

ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911.

THE ALLIANCE HERALD is a newspaper dedicated to upbuilding the moral and material interests of Alliance, Box Butte county and western Nebraska. Its policy is to deal fairly with all interests and men. It prints the news fully and as accurately as possible. It means to be a household, office and store necessity and as such continues to enter a rapidly growing number of homes, offices and stores throughout this end of the state. As a **NEWSPAPER** and an **ADVERTISING MEDIUM** it stands supreme in its field. The job department has the largest patronage of any in western Nebraska and every man on the force is a specialist in his line.

DRAWS GOOD CROWD

Alliance Band Makes Hit at First Ball. T. S. Jones a Good Director.

The recently organized Alliance band made a decided hit at the first ball given at the opera house last evening. A large crowd assembled to hear the open air concert, which was very good.

There were twelve pieces in the orchestra, and this was the first time all had played together. Altogether twenty-five dances were given. The music was indeed good and Mr. Jones has made a reputation for himself as a band director.

Miss Rilla McNulty, of Chadron, was in the orchestra and proved herself to be an artist. She is a teacher of the violin and will be with the band at future events.

The receipts were rather small, but the good time furnished will draw a big crowd on April 3rd, when an Easter ball will be given at the opera house by the band.

OUTBUILDING BURNS

An outbuilding in the rear of the residence occupied by Tom Jackson, a colored man, in the east part of town, caught fire from an unknown cause this morning. The fire department extinguished the blaze in short order.

It is hoped that the city will soon take up the purchase of an auto fire wagon for the department. On windy days, like today, a fire in the edge of town could gain much headway before the department arrived. The mayor, at the banquet given by Hook and Ladder Company number three recently, stated that he did not think it would be long before an auto wagon was secured for the department. The members of the department are anxiously watching to see this pledge fulfilled.

Makes Home Baking Easy



ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

BIG GATHERING OF EDITORS

Nebraska Press Association to Meet in Omaha June 5.

SAFE AND SANE PROGRAM.

Executive Committee Meets to Make Plans for Coming Convention—Features of the Entertainment Will Be Visit to Stock Yards and Packing Houses at South Omaha.

Editors of Nebraska will meet in Omaha June 5, 6 and 7 for the annual meeting of the Nebraska Press association.

This announcement is made from the office of C. C. Johns, secretary, of Grand Island, and is coupled with the statement that it will be the biggest meeting ever.

The entire executive committee of the association met in Omaha last week, and it was the first time the entire committee was ever brought together to make plans for a meeting. Those present were: A. B. Wood, president, of the Courier, Gering; Ross L. Hammond of the Fremont Tribune; N. J. Ludl of the Wahoo Democrat; E. R. Purcell of the Chief at Broken Bow; A. W. Ladd of the News at Albion; and T. W. McCullough, managing editor of the Omaha Bee. C. C. Johns, secretary, was also present and a number of the representatives of the Omaha Commercial club and newspaper men were invited in.

While the program is in the course of preparation, it can be said the meeting will be run on a safe and sane plan. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Loyal and the meetings held in a nearby hall. The session will open Monday morning and all entertaining will be done between times—no leaving a session for a frolic. The first evening the editors will spend at the great Ak-Sar-Bon den; the second as guests of the Omaha Ad club at a smoker, and the third at the annual dinner. One trip already certain is a visit to the Union Stock yards and packing houses, with a dinner which will beat any barbecue.

A monthly bulletin, to be known as the "Ak-Sar-Bon Editor," will be issued, beginning with the March number, giving news of the coming meeting and making announcements in connection with it.

OMAHA PREPARING FOR KENNEL SHOW

Competition Open to All Dogs Regardless of Their Pedigrees.

Just how Nebraska stands in the dog world will be shown March 22 to 25 inclusive, when the Omaha Kennel club will give a show and invite every dog owner in the state to bring in his canine and have him marked up by A. F. Hochwalt of Dayton, O., and Dr. George W. Clayton of Chicago, two of the best judges in the United States.

To get up interest all over the state the Omaha Kennel club has issued a premium list and offers \$1,200 in cash prizes, twenty-five silver cups and other trophies to be awarded the owners of these aristocratic dogs.

"While some are improving Nebraska live stock and others are working to get better grains and grasses, we must not overlook the improvement of the Nebraska dogs," said Secretary R. T. Burns of the Omaha club. "We ought to have the best non-sporting dogs in the world out here in Nebraska and we hope to make this a three point show. It will be a two point show and held under the rules of the American Kennel club. No pedigrees will be necessary to show the dogs—all we want is for all Nebraska to turn out and show our friends that we have dogs out here in Nebraska as well as hogs and cattle."

The club giving this show in the Omaha Auditorium has arranged with reputable breeders of all the well known breeds to be on hand with some of their stock and the show in Omaha will be an excellent place to buy a good thoroughbred dog. Any dogs shown for sale will be guaranteed to be just what they are represented as being.

"Omaha people feel they are giving dog owners of the state an opportunity when they offer the services of these two judges, who have been counting the fine points on dogs for twenty-five years and will be glad to receive and mark every dog sent in," said the secretary.

For a number of years a dog show of some character has been held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Poultry show, but dogs of good blood have been increasing so rapidly in Nebraska the last few years that it is now possible to have a "bench show" almost all dogs. By courtesy the Kennel club has arranged to admit cats, there being a big demand for a state cat show.

Entries for the cat show are being taken now. Premium lists and entry blanks for the show will be sent free to anyone in Nebraska on request to the secretary in Omaha.

INCREASING CROP YIELDS

TEN REASONS WHY FARMERS SHOULD ROTATE CROPS AND USE BARNYARD MANURE

By C. W. FUGSLEY, Professor of Agronomy and Farm Management, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

We hear a great deal about the rotation of crops. It is altogether probable that one reason why the yields of corn have not been as great as they should be is that the farmers have been growing corn year after year on the same ground. If they have rotated at all it has often been with corn, wheat and oats. There are many fields in the central west which have not been seeded down since they were first plowed. There are many other fields where manure has never been added.

By rotation of crops, we mean a change of crops. For example, a two-year rotation would be corn one year and wheat the next, then corn, then wheat. A three-year rotation would be corn, wheat and oats, and then the same crops repeated. Rotations of this kind, however, do not benefit the soil greatly. A rotation to be of much benefit should include some leguminous crop, or a few years in pasture. By leguminous crops we mean pod bearing plants, or plants that have nodules on their roots. Red clover and alfalfa are the most common, although all clovers, peas and beans are also leguminous plants. These plants, by means of bacteria, have the power of using the free nitrogen which is in the air. Other plants have to depend upon the nitrates of the soil for their supply of nitrogen. Since nitrogen is one of the most important elements of plant food in our soil and the one which gives out first, you can readily see the importance of growing a crop in the rotation which will get a supply of nitrogen from the air, and which will probably leave the soil richer in nitrogen than it was before the plant was grown.

If, in addition to the growth of these crops, a sufficient supply of barnyard manure is added, to give plenty of organic matter, the probabilities are that the productivity of the soil can be maintained or increased. The decomposition of the manure in the soil will give the very best place for bac-

III.—To Improve the Physical Condition of the Soil.

The physical condition of the soil has a great deal to do with the yield of the crops grown thereon. No crop can do well on soil which does not work properly. Furthermore, it is very difficult to economically farm land which is out of condition.

IV.—To Use Different Kinds of Fertilizer Food.

Plants have different feeding powers. Some will use certain elements which are not used in great abundance by others. A rotation will therefore give certain elements in the soil a chance to accumulate for succeeding crops which demand a large quantity. Certain plants also have the ability of getting more plant food of a certain kind from a soil than have others.

V.—To Use Food in the Soil at Different Depths.

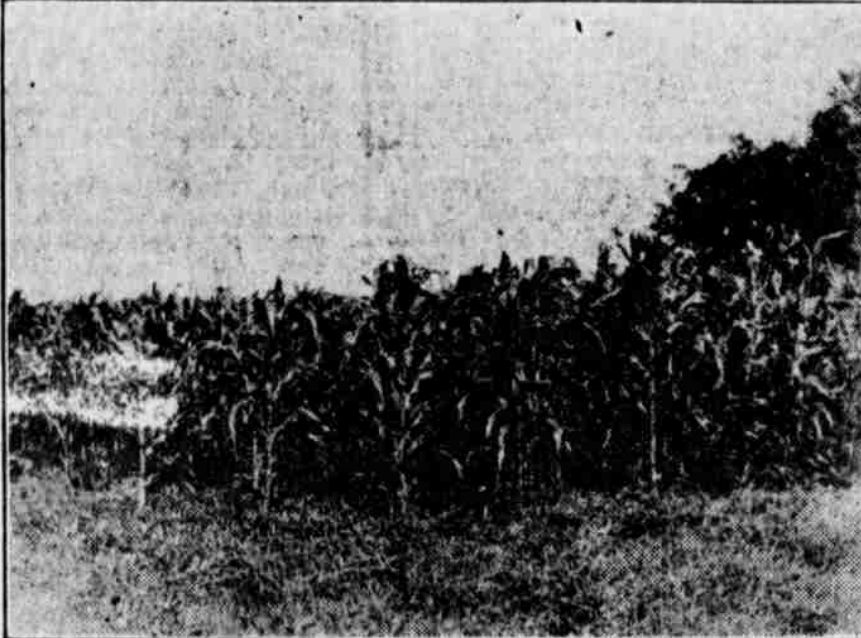
Hardly any two plants have the same sort of a root system. Some are deep rooted, some shallow. By a rotation we can use the surface of the earth at different depths. This will enable a portion of the ground to "rest" during different seasons.

VI.—To Help Control Fungus Diseases.

There are fungus diseases which can be greatly reduced or entirely obliterated by crop rotation. They live over from one season to another, but must have the plant upon which they grew to live during the second year. If this plant is absent the field will be freed from disease during the third year following. There are probably fungus diseases of the soil which depend in like manner upon the growth of certain crops and upon the treatment of the soil incident to the growth of certain crops.

VII.—To Help Control Insect Pests.

The entomologists tell us that many of the insect enemies of the grains and grasses can be entirely done away with in a few seasons by proper rotation of crops. They must have cer-



The above picture shows the effect of rotation on adjacent plots of corn at the Nebraska Experiment Station. The corn to the right was planted on ground which had been seeded down for several years previous. The yield on this plot was considerably greater than the yield on the plot at the left of the picture, which had been in grain continuously.

tain crops upon which to live. If the crops are not present they die in a year or two.

VIII.—To Help Control Weed Pests.

There are some weeds which can best be controlled by cultivated fields, while there are some which are best handled by seeding the ground. A farm well rotated is always easier to keep free from noxious weeds.

IX.—To Enable Beneficial Bacteria to Develop.

The scientists tell us that we are greatly indebted to bacteria for the growth of our crops. Certain kinds of bacteria are at work all the time making plant food in the soil available. Other kinds are at work in the roots of leguminous crops, using the free nitrogen of the air for the benefit of the crop. A rotation of crops and an addition of manure make the soil home for bacteria more nearly ideal.

X.—To Help Distribute Labor Throughout the Year.

Many farmers find considerable difficulty in securing labor at seasons when it is most needed. They do not use any labor excepting during the growing and harvesting seasons. The proper rotation of crops would make it advisable to feed live stock and in this way help could be employed profitably during the entire year. This is often impossible unless crops are rotated.

PREVENTING HOG CHOLERA.

After thirty years of experimenting, scientists in the employ of the bureau of animal husbandry of the United States department of agriculture, have perfected a method whereby this most deadly of all hog diseases can be prevented, and outbreaks checked by its use. It is known as the "serum inoculation method." The pig or hog is rendered immune from cholera by having a dose of serum, varying ac-

ording to the size of the animal, injected under the skin.

In producing this serum, pigs are used that are immune to cholera by having recovered from an attack of the disease, or by having been inoculated. These pigs are then made hygienic (more than immune) by injecting under the skin large amounts of blood taken from a hog sick with the cholera. Three weeks after injection the pig is bled from the tail, the clot removed, and the serum is ready for use.

Home Course In Tree Preservation

By JOHN DAVEY,
Father of Tree Surgery.

VI.—The Trees and the Song Birds.

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AS I speed over the country in my lecture work on "The Salvation of Our Trees" there are many things to inspire and cheer the heart especially that of seeing what at tempts people make to grow trees, shrubs and flowers. I sometimes feel that I should like to get off the train and show people just how. To me everything seems so simple. There is no luck, no chance; it is all cause and effect. Learn just what to do and do it, and old Mother Nature is there ready to do all the rest, and, say, does she not do finely?

The one discouraging thing is, as is often the case, to meet some stupid, bigoted, conceited old ass who thinks he knows all and can't even raise a good crop of weeds. In the decade that is about to close there is truly something inspiring. In that short time, since my old "Tree Doctor" raised the cry for "our wounded friends the trees" and the Cleveland newspapers re-echoed the call to the nation, practically all the newspapers have lent their aid, and the great magazines have done noble work, and the education is thorough, but so slow. As yet there is not 5 per cent of the adults that are awake to the real, deplorable condition of the trees. The deterioration of the trees is faster than the education as to how to take care of them; hence my only hope now lies with the child.

Illustration No. 11 shows Mr. and Mrs. William Lodge of Silver Lake, O.



NO. 11.—CHILDREN ARE HOLDING SEEDLING WALNUT TREES.

It is not only interesting and pretty, but there are the profoundest of thoughts clustering around it. The little boys are holding a couple of seedling walnut trees, the seed (nuts) of which I brought from the old Charles Dana place, Desoris Island, Glen Cove, N. Y. The plants are a year old, and they, it is hoped, will grow up with the children. To give an idea of what one generation could do we call attention to illustration No. 12. These trees (the largest ones) were planted thirty-three years ago by the grandfather of the children here seen. They were planted right and then taken care of, and here they stand, honoring the memory of the patriotic citizen who believed that one of the best ways to serve one's country is to plant trees. This new movement, the saving of our song birds, exhibits an unaccountable slowness on the part of the average adult to be aroused to one of the greatest menaces that have ever been known in the history of nations, the total extinction of our song birds by the English sparrow and the crow. Unless the increase and depredations of these two fiends are checked our native small birds cannot last for another decade. Already we learn that an average of one-fourth of all the crops

It was upon St. Patrick's day, in the middle of July.

The weather it was cold and wet. But the day was hot and dry.

Some Irishmen held that he was born on March 8, while others contended that his birthday was on the next day, and while they contended a solon bent on peace suggested to "split the difference" by adding the two dates, and so came Patrick by his birthday, March 17.

If the legendary story of the good saint's doings is to have any credence he should be considered as the most chivalrous champion and friend of the weaker sex. As the destroyer even in but one country of that arch enemy which myth and art have so continuously associated with the fall of the race and the unhappiness of woman St. Patrick made the land of the Shamrock, as Moore tells us, so safe and glad a spot the maiden was secure from harm wherever she went.

Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm; No son of Erin would offer me harm, For, though they love woman and gold in store, Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more.

St. Patrick's day is usually celebrated in Ireland with a fair, or "pattern day," when various ways of getting the simple peasants' money are devised by the wily tent owners, who sell "fine American gold rings" for a shilling and yell their wares with all the lustiness of Daniel O'Connell's fish-woman.

A dance on the village green or near the town pump is one of the great features of the day. Shamrocks are worn by everybody, and the little girls wear crosses made up of gayly colored ribbons on their right arms, over which is pinned a shamrock, denoting their loyalty to their country and the church. Local orators deliver patriotic addresses, boys bet on the annual donkey races, priests preach long sermons on "the glorious patron saint," the people watch for revolutionary riots, and careful mothers look out for Gull's eggs, but without there is a tradition in Ireland that more people fall in love on that day and more are married than on all the other holidays. But no one blames St. Patrick.

I want my readers to help restore and preserve our song birds. The only way to do this is to destroy the English sparrow, which destroys the song birds. There is an "uprising" nearly all over the country against this imported pest.

The English sparrow must be destroyed if we are to save our trees. All our trees will be ruined by insects if the sparrows keep up their fight against the insect-killing birds.

If you would save your trees destroy the English sparrow.

ST. PATRICK'S BIRTH DATE IS UNKNOWN

ALTHOUGH it is well known that when the conversion of the northern countries of Europe to Christianity was systematically entered upon by the early church women exercised a remarkable influence in securing proselytes, there is, strange to say, no record of any special work of the kind done by them in Ireland. While Clotilda, the queen of the Franks, carried the faith to Clovis, and Bertha, the queen of Kent, and Gisella, the queen of Hungary, were leaders in their own countries, no Celtic woman's name is so identified. St. Patrick seems to have had the chief work, as he has the chief glory, in connection with the first religious training of the Emerald Isle.

Sent to Ireland by Pope Celestine in the early part of the fifth century, he confined his labors to a special part of the country, but visited every chieftain and province in turn. To a Welsh invader who had carried away, among other prisoners, many neophytes and had committed many atrocities in his raid St. Patrick addressed the only letter of his authorship known to be extant. This and his "Confessions" are the only authentic remains of his literary work.

Both the birth and death of St. Patrick are involved in so much uncertainty that, as is the case with so



ST. PATRICK.

many heroes, the anniversary of either event must be fixed principally by conjecture. Some authorities give a latitude of ten years from 377 as the probable time when he was born, and opinions as to his death place the time anywhere from the year 460 to 493, thus giving him an age of from seventy-eight to much beyond a hundred years. If an authentic date cannot be fixed upon there may be some authority for the characteristically Irish assertion of James Whitcomb Riley, that—

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