

# ALLIANCE HERALD

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Mrs. I. U. Hoskins, railroad correspondent.  
Miss Agnes Moravek, Hemingford correspondent.

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AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION  
GENERAL OFFICES  
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BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

## 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.

### COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Box Butte county, subject to the democratic and peoples independent primaries to be held August 15, 1911. ISAAC ROCKEY. 20-1E-705

### COUNTY CLERK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county clerk of Box Butte county, subject to the democratic primaries to be held August 15, 1911. J. B. KNIEST. 20-1E-vbg

### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

Concise Statement showing the true inwardness of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity

Within the last few weeks much has been printed in regard to reciprocity with Canada and the ratification by congress of a treaty providing for the same; but the most that has been printed has been of a desultory nature, so that but comparatively few voters are as well posted on the subject as they should be. We have not seen anything in print that we think explains briefly the true inwardness of the matter better than an article printed in the Nebraska State Journal of March 6th, written by Hon. W. J. Taylor of Meria, democratic and populist candidate for congress from this district last fall.

Reciprocity means "to give and return mutually". Reciprocity is defined as "mutual action and reaction". As applied to the tariff between two countries, it means the conferring of equal privileges in regard to customs or charges on imports, and as commonly understood in this country conveys the idea of free trade, between the two countries affected, on certain articles specified, or on all articles of import and export between the two countries. With this definition as an introduction to Mr. Taylor's article, above mentioned, we give the following extract from it:

It is free trade with Canada upon agricultural products and an opening to her markets for the products of many of our factories, especially those of farm machinery.

Canada has no factories and vast areas of cheap, rich, undeveloped agricultural lands, and for the last few years has been making herculean efforts to encourage its settlement and development. Our agricultural resources have about reached their limit. Under the stimulus of high protection to our one-time infant industries these have thrived amazingly, and our increasing population of the last decade has all centered in the towns and cities with the result that we have practically no farm products for export, and under these conditions foodstuff has advanced until the cities clamor for cheaper food. These are the conditions which

occasioned this agreement. The advantages are to be: To Canada, cheaper farm machinery and free entry, through the great lakes, into our great manufacturing centres, of her farm products; to the United States, a free entry into Canada of the products of some of our factories and cheaper food for our cities. Canada's policy is to encourage and develop her agricultural resources; ours, as in the past twenty years, to provide for the rapidly increasing population of our cities and let our practically developed agriculture shift for itself. The main purpose of the friends of this agreement is to make food cheaper, and if it does this the farmer will suffer.

We have for years been protecting infant industries till they are great trusts, controlling and corrupting every department of government and business. During these years tariff upon farm products was of little benefit because we produced a gradually decreasing surplus. Our governmental policy has resulted in great commercial and manufacturing combines, fixing the prices upon what we both buy and sell and arrogantly perpetuating this policy by corrupting the government. The result of this helplessness and servility has been an alarming movement cityward, this coupled with the reaching of the limit of farm production. This has resulted in high-priced food, and now, when supply and demand are meeting, and the farmer is just coming into his own we are expected to tamely submit to the alienating of this long deserved right without receiving any concessions upon what we buy.

This whole business savors to me of a political trick—Taft, the president of 90,000,000 people, juggling with their welfare for political advantage.

Now here is the trick: The democratic party has long favored a reduction of the tariff; in fact, a few favored free trade. The farmer in the past has looked upon the high tariff as being mainly an advantage to the one-time infant industries and only incidentally helpful to him, and since this policy has resulted in building such influential combines he has clamored for a downward revision. Now, Taft, speaking for the manufacturers, says, take a dose of your own medicine, on the theory that we will be estopped from saying it's not good. Now if all the farmers are of my way of thinking we will ask our friends in congress to call his bluff by agreeing to support this agreement only upon the condition that the schedules of manufactured articles be (at this same special session) revised downward, according to this same principle upon which the president relies in his contention for this agreement of making the tariff equal the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and do it with the statistics at hand.

## W. C. T. U. Department

### How Prohibition Saves the Boys

The best argument I have found in Maine for prohibition, says a writer in the Maine Temperance Record, was from an editor of a paper in Portland, that was, for political reasons, mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation with him that ran something like this:

"Where were you born?"

"In a little village about sixty miles from Bangor."

"Do you remember the condition of things in your village prior to prohibition?"

"Distinctly. There was a vast amount of drunkenness and consequent disorder and poverty."

"What was the effect of prohibition?"

"It shut up all the drink-shops and practically banished liquor from the village. It became one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the globe."

"How long did you live in the village after prohibition?"

"Eleven years, or until I was twenty-one years of age. Then I went to Bangor."

"Do you drink now?"

"I have never tasted a drop of liquor in my life."

"Why?"

"Up to the age of twenty-one I never saw it, and after that I did not care to take on the habit."

That is all there is in it. If the boys of the country are not exposed to the infernalism, the men are very sure not to be. This man and his schoolmates were saved from drink by the fact that they could not get it until they were old enough to know better. Few men are drunkards who know not the poison until they are twenty-one. It is the youth, the spirit and beer men want.

After saloon licenses have been granted for the ensuing year, the W. C. T. U. will publish in this department the petitions presented to the city council, including the names of the petitioners.

# THE OUTLET

PERPETRATED BY WALT MCDUGALL



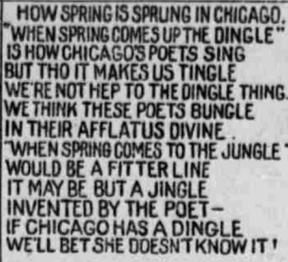
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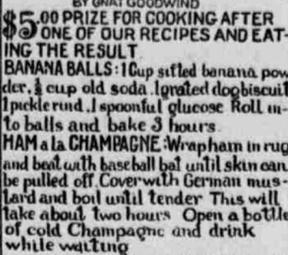
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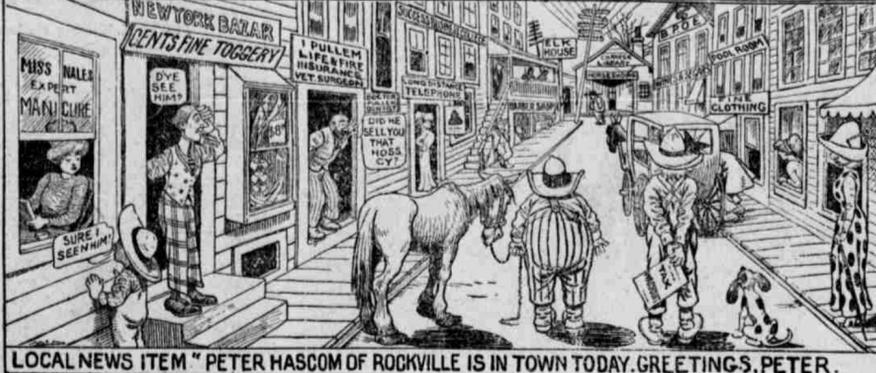
THE REALLY WISE BIRD STICKS TO HIS SWEATER UNTIL IT STICKS TO HIM.



FIRSTAID TO DESERTED HUSBANDS



IT HAPPENED IN NEW YORK



LOCAL NEWS ITEM "PETER HASCOM OF ROCKVILLE IS IN TOWN TODAY. GREETINGS, PETER."

## PRIZE WINNERS

MISS WILMETTA HAWKINS AND MISS MARION MOTE WIN SPECIAL PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAYS ON BOX BUTTE COUNTY

Two of the prizes offered at the Box Butte county Boys' and Girls' Industrial contest, held April 8, were for best compositions on Box Butte county. The first, a two years' subscription to The Alliance Herald with wall chart, was won by Miss Wilmetta Hawkins, of the seventh grade in the Alliance schools. The second prize, a year's subscription to the Youth's Companion, was offered by County Supt. Miss Reed, and was won by another seventh grade Alliance girl, Miss Marion Mote. These essays are well worth reading by any one interested in this county, and we are pleased to publish them below:

### First Prize

Everyone wants a home and money; "but," say they, "where is a suitable place to secure both a home and money?" Ah! that question is very easily answered because no other section in the United States of America offers such opportunities for both a profitable investment and an attractive home than does Box Butte County, Nebraska.

Box Butte County is dotted over with homes that are attractive and substantial, and who is doing this? Why is it the people who have come to invest their small or large amounts in land in Box Butte County and have found their investment so profitable that they have built homes and made up their minds to stay and help build up the county in every way possible.

The first settlement in Box Butte County was made by John H. Hughes on the Niobrara River in the year 1879 and since then the growth of the county has so developed that the old settlers can hardly believe it is the little old barren strip of land where so many Indians roamed, such a few years ago.

The first white child born in Box Butte County was born about twenty-three years ago and the amount of births since is almost in itself enough to convince the nation of the rapid settling of the county.

The climate, soil, rainfall, crops, stock, transportation and market facilities, rapid rise in land values, home advantages and educational advantages are the great sources of Box Butte's wealth.

The soil of the county is a black sandy loam, it holds moisture exceptionally well so that crops are not wholly dependent upon rainfall and irrigation. The ground is very easily cultivated and fully 75 per cent of the land in the county is adapted to agriculture, there being in all over five hundred thousand acres of good tillable land.

Crops in Box Butte County are never an absolute failure. The Murphy potato is gaining ground each year, and this staple article of food is destined to make the county famous the world over. The soil and climatic conditions of this locality are especially adapted for the cultivation of the tuber.

The quality of Box Butte "spuds" is better than those grown elsewhere, hence the demand is unlimited. The average yield per acre is from 100 to 200 bushels, and the tubers

are almost uniform in size and weight.

It is a fact that the farmers of the county have made more money from the potato business than their brethren in the eastern part of the state from their grain and corn combined, and with little labor.

Stock raising was for many years the chief industry of the county but it is now the second important industry.

Alliance, the metropolis of western Nebraska is the county seat of Box Butte and has large stock raising, dairying and potato growing interests. Here are railroad repair shops, and other industrial establishments. The city is growing rapidly and foreigners are coming in from other parts of the country and setting up business establishments. The educational advantages are of the best, there being two large public schools, a High school and a Catholic Academy in the city.

The name Box Butte county means a great deal to Nebraska. It has always had a great name and we will hope that it can keep up its great resources and abundance of wealth as long as the name Box Butte County exists.

### Second Prize

Many years ago, in the early eighties, when settlers first began to come to Western Nebraska, this country was all one large prairie with no county divisions or settlements. There was one small freight and stage-coach trail from Fort Sidney across Nebraska, to Deadwood, South Dakota, with a branch to Fort Robinson.

When the time arrived for forming county organizations, this territory was formed into three counties, Sioux county, Dawes county and Box Butte county. A controversy arose as to where the northern boundary line should be placed. This was on account of two rival settlements, Carlisle (now Hemingford) and Nonpareil. Carlisle wanted the boundary line six miles farther north than it now is, so that Carlisle would be in the center of the county and would be made the county-seat, and Nonpareil wanted it where it now is, for the same reasons. At a general election in the fall of 1886, the present boundary line was decided upon and Nonpareil became the county-seat.

In 1889 the railroad survey was changed and the line was put through Carlisle which was then called Hemingford instead of Nonpareil, thereby causing another change of the county-seat.

At the fall election of 1898, the proposition of moving the county-seat from Hemingford to Alliance was voted on, and Alliance won on account of the railroad bringing its influence to bear in favor of Alliance and in March, 1899, the county-seat was moved to Alliance and the following summer the court-house was moved to the site it now occupies.

Box Butte county is thirty miles north and south and thirty-six miles east and west, and is composed of rolling prairie land, except in the southern part which is sandy and is good for little except grazing purposes. The soil is the best of the county is a black sandy loam suitable for agricultural purposes with the proper amount of rainfall, but on account of the scant amount of rainfall in this section of the state farming is very uncertain.

The chief product of Box Butte county is the potato. This is grown as a staple crop by almost every farmer. Nearly all kinds of small grains are raised, with the exception of corn which is not grown to any

great extent because the season is so short. In fact, there is not enough grain of any kind raised to supply the demand for home consumption and, though there is much wheat shipped out, if there were mills here to grind it there would not be enough to supply the home demand.

Stock raising is the chief industry of the county and is carried on in all parts of the county. In the last few years, butter has become a great product of Box Butte county and a creamery having been built at Alliance, a greater interest has been taken in the dairying industry.

There are only two towns of any importance in Box Butte county. They are Hemingford and Alliance. Hemingford is a thriving village of about six hundred inhabitants, situated twenty miles northwest of Alliance, in the best part of the county for farming purposes. There are two banks, three lumber-yards, a number of dealers in all kinds of merchandise, large flouring mill, a large school and four churches. The citizens are an energetic, ambitious set of men. They have just completed a good water-system, besides practically rebuilding the business section of the town within the last two years.

Alliance is situated in the southeastern part of the county, on the C. B. and Q. railroad. The headquarters of this division of this railroad are here. Alliance has two banks, three lumber yards, many fine store buildings, a court-house, city hall, creamery, many large hotels, three public school-buildings, the St. Agnes Academy, which draws pupils from all over western Nebraska to Alliance, and also many large, handsome residences. An extensive sewerage system has just been put into operation, cement sidewalks are being built, and much is being done towards improving Alliance and making it one of the best towns in this section of the state of Nebraska.

DON'T FORGET the Dance by the Daughters of Isabella, May 1. 704-11-30

### LINCOLN COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Lincoln Commercial Club, traveling on a special train consisting of three Pullmans, an observation car, the attending railroad officials' car and a baggage coach, will stop in Alliance May 18. This is the first trip made by the club through this territory for four years.

### POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

Mails close at the Alliance post office as follows, Mountain time:

East Bound  
11:20 a.m. for train No. 44.  
11:00 p.m. for train No. 42.

West Bound  
12:30 p.m. for train No. 43.  
11:00 p.m. for train No. 41.

South Bound  
12:30 p.m. for train No. 303.  
11:00 p.m. for train No. 301.

On Sundays and holidays all night mails close at 6:00 p.m. instead of 11:00 p.m. IRA E. TASH, P. M.

In answering Herald want ads please mention that you saw it in this paper.

WANTED TO BUY—Good office chair or flat top desk cheap. Also slightly used office chair. T. Herald office. Phone 340. 151652

Nine room house for sale. Mrs. S. J. Holdridge. 201713

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

## The Biggest Range Horse Sale on Earth

Will Take Place at

### Miles City, Montana

May 22, 23, 24 and 25

### Three Thousand Horses

Will be sold to the highest bidder. You can buy farm mares in foal or with colts by their sides. You can buy yearlings. We will sell ONE THOUSAND BROKE HORSES. You can buy in car or trailloads or singles or in pairs. Don't miss this first sale. Our other sales dates begin just four weeks apart and last until November 1st. WE NEVER HAVE LESS THAN 2,000 HORSES.

A. B. Clark Horse Sales Co.  
Miles City, Montana

### CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC

Until the rebuilding of the church, or until further notice, the usual services of Holy Rosary Catholic church will be held in the chapel of St. Agnes Academy.

#### ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL

No services at the Episcopal church Sunday, April 30.  
Sunday school at 11:30 a.m., young Ladies' Mission study will meet at Mrs. Holsten's Friday evening.  
Woman's Guild will meet with Mrs. Thomas Beeson Wednesday, May 3, at 2:30 p.m. All cordially invited.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH

Next Sunday being set apart all over the country as Tuberculosis Day the pastor will preach in the evening on the topic "The Great White Plague". The National Tuberculosis Society has furnished an arsenal of facts concerning the causes, methods of prevention and cure of this dreaded disease. All this will be presented next Sunday night.

Sunday School at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11. Boy Scouts at 3 p. m. Junior B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Preaching at 7:30. Mrs. F. L. Parsons soloist and choir director.  
Remember the nursery.

#### A THOUSAND AND ONE

Last week's Herald was an improvement over the week before, this week's is an improvement over last week's, and now that we are getting caught up on our orders for job printing we expect next week's paper to be the best issued for many months. Besides giving a resume of the current events of the week, there are a "thousand and one" things that we want to write up for the general information of the public.

At a mass meeting held in the city hall Tuesday evening to consider the proposition of the Nebraska Telephone Company to install a metallic circuit system here a committee, consisting of H. J. Ellis, J. W. Thomas, E. T. Kibble, T. J. Beal, J. A. Mallory, S. K. Warrick and B. F. Gilman, was appointed to investigate the feasibility of the matter and report for publication, with a view to taking a referendum vote by the telephone subscribers. Full particulars will be given in both local papers as soon as the committee's report is ready for publication.

#### BIDS WANTED

Bids will be received by the secretary of the school board for the care of the three buildings as janitor for the year commencing June 1, 1911. Bids to be made for buildings collectively and separately. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids to be in on or before May 15th.  
D. W. HUGHES, Secretary.  
715-31-20

#### Tell Us About It

This paper can give all the local news only as our friends lend us their cooperation. If anyone visits you, if you contemplate leaving town, if you see or hear or do anything out of the ordinary day's routine, tell us about it, that we may tell the public.