against the ghost of Andrew Jackson, who killed the old bank. Nevertheless, Jackson's ghost, like Banquo's ghost, will continue to haunt Aldrich, both awake and asleep, as long as he shall attempt to revive the monster which Jefferson denounced and Jackson destroyed. A much greater man than Aldrich met his political death by a similar attempt.

Government ownership and operation of telegraph lines has just received a forward impetus in the news of the acquisition of the Western Union by the Bell Telephone company. The Postal people deny that they will eventually also be "absorbed," but just how much reliance can be placed in the assurance time alone will tell. If the country finds itself at the mercy of one company in the matter of telegraphic communication it will not take long for the development of an irresistible demand that the government take over the telegraph lines and operate them as a part of the postal system. This would result in cheaper rates and better service, two things that are sadly needed in telegraphic communication.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is putting a pretty severe strain on the credulity of the public when he asks it to believe that a delegation of newspaper publishers called upon him and publicly offered to support his presidential aspirations if he would secure a reduction of the duty on paper. But it is of little consequence whether the story is true or not, save as it affects the handful of individuals who constituted the alleged delegation, and who of course could commit nobody but themselves. The real issue is that "Uncle Joe" and his party friends made the duty \$3.75 a ton, after a committee of his own had made a thorough investigation and reported that a duty of \$2 would suffice for all purposes of protection. The additional \$1.75 is "velvet" for the paper trust and unwarranted hardship for the paper consumers. And this is only one of the many outrages for which the people are holding "Uncle Joe" and others of his ilk to a reckoning.

It is sad to see such an evidence of moral cowardice in a hitherto gallant "insurgent" as is revealed in a recent speech of Senator Cummins of Iowa. Cummins is quoted as saying: "There need be no concern about the attitude of the insurgents and their friends. They will do their best to nominate candidates who believe in a progres-

sive Republican party. When they fail they will be Republicans still, for if there ever was a time when there was absolutely no reason for transferring any branch of the government to Democratic hands, this is the time." If this means anything at all it means that Senator Cummins and his like will strive to make the Republican party stand for the things that are right and just, but that, failing in that commendable effort, they will support wrong and injustice rather than cooperate with the Democratic party in forcing reforms. It is to be hoped that Senator Cummins has been misquoted for the utterance of such sentiments is surely unworthy of the man we have been led to believe the Iowa is.

The Sugar Trust Scandal.

Hardened to revelations of corruption in which "big business" and big politicians are involved though this country has become in recent years, the people stand astounded at the magnitude of the sugar trust's stealings as recently disclosed.

For more than 20 years, it appears, this monopoly has been defrauding the government, with the knowledge and connivance of government officials, until, it is estimated, more than \$30,000,000 has been filched from the public treasury through the false weighing of imports and underpaying of customs duties.

And it has remained for private individuals to make the exposure which has forced the government, with apparent reluctance, to take cognizance of the great frauds that have been perpetrated. Ten years ago, Wilbur F. Wakeman, former appraiser of the port of New York, declares he laid proofs of sugar trust bribery of customs officers before Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury under Mr. McKinley. According to Wakeman, Mr. Gage said: "I don't believe that my good friend Mr. Havemeyer knows any thing about this matter, and I want you to give him my compliments and present the statement which you have presented to me, and tell him if anything like this exists it must be stopped." That is as far as the government went in the matter, and the weighing frauds went merrily on.

Mr. Roosevelt made quite a reputation as a would-be "trust-buster," but his efforts were ineffective because of the lack of lack of co-operation of the men working under and in conjunction with him; and for the further reason that his intense partisanship caused him to weaken and back down at the critical juncture when firmness and the co-operation of administration officials would have accomplished great results in giving the general public relief from the tariff-fattened trusts. Proofs were presented to him and to his attorney-general, Mr. Bonaparte, of the sugar trust's violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Roosevelt was too busy making grandiloquent declarations of his intention to "shackle cunning" and "curb rapacity" to pay any attention to concrete examples of violations of the law, and his attorney general indicated by his lack of attention to the matter the possession of a straight tip direct from the throne that he had better keep his fingers out of the sugar bowl.

When Mr. Gage's "good friend," Mr. Havemeyer, declared many years ago that "the protective tariff is the mother of the trusts" he told a truth that has never been successfully controverted. He might have gone further and added that the protective tariff is the father of the corruption, bribery and fraud that have ensued in the relations between the beneficiaries of the tariff and representatives of the government. The sugar trust has never lacked for friends and emissaries in the government service. In congress it has ever had at its beck and call a motley array of faithful servants, headed by the ever-watchful Aldrich. As the cases of Gage and Bonaparte show, it has not lacked for support in the cabinets of recent administrations, and, as indicated by Roosevelt's indifference to its individual crimes, while thundering in the abstract against corporate wrongdoing, even presidents have had astigmatism where it was concerned.

It is a shameful mess. Enough has been disclosed to show that government employees have been accessory for years to the crimes committed. The revelations are such as to demand a congressional investigation, if there be enough members of the national legislative body untouched by the sticky hands of sugar trust "influence" to institute an inquiry.

Lawyer Mitchell made a trip to Bingham the fore part of the week on business in the practice of his profession.

Lumber Output of the United States

Washington, Nov. 23.—Washington, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Wisconsin, in the order named, constitute the Big Five in producing the country's lumber supply whose valuation for the last year runs far above the half billion mark. Texas, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota and Pennsylvania came after the first five states and others followed in decreasing amounts down to Utah, the lowest on the list, with Nevada and North Dakota, having little timbered area, not rated at all.

While the total valuation of the lumber, lath and shingle production reached \$541,545,640, this amount represents a decrease of twenty-three per cent under the previous year's output. The number of mills reporting was 31,231 and these manufactured 33,224,369,000 board feet of lumber, valued at \$510,575,822 and 2,986,084,000 lath valued at \$6,791,328, while the shingle makers turned out 12,106,483,000 shingles valued at \$24,178,490. The average value of lumber at the point of manufacture was \$15.37 a thousand feet, \$2.27 a thousand for lath and \$2.00 a thousand for shingles.

Yellow pine of the South, which has been far in the lead in the lumber production for more than a decade, more than maintained its supremacy last year, contributing slightly more than thirty-three per cent of the total cut from all kinds. Douglas fir of the Northwest ranked second and white pine third. Practically all kinds showed a marked decreased cut, and for the first three kinds of timber there was a falling off of fifteen, twenty-two and twenty per cent, respectively. Oak and hemlock maintained their relative ranks but showed decreases of twenty-five per cent each in amount produced; and spruce dropped eighteen per cent.

Louisiana was the heaviest producer of yellow pine lumber, supplying nearly one-fifth of the total production. Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama followed in the order named. The state of Washington, alone, supplied more than three-fifths of the Douglas fir cut, while the bulk of the remainder came from Oregon. Minnesota produced about a third of the white pine, followed by Wisconsin with about fifteen per cent and New Hampshire with ten per cent. An interesting feature of the report is that two New England states, Maine and Massachusetts, produced more white pine than Michigan for many years led the country in producing this valuable timber.

Oak lumber manufacture now centers in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee. Wisconsin comes first in the production of hemlock, taking the position held by Pennsylvania for so many years. Altogether the lumber report bulletin, which is free, by the way, contains fifty-seven pages, and gives detailed figures upon the quality and value of forty-five kinds of lumber manufactured in the United States last year. The work on it was conducted under the supervision of a committee of four, consisting of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers and J. E. Welch, expert chief of division, representing the Bureau of the Census, and R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester and A. H. Pierson, forest assistant, representing the United States Forest Service.

Call For County Warrants.

County warrants registered Nos. 1 to 84 are called for payment; interest stopped after Nov. 20, 1909.
50-31 FRED MOLLRING,
County Treasurer.

Just Received at J. P. Colburn's

204 BOX BUTTE AVENUE

Nice Line of Ladies' and Misses'

Up-to-Date Coats

On which we are making a special sale and offering at Remarkably Low Prices, considering quality

Outing Flannels

12½c grade selling at 11c

10c grade selling at 9c

W. C. T. U. Notes

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands not only for the abolition of the liquor traffic but for purity of person and spirit on every line. We heartily endorse the following letter once ordered read by Bishop William Stang, of the Fall River, Diocese of the Roman Catholic church, in the churches of his diocese:

"It is forbidden to have dancing on Saturday nights and Sundays. Saturday night dances lead to desecration of the Lord's Day; they have been a source of misery and scandal in the past; they must be stopped at once.

"While calling the attention of your people to the diocesan statute forbidding them, you will denounce, with apostolic freedom and zeal, indiscriminate and lascivious dances, so common in our days. The world may sneer at such teaching, and call our denunciations exaggerations and unreasonable exactions without solid foundation. The silly girl sees no harm in going to dances, until, like the unwary butterfly that gets too near the flame, she has the wings of her soul singed by the flame of impure love, and her innocence has vanished forever, leaving her the dark prospect of a ruined future, if not an early grave of shame.

"The fathers and doctors are unanimous in branding the custom of dancing as an infectious sink of impiety and obscenity, as the school of vice and the grave of innocence. Among the kinds of modern dances pointed out by theologians as decidedly indecent, and, therefore, strictly forbidden, are what are called the waltz, polka, galop, and others of a kindred nature.

"The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore makes it our sacred duty to attack and condemn immodest dances, which are daily growing more common. It is our duty to admonish the faithful how they sin, not only against God, but against society, their families, and against themselves, by taking part in these dances or countenancing them by their presence."

We were interested in reading about Dr. Cook's Arctic equipment, especially that relating to food, drink and tobacco. The Review of Reviews for October has the following, which is part of an interview held with the explorer: "What about food?"

"The essence of our commissariat system consisted in this: Live on the country as long as you can by utilizing the land route where game abounds. When you strike the Polar Sea, where no life exists, live on pemmican, biscuits and tea. One pound of pemmican per day for man and dog will support life. Pemmican manufactured by Armour—raw beef dried, pounded into powder, and mixed with tallow—does not weep and carries more nutritive heat and force-forming qualities per square inch than any meat extract or other preparation. This pemmican was packed in six-pound tins, which were enclosed in wooden cases uniform in size, which came in very handy as building material for our first storehouse."

"Did you take any alcohol?"

"Wood alcohol for vaporizing the petroleum; but wood alcohol is poison. Of other alcohol in any shape or form we did not take one drop."

"Are you a teetotaler?"

"In my earlier years, one of the strictest. After I was twenty-five, and in later life, I have taken a very little wine, and never touch intoxicants of any kind when exploring."

"What about tobacco?"

"I never smoke; and although the Eskimos like it, they are much better without it. To humor my men, I took tobacco, but the supply ran out after a few days, and they worked better without it. They were more restless in mind when they smoked, and I was glad when it was gone. They soon forgot all about it. In two days the craving for smoke had become a memory that rapidly faded away."

W. O. Barnes the jeweler, is in Chicago this week ordering his fall stock of holiday goods.

HEMINGFORD HERALD.

HEMINGFORD, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEB., NOV. 25, 1909.

Hemingford Happenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burleigh came up from Lakeside Wednesday afternoon.

Frank Breesee made a business trip to Hemingford the middle of the week.

The play, "When I was Twenty-one," given in the opera house Wednesday, was a success. They played to a well seated house.

Perry Carter, cartoonist, and wife gave a lecture in the Congregational church Wednesday night and was sure a success. The cartoons were very interesting and Mr. Carter is an artist with the crayon.

Frank Goodwin returned from his home at Millcreek, Ill., where he has been with home folks. He is the night telegraph operator.

Misses Nettie Uhrig and Etta Carter were passengers to Alliance the first of the week.

Dr. W. T. Eikner left Thursday for Milwaukee, Wis., where he will spend some time.

W. M. Spencer and wife returned Friday on 44 from Denver. We are glad to see them back.

Frank Black was a passenger to Alliance Monday.

Fred Melick was a passenger to Crawford Saturday, returning the first of the week.

Messrs Barge and Butler went to Alliance Sunday.

Wm. Fosket went to Alliance Saturday to help Mr. Coursey with a sale. He returned Sunday.

Mrs. Mabin went to Alliance Monday on 44.

Regina Burlew was a passenger to Alliance Monday.

Mrs. W. T. Eikner and daughter, Juneau, went to Alliance Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wintun left for Orleans, Nebr., Tuesday.

Dr. Sweet, who came here from Erie, Penn., returned to his home Monday.

Marshal Sheldon returned the first of the week from his trip to Missouri.

Ella Brown has returned from Denver, where she spent some time visiting with her sister, Nora, who is going to school there.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess came up Tuesday from Chadron to spend Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Curry.

Hashman Notes

Earl Tallada and Orville Ross were Saturday callers at Mr. Skinnors.

Misses Elsie Calame and Fay Hem-bry called on Miss Ethel Tallada Tuesday night.

Mr. Wismilla was a caller at the school in district 17.

Orville Ross was a Sunday caller at Mr. Ross's.

There was quite a large snow storm in this neighborhood last week.

Mr. Skinner was a caller at Mr. Ross' Sunday evening.

Rollin Ross was seen going out hunting Wednesday morning.

BRIDGEPORT NEWS

The home teams went to Scotts-bluff Nov. 19 to play basket ball. The girls were more successful than the boys—after playing thirty seconds overtime they lost by one score. Albert Capron, one of the forwards, had his arm dislocated in the first part of the game, so the boys were defeated.

Dr. Anderson is taking his vacation in Kansas City and in the meantime buying holiday goods.

Mesdames Miller and Willis are sojourning in Denver, the latter visiting her sister, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Reilly of Alliance is visiting Mrs. May this week.

Misses Rowlan and Hagerty of Broadwater spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Garland Wehn are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wehn.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerline and Miss Mary spent three days with the former's brothers, John and George Beerline of Broadwater.

The Teachers' Reading Circle met Saturday in the High School with a goodly attendance and an interesting lesson.

Cement Walks

I make a specialty of cement walks and work. Have been constructing same in Alliance more than one year, and invite the most rigid inspection of my work. Use only the best of materials and make prices as low as can be done with honest work. Have had many years experience in cement construction in various cities. Remember poor cement work is dear at the cheapest price and when you have had to replace it is money thrown away.

John Pederson

The Old Reliable Hardware, Harness and Implement Firm

In order to make room for new goods will make special prices on

Buggies, Spring and Farm Wagons

Agent for the well known Deering Hay Tools and Harvesters and J. I. Case Threshing Machines.

In HARNESS—My motto: "How Good; Not, How Cheap."

Anton Uhrig

HEMINGFORD, NEBR.