

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1910.

Fear of an Awakening

The standpatters become ridiculous when they try to account for present high prices of the necessities of life, by bringing forth every conceivable reason but the right one. Editor Lafe Young of the Des Moines, Iowa, Capital must have a poor idea of his readers' intelligence when he tells them that the reason they find it so hard to make both ends meet is because they are living too extravagantly.

And Prof. Milton Whitney of the department of agriculture, writes himself down as a candidate for a professorship in a dotty house by gravely asserting that "people are eating far more than they did 50 years ago." But even the obliging professor hasn't the temerity to declare that the American people have increased their stomach capacity by 50 per cent. or more in a dozen years. And it is in a dozen years, not 50, that the cost of living has nearly doubled.

The frantic effort of the apologists of the high tariff to drag in irrelevant and remote considerations, for the purpose of blinding the people to the real causes of their present distress, is evidence that they fear an awakening on the part of a long-suffering and long-deluded public that will sweep them from power at the first opportunity.

With the Reactionaries

The mask is off. Recent press dispatches from Washington indicate that President Taft is taking a definite stand against the republican insurgents. He will no longer blow hot and blow cold, but will align himself fairly and squarely with the reactionary element of his party, where by nature, training and association he belongs.

Insurgents, it is said, are to be ignored so far as possible in the distribution of federal patronage and all the members of congress active in opposition to the reactionary Taft-Cannon-Aldrich policies are to have the fact brought forcibly to their attention that they are persona-non-grata at the white house. According to the reports of Washington correspondents as published in republican papers of reactionary tendencies, the campaign against the insurgents is to be carried to even greater lengths. The weak-kneed ones will be forced into line by threats or cajolery, and all else failing to quell the insurrection, the rebellious republicans are to feel the hand of the national organization against them in their homes. The plan is for the organization at Washington to stimulate opposition to renomination of these congressmen by diverse local activities. Rival republican aspirants for their places, of known "safe and sound" proclivities, are to be encouraged and abetted in upsetting the cantankerous ones.

President Taft is reported as fully approving of the scheme, realizing at last that he cannot occupy a position of neutrality between the two factions with satisfaction to himself or anybody else. The progressive republicans, who, with a faith sublime and a gullibility pathetic, clung to the hope that "at the right moment" the president would align himself with the forces in his party opposed to the reactionary policies of Cannon and Aldrich, will grieve. But even to the disappointed ones it must be a relief to have the suspense ended. It is worth something to know definitely and positively, without quibbling or equivocation, where the president stands.

One Cause of Postal Deficit

Speaking of the effort that is to be made to increase the second-class rates of postage, that is the low rates allowed newspapers and other periodical publications, a recent number of the Western Publisher has the following comment which meets with our hearty approval:

"A strong effort is to be made again to increase the rates of second class

postage, or so change the law as to make it produce larger revenues, and the service rendered by the government less expensive.

One of the big items of expense in the government mail service is the fast newspaper trains that leave practically every large city early each morning. These trains are run almost entirely for the benefit of the large city dailies, and are one of the most expensive luxuries in the government service. They make the big circulations of the city dailies possible, and this is made possible at the expense of the papers published in the smaller cities and towns.

The fact is, it is these fast mail trains that have practically killed what were a few years ago prosperous and influential daily and weekly papers all over this country. In Michigan fast mail trains carry the Detroit papers to all parts of the state, and the publishers of these Detroit papers, taking advantage of the opportunity which the government has so generously given them, are offering their papers at a price that it is absolutely impossible for publishers in the smaller cities and towns to compete with. In this way the government is building the city industry at the expense of those in the country. The mail service is catering to a class, and the class which enjoys the exceptional privilege of government fast mail trains are fast putting out of business the much larger class who are not so favored.

If the big city dailies wish to run fast mail trains let them pay the bills, and the government will cut from its mail expenditures a very large part of the deficit which the department is complaining of.

But this one fact is certain: The government will not do this unless the publishers of the country daily and weekly newspapers, to whom these fast mail trains mean serious competition, go after their representatives in congress and insist upon it. Now is a good time to tell your congressman and senator your views on this subject."

Our Lincoln Letter

Lincoln, Nebr., Jan. 11, 1910 (Special Correspondence)—The last legislature enacted a law creating a new board of secretaries of the state board of health, and immediately the republican newspapers took up the cry that it was all a scheme to give the governor a chance to appoint some more partisan officials. "Wait until the supreme court gets at it," shrieked the g.o.p. organs. "The court will knock it higher'n a kite." The old secretaries contested the law, and before any evidence was heard or proceedings really under way, the same g.o.p. organs shrieked. "One more democratic law declared void." The republican secretaries, who had drawn pay for years while playing politics, refused to let go. But now comes the supreme court and declares that the law is valid, and the new secretaries are at work. After getting all kinds of erroneous statements printed in the press, Secretary Sward of the old board crept out by dismissing his part of the cause. The court waited awhile and all the rest of the old board asked for dismissal. But the g.o.p. organs are not saying near as much about the validity of the law as they did before the supreme court upheld it.

A casual reading of the republican organs in Nebraska would tend to convince the reader that the brewers and distillers hate the republican party with a deadly hatred because that party is the enemy of their business. What are the facts? For thirty years the republican party in Nebraska has been dominated by the brewery interests at Omaha, and the Omaha Bee has been the organ and mouth piece of the brewers. The so called Slocum law was enacted in 1881. In the twenty-eight years since then just two amendments were made to that law prior to the legislative session of 1909. One was enacted by a populist legislature in 1891, and prohibited the sale of intoxicants to Indians. The other was enacted in 1889 by a republican legislature and provided for a method of searching premises for intoxicating liquors unlawfully in possession. The democratic legislature of 1909—the first democratic legislature in the history of the state—enacted more competent, reasonable and salutary legislation on the liquor question than the republican legislatures of twenty-eight years enacted. Among the bills passed were: To prohibit the sale of liquor to idiots, habitual drunkards, Indians and inebriates; the bill prohibiting the drinking of liquor on trains; the bill amending the Omaha charter so as to provide that any policeman who becomes a habitual drunkard shall be deprived of his pension, and the 8

o'clock closing law. The 8 o'clock closing law is the most salutary and efficient regulation of the liquor traffic enacted in three decades. Nebraska is the first state in the union to enact a state-wide daylight saloon law, and that law was enacted by a democratic legislature. After being the willing tool of the brewers and distillers for thirty years, the g.o.p. now tries to pose as the enemy of the liquor interests, and after profiting by liquor support all these years says it is going to "curb the rum demon." It is to laugh! The democratic party is quite willing to have its record on the matter of regulation laws compared with the republican party's record. Just study the returns of the election of supreme judges and note the fact that the three republican supreme judges would have been hopelessly defeated but for the liquor vote of the city of Omaha and Douglas county.

The abuse of the pardoning power has always been recognized in Nebraska. The governor is vested with the sole power of pardon. During his four years' service as governor, John H. Mickey issued eighty-four pardons, an average of twenty-one a year. Governor Sheldon's average was twelve a year. Governor Shallenberger has pardoned but seven, and refused more applications than was ever refused in a single year by any former governor. The following in reference to Governor Shallenberger's policy on the matter of pardon is quoted from the Lincoln State Journal, a republican organ: "Governor Shallenberger has established a uniform rule in relation to pardons and commutations of sentence and exercises executive clemency only in cases where there is a concerted request not only upon the part of the applicant and those interested in his behalf, but by the presiding judge and prosecuting attorney as well. In addition to this there must be a showing of some new condition arising since the conviction and sentence that warrants favorable action.

The governor feels it is an outrage upon society to thwart the will of the people, and the mode provided for dealing with those who purposely violate the law by stepping in and perpetually setting aside the verdicts of juries who have heard the evidence and the judgement of the court in pronouncing sentence unless there is some reasonable and extraordinary ground for so doing.

Speaks Well of Shumway.

Under the caption of "Men of the Hour," the Denver Field & Farm, a non-political farm journal which was established in 1872, contains the following item:

"G. L. Shumway of Scottsbluff, who is well known over the country by his work along conservation and irrigation lines, is a candidate for congress in the sixth district of Nebraska. Mr. Shumway bears the distinction of being absolutely free from any influence of corporations interested in the thousand and one projects in the west and his work has not shown the elements of hysteria so evident all around us. Interested only in the development of western resources and the building of homes upon the public domain, he has devoted many years of his life in his endeavor to have the right methods adopted. This work has brought him in touch with the thinkers along those lines, and if he should go to Washington he would at once have a sphere of influence among the members of both political parties that would put Nebraska on the map as the state has not been for years."

The treasury department reports that the amount of money in circulation in the United States on Jan. 3 was \$34.82 for each man, woman and child. Got yours?

Thomas Edison says that 200 years hence "the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income." But 200 years is a long time to wait.

"Pinchot and his friends declare that he is just beginning to fight. Good! Let the fight go on. The harder the fight the more the people will learn as to the true facts." So says the Hastings Republican, and so say we.

District Court Calendar for 1910

Fifteenth Judicial of Nebraska Judges—W. H. Westover, Rushville; J. J. Harrington, O'Neill.

Holt	May 23	Nov. 14
Boyd	April 4	Oct. 17
Kock	Mich. 14	Oct. 10
Brown	Jan. 31	Sept. 5
Keya Paha	April 11	Sept. 26
Cherry	May 2	Dec. 5
Sheridan	Feb. 21	Sept. 12
Dawes	June 13	Dec. 12
Box Butte	Mich. 21	Oct. 3
Sioux	April 18	Sept. 19

GRAND OPERA BY WIRELESS

Metropolitan Arranges Phone Service for Distant Cities.
New York, Jan. 10.—Grand opera by wireless telephone is the latest at the Metropolitan opera house. The initial test of the plan will take place Wednesday, when Mme. Fremstad will sing "Tosca" to fashionable audiences, not only in the opera house but to those assembled in wireless phone plants in a dozen different towns.

Arrangements have been made with a number of wireless stations to be in readiness to receive the opera over their air lines, and additional receivers have been attached to allow as many persons as possible to hear it. A wireless outfit has been arranged behind and above the stage, so as to catch every note in the piece and to transmit it through the ether. Preliminary tests were made with regular wire telephones, and many persons uptown set comfortably in their Morris chairs and heard Caruso sing in "La Gioconda."

ESSAY PRIZE TO INSANE MAN

Asylum Inmate Wins \$200 Cow for Paper on Milk.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 10.—An interesting fact in connection with the awarding of the prizes offered by Dr. Thomas Darlington, health commissioner of New York city, for the best essay on "How can clean and wholesome milk be produced at the least cost for the New York market?" is that the winner of the second prize is a patient at the Middletown state hospital for the insane and has been confined in that institution for several years.

The prize was a \$200 Jersey cow and the winner is Ray Sponenbergh, a young farmer, who was committed to the institution from Fulton, N. Y. Although he has not been able to do any farming for several years, he prepared his prize winning paper in the state hospital and dairymen all over the country have thought that the writer was an experienced dairyman.

WHITE SLAVE INQUIRY

Grand Jury Resumes Its Probe in New York City.

New York, Jan. 10.—Professor Jenks of Cornell was the first witness called today by the jury which is investigating the traffic in women.

"Professor Jenks has a broad general knowledge of conditions in New York city," said District Attorney Whitman. "He tells me that many keepers and owners of those resorts have disappeared from town or at least are keeping under cover. His testimony will be of great value, especially as indicating to the grand jury lines to be followed up in its investigation."

The district attorney said that his deputy, Mr. Reynolds, has visited Washington and Philadelphia and interviewed police officials and other investigators in those cities.

LYNCHERS ESCAPED GRAND JURY

Illinois Body Fails to Return Indictments Against Any of Them.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 10.—The grand jury, which probed the murder of Miss Anna Peiley and the lynching of Henry Salzner and Will James, a negro, adjourned without returning indictments. Arthur Alexander, the negro in the Champaign (Ill.) jail, who barely escaped lynching, will be released today.

The grand jury reported it was evident that the so called lawless element was not concerned in the lynchings. Salzner was charged with uxoricide. James was suspected of killing Miss Peiley. The grand jury report concluded: "We believe no innocent man met his death at the hands of the mob."

WOOL GROWERS ELECT

Choose Officers and Adjourn to Meet at Portland, Ore.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 10.—With the selection of Portland, Ore., as the next meeting place, the forty-sixth annual session of the National Wool Growers' association came to a close.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, Fred W. Gooding of Shoshone, Ida.; eastern vice president, A. J. Knollin of Chicago; western vice president, J. A. Delfelder of Walton, Wyo.

It was evident from the utterances of delegates that the dismissal of Clifford Pinchot was pleasing to the majority of sheepmen.

MADRIZ DENOUNCES ZELAYA

Says United States is Justified in Resenting Executions.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Madriz of Nicaragua, in a message received at the state department, declares that the resentment shown by the government and people of the United States because of the execution of Groce and Cannon, American citizens, was justified.

CARDINAL SATOLLI DEAD

Official in Catholic Church Passes Away in Rome.
Rome, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Satolli died this morning.

Girl's Snowball Kills Boy.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 10.—John McCann, ten years old, is dead at his home as the result of a blow from a snowball thrown at him by a small girl playmate. The lad was struck on the back of the neck and spinal meningitis suddenly set in.

Hurricane Wrecks Village.
Cala, Spain, Jan. 8.—A hurricane wrecked the village of La Lincea. Forty houses fell.

Cannon vs. the Insurgents

Nebraska State Journal:

Thanks to the utter madness of Speaker Cannon and to the subservency of his friends the situation in the house grows clear. Goaded by last Friday's defeat, a blow that would have led to resignations in a European parliament, the speaker is using the mailed fist with an abandon that looks not to consequences. He has had the names of the insurgents stricken off the list of republicans to whom notices of caucuses are sent. He has had his congressional campaign committee, to-wit, Multi-millionaire McKinley of Illinois, serve notice that the funds and the influence of the organization will be withheld from if not actually used against insurgent members in their campaigns for re-election. The caucus is also to be invoked as a final recourse for forcing the insurgents into the machine. Lastly and very gratifying, the speaker's stubbornness, stirred by last week's vote of lack of confidence, disavows all intention of announcing his retirement at the end of the present congress.

This means that congressmen must choose this day whom they will serve, Cannon or their constituents. To submit to the caucus is to submit to Cannon, for

the caucus is controlled by committee patronage. To stay out of the caucus is to brave the power of the machine. The insurgent is to be tried as by fire, and the test will soon apprise us who is the solid stuff. Cannon's decision not to "retire with a fight on his hands" is a windfall for the insurgents. The fight upon the house autocracy is more important than the fight upon the man who has magnified its capacity for harm. The retirement of Cannon at this time might save the machine. His continuance as an issue insures its doom.

Of the utmost importance is the fact that these developments make the position of the insurgents clear beyond dispute. They are absolutely loyal to the republican party. It is the Cannon machine, and its effort to usurp the name of republican that the insurgents oppose. They are punished for being against Cannon, not for being against republican policies or principles. This means what the president and the country can but see, that any presidential discrimination against the insurgents is reinforcement for Cannon and nothing else. If the president withholds patronage from the house insurgents he does it at the risk of the consequences of climbing aboard the sinking ship of Cannonism.

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