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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

National
President—
WOODROW WILSON
Vice President—
THOS. R. MARSHALL
State
Governor—
JOHN MOREHEAD
Lieutenant Governor—
HERMAN DIERS
Secretary of State—
A. T. GATEWOOD
Auditor of Public Accounts—
HENRY C. RICHMOND
State Treasurer—
GEO. E. HALL
Supt. Public Instruction—
R. V. CLARK
Attorney General—
A. M. MORRISSEY
Com. Pub. Lands and Bldgs.—
WM. B. EASTHAM
Railway Commissioner—
CLARENCE E. HARMON
U. S. Senator—
A. C. SHALLENBERGER
Congressional
Congressman, Sixth District—
W. J. TAYLOR
Legislative
State Senator—
BEN. BREWSTER
State Representative—
H. F. WASMUND, SR.
County
County Attorney—
EUGENE BURTON

Woodrow Wilson and W. J. Bryan will speak from the same platform in Lincoln on Saturday, October 6, and Mr. Wilson will be Mr. Bryan's guest at Fairview over Sunday.

"The Northwest Trade" is the name of a monthly periodical, published at Boise, Idaho, by C. B. Adams, an uncle of John K. Adams, of the Herald force. It is neatly printed, on good quality of paper, and contains a large amount of information for persons who are interested in the development of the territory which it represents.

Those fellows who have been killing off W. J. Bryan for the last sixteen years or more—declaring him dead because he has persisted in standing for principle rather than the unprincipled politicians' policy—are welcome to what comfort they can find in the fact that there is more demand in this campaign for Mr. Bryan as a political speaker than any other man, not even excepting the presidential nominees.

The Sacred Heart Review says: "We have altogether too many 'we won't go home till morning' organizations in this country. When a noted ecclesiastic was once shown by a friend over one of the 'swell' clubhouses of New York and saw the numbers of men, young and old, loafing in the various luxurious lounging places here remarked that the clubhouse was very fine indeed, but the proper place for those men was at home. This club habit has now come down from the rich to the comparatively poor with evil effect upon domestic life."

The desire to prognosticate the result of the coming presidential election is hard to gratify just now, except to say that it looks like Wilson. As between Taft and Teddy, the supporters of the former claim that the boom for the latter is waning and that by election time will cut no figure, except to assist Wilson in defeating the president; while the bull moosers claim that Mr. Taft will be a poor third in the race, some even claiming that he will not carry a single state. Our opinion is that the kind of finish the campaign takes will depend upon the decision of the "interests." They will not submit to the election of Wilson without making a desperate effort to defeat him; but whether they will try to defeat him with the republican nominee, or having no hope of being able to do that, try to throw the doubtful states to Roosevelt and

thereby throw the election into the House of Representatives, does not yet appear. Whichever course they decide upon, it is certain they can put up a hard fight against the popular New Jersey governor by the unscrupulous use of millions of money in the closing days of the campaign.

The sentiment in favor of independence from party domination in politics has been growing in this country a good many years, and we hope to see it continue to grow. The independent voter is the friend of good government, the hope of those who want to purify politics and the natural enemy of the party bosses. Wherever a party nomination means an undisputed election, you may reasonably expect corrupt politicians to make every effort possible to control the nominations, and then call upon their dupes to "vote or straighten." To such an extent has the spirit of independence grown that for a politician or newspaper editor to advise others to vote the straight ticket, regardless of the persons nominated, is a reflection upon the intelligence and integrity of the person giving the advice.

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Beef Steers Slow-Steady to a Shade Lower.

HOGS DO SOME HIGH FLYING.

Week Supply of Sheep and Lambs Largest Since Opening of the Range Season—Killers Have Been Steady All Week, as Well as Feeders.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Sept. 26.—About 1,500 cattle arrived today, making the total for the five days foot up 29,830 head. The market for corn-fed cattle was simply a repetition of what it has been all week, little of any consequence on sale. As compared with the close of last week, values on western range beefs do not show so very much change. Cows and heifers are closing a few points lower than last week. Strictly choice feeders have been quoted steadily all week, but the general trade is weaker and common stockers decidedly lower.

Cattle quotations: Choice to prime beefs, \$9.25@10.25; good to choice beefs, \$8.25@9.00; fair to good beefs, \$7.50@8.00; common to fair heifers, \$6.00@6.75; good to choice heifers, \$6.25@6.75; good to choice cows, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good grades, \$4.25@5.40; canners and cutters, \$3.00@4.00; veal calves, \$5.00@9.00; bulls, stags, etc., \$1.00@5.50; choice to prime feeders, \$6.00@8.15; good to choice feeders, \$6.00@6.75; fair to good feeders, \$5.50@6.00; common to fair feeders, \$4.75@5.50; stock cows and heifers, \$4.50@5.75; choice to prime grass beefs, \$7.75@8.75; good to choice grass beefs, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good grass beefs, \$6.25@7.00; poor to fair grass beefs, \$5.00@6.00.

Only 2,600 hogs were received today. For the five days the supply foots up 21,511 head. The market was all the way from 10c to 20c higher today. It was in fact a runaway market, but still the advance today was not as large as the slump on Tuesday. The hogs sold largely at \$8.30@8.35, and on up as high as \$8.45 for good light weights.

About 7,300 sheep and lambs arrived today, making a total for the five days foot up about 112,000 head, nearly 24,000 head short of this period last year. Packers have been good buyers all the week at steady prices, cleaning up the receipts as fast as they came in. There has been a very fair demand for feeders all week at fully steady figures.

Sheep and lamb quotations: Lambs, good to choice, \$7.00@7.35; lambs, fair to good, \$6.75@7.00; lambs, feeders, \$6.00@6.80; yearlings, good to choice light, \$5.25@5.65; yearlings, good to choice heavy, \$5.00@5.40; yearlings, feeders, \$5.00@5.50; wethers, good to choice, \$4.20@4.50; wethers, fair to good, \$4.00@4.20; wethers, feeders, \$2.80@4.40; ewes, good to choice, \$3.90@4.25; ewes, feeders, \$3.25@3.80; ewes, yearling breeders, \$4.60@5.00; ewes, aged, \$2.50@4.50; cull sheep and bucks, \$2.00@3.00.

THROW OUT THE LINE

Give the Kidneys Help and Many People Will Be Happier

"Throw Out the Life Line"—Weak kidneys need help. They're often overworked—don't get the poison filtered out of the blood.

Will you help them? Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.

Read this case: Mrs. G. E. Leidy, 322 E. Dakota St., Alliance, Neb., says: "I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney complaint, as I have used them on a number of occasions with good results."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Leidy had the remedy backed by home testimony. See all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WHY DR. WILEY IS FOR WILSON

He Says Taft and T. R. Are Soldiers of Fraud.

ENEMIES OF PURE FOOD LAW

Famous Chemist Believes the Health of the Nation Demands Election of the Democratic Ticket.

By HARVEY W. WILEY.
(Former Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

My appeal is chiefly to those who, like myself, have been lifelong Republicans. I believe that no kind of an administration is going to ruin the country. I have a high personal regard for each one of the candidates for president and vice-president on all the tickets. All the political platforms are mainly sound and all promise effort in behalf of the whole people. My choice is not based on a platform. It was determined by my impressions of the real attitude of the candidates respecting the public welfare. We are creatures of heredity and environment. In our attitude towards great public questions we are almost altogether creatures of environment.

What two men are by environment least likely to be swayed by special interests and most likely to be guided by devotion to public welfare? Two of the candidates have already been tried in the presidential chair and we know by experience what may be expected if either of them resume his former seat on March 4, 1913. Mr. Roosevelt by reason of his attitude towards the food and drug act abandoned the consumers of the country to the rapacity of a few mercenary manufacturers. Under authority of congress I had carried on extensive experiments with my so-called poison squad and found that certain substances, viz., benzoin compounds, sulphurous compounds and sulphate of copper (blue stone), were injurious to health.

The law conferred upon me, as chief of the bureau of chemistry, the duty of acting as a grand jury and determining whether foods and drugs were adulterated or misbranded. Instead of appealing from my decisions to the courts as the law requires, the users of these poisons appealed to President Roosevelt. He not only listened to them, but he abrogated the plain provisions of the law, appointed a board not contemplated by the law, and directed that these predatory interests might continue their attacks on the health of the people until this board, unknown to the law, should decide otherwise.

Can we safely trust the campaign for public health to Mr. Roosevelt? I cannot believe that to be the proper course. Mr. Taft inherited this exceedingly bad condition of affairs from his predecessor and has not only continued this illegal board under whose patronage adulterators are still poisoning the people, but he did worse. In the matter of the adulteration of distilled beverages in which Roosevelt upheld the legally constituted authorities, Mr. Taft reversed that policy and threw the mighty weight of the executive office to the support of the worst lot of adulterators that ever disgraced a country.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall by their strenuous efforts in behalf of the food laws of their respective states, have given a positive promise to end such a threatening state of affairs. They will support to the utmost the officials under the law who are trying to protect the public health and will make short shrift of those who have brought about these present unbearable conditions.

Wilson and Marshall by their education and environment are free from bias in favor of predatory interests and are inspired by true patriotic zeal in behalf of public welfare.

I support the Democratic nominees in full knowledge that many of the prominent Democrats in congress have been in full sympathy with the paralysis of the food law in behalf of the unwholesome dollar. But when the Democratic president and vice-president lend the aid of their powerful sympathy in behalf of the public health those of their own party not in sympathy with them will be robbed of their power for evil. If Roosevelt or Taft be chosen the soldiers of fraud and adulteration will be impregnable entrenched for another four years and benzoates, sulphites and adulterated alcoholic beverages will have a new lease of life.

I believe also that President Wilson will renovate the department of agriculture, reeking as it has been for the past twelve years, with scandals and favoritism. He will see to it that the bureau of animal industry will protect the public health instead of the efforts of the packers to sell diseased meats under the deceptive phrase "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Under President Wilson no more Pinchots will be kicked out of the service, no more unspeakable McCabes will exercise dictatorial powers. There will be no more cotton leaks and jungle atrocities, no more Everglade swindles. Buccaneering, boasting and buncombe will give place to sane efforts for the promotion of real agriculture and the public health.

Under Wilson the department of agriculture will be restored to speak

ing terms with the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and the State officials will no longer be regarded as inferior beings, living only on the largesse of a Washington cabal. I ask all who want honesty and faithful service in the Department of Agriculture, the promotion of public health, and executives who have grown to manhood and lived in an environment favorable to that which makes for the public welfare, to vote for Wilson and Marshall.

TAXING POOR MAN'S COAT OFF HIS BACK

Concrete Illustration of What a Republican Tariff Really Means Causes Workers to Think.

Concrete examples of how a protective tariff operates are causing the working man, the "poor man," to do a lot of thinking nowadays. He is beginning to understand whether it is not about time to call a halt on the Republican practice of taxing the coat off his back and threatening him with the loss of his shirt and his socks if he does not submit.

All through the present tariff law, passed by a Republican congress and endorsed by a Republican President as THE BEST TARIFF BILL EVER PASSED, are to be found discriminations, the higher duty on the cheaper article, the lower on the shoulders of those least able to bear it the greater burden of the protective system. Here are some illustrations:

The cheapest wool blankets bear a duty of 165.42 per cent.; the dearest, 104.55 per cent.

Flannels, not more than 40 cents a pound, are taxed at 143.67 per cent.; over 70 cents a pound, 76.37 per cent.

Wool plushes, cheapest, 141.75 per cent.; dearest, 93.33 per cent.

Knit fabrics, cheapest, 141 per cent.; dearest, 95.53 per cent.

Stockings, worth from \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen, 76.37 per cent.; from \$2 to \$3, 59 per cent.

Hats and bonnets, worth not over \$5 a dozen, 62 per cent.; over \$20 a dozen, 35 per cent.

Carpets, highest priced, 50 per cent.; that used for mats and rugs, 126.88 per cent.

Women's gloves, unlined, 49 per cent.; lined, 34 per cent.; longest gloves, unlined, 42 per cent.; lined, 29 per cent.

Men's gloves, worth less than \$3 a dozen, 66.28 per cent.; costliest gloves, 14.45 per cent.; leather, unlined, 44.58 per cent.; lined, 29.50 per cent.

Buckles, cheapest, 77.48 per cent.; dearest, 26.3 per cent.

Uncut diamonds bear a 10 per cent. duty; imitation diamonds, 20 per cent.

The humble firecracker bears a 37.02 per cent. duty, while elaborate fireworks bear but 70 per cent.

Mattings, smaller and cheaper grades, 43 per cent.; costlier, 24 per cent.

Watch movements, seven jewels, 66.02 per cent.; 11 jewels, 40.41 per cent.; 17 jewels, 34.45 per cent.

Underwear, cheapest, 56.90 per cent.; dearest, 50 per cent.

Dress goods of wool, cheapest, 105.42 per cent.; dearest, 94.13 per cent.

Velvets, cheapest, 105.22 per cent.; dearest, 49.55 per cent.

Silk handkerchiefs, cheapest, 77.44 per cent.; dearest, 59 per cent.

Scissors, worth 50 cents a dozen, 52.21 per cent.; worth \$1.75 a dozen, 46 per cent.

Table knives, fancy grades, 57.40 per cent.; bone handled, 69.43 per cent.

Butcher knives, best grades, 52.10 per cent.; cheapest grades, 93.55 per cent.

Fishes, smallest, \$1.29 per cent.; longest, 36.81 per cent.

Shot guns, worth from \$5 to \$10, 47.57 per cent.; worth over \$10, 45.46 per cent.

These are only a part of the discriminations, gleaned from a swift conning of some of the schedules. Reduced to simplest terms, they mean that the poor man is taxed higher than the rich man.

The Third Term candidate's favorite reply to the telling, unanswerable arguments of Gov. Wilson is that the latter's opinions are based "not on actual knowledge and experience but by reading musty books on political economy." The Colonel himself at a tender age was put at hard labor!

It is not often that a man whose whole life has been given up to politics and office-holding gets as horny-handed as Mr. Roosevelt in the ranks of labor and high finance!

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a Moose calf when, several decades ago, he wrote: "I am the owner of the sphere. Of the seven stars and the solar year."

President Taft congratulates the Republicans of Maine on what Chairman Hilles describes as "an old-fashioned victory." Another such and Vermont and Rhode Island would go Democratic in November.

The card-stacking at Armageddon goes merrily on. Eight Taft electors in Missouri announce that if elected they will vote for the Third Term candidate.

Those who know and feel for Chairman Hilles say he really isn't to blame for the Republican presidential candidate's announcement that he "is out of politics."

A Western Third Termer regrets that Roosevelt will not have time before election day to say half he means. He'll have plenty of time following it

MEAN WILSON TO SWEEP COUNTRY

Democratic Gains in Vermont and Maine Impressive.

OTHER PARTIES' PLIGHT

Third Termers to Poll Their Entire Strength From the Rapidly Thinning Republican Ranks.

That the result of the state elections in Vermont and Maine mean a tremendous Democratic victory in November, is freely admitted by all except the bitterest partisans. Political experts have done some analyzing, and some claim to have reached novel conclusions. But these facts stand out:

On Monday, September 9, 1912, the Republican and Third Term parties combined elected William T. Haines governor of Maine, over Frederick W. Plaisted, the present Democratic incumbent, by 3,023 plurality; in 1908, a presidential year, a Republican was elected governor by 7,653 plurality; in 1904, the plurality was 25,800, and in 1900 it was 34,132. In other words, in 12 years the Democrats have cut down the Republican plurality in state elections by 31,109.

In this period the Democratic vote has increased from 39,000 to 68,000, whereas the Republican vote has decreased from 74,000 to 71,000. The Democratic vote of this year exceeds that of September, 1908, by 1,000, but the Republican vote is about 2,000 less than that party cast four years ago.

The split in the Republican ranks, following the election of William T. Haines, is pronounced. If the division in Maine in November is as it was in the recent Vermont election, six-tenths of the Republican vote will go for Taft, three-tenths for Roosevelt, and one-tenth for the Democrats. It is significant that the latter party has to date suffered no losses, as compared with the vote in previous years, from the Third Term movement. On the contrary, it has gained. The result in Maine may be expected to be something like this: Wilson, 74,000; Taft, 42,600; Roosevelt, 21,300.

The returns from the recent Vermont election show, in round figures, that the joint Republican and third party vote was eight per cent. short of the Republican vote four years ago, while the Democratic vote in that state shows a gain of twenty-five per cent. over that of 1908. It is of special interest to speculate what will happen next November throughout the nation if the Republican and Democratic vote for the national tickets happen to be affected as the gubernatorial vote this month in Vermont has been affected. The New York Evening Post has done some interesting figuring along this line and as a net result it is shown that, under the contingencies mentioned, President Taft would carry only two states in November, Rhode Island and Vermont, all the others going for Gov. Wilson. The conclusions reached by the Post follow:

To compute this result we should have to deduct 8 per cent. from the vote cast for Taft four years ago and apportion the remaining vote in the ratio of 62 to 38 between Taft and Roosevelt, and we should have to add 35 per cent. to Bryan's vote in 1908, and give the 'demition total' to Woodrow Wilson. In other words, give Taft 57 per cent. and Roosevelt 35 per cent. of Taft's vote four years ago, and give Wilson 125 per cent. of Bryan's vote four years ago.

"The result in round numbers would be as follows, so far as regards Taft and Wilson.

States.	Taft.	Wilson.
Alabama	14,000	93,000
Arkansas	32,000	109,000
California	122,000	160,000
Colorado	71,000	159,000
Connecticut	65,000	85,000
Delaware	14,000	28,000
Florida	6,000	39,000
Georgia	21,000	90,000
Idaho	30,000	45,000
Illinois	360,000	503,000
Indiana	199,000	423,000
Iowa	157,000	225,000
Kansas	113,000	201,000
Kentucky	135,000	305,000
Louisiana	51,000	79,000
Maine	38,000	44,000
Maryland	66,000	145,000
Massachusetts	152,000	194,000
Michigan	192,000	219,000
Minnesota	112,000	136,000
Mississippi	3,000	75,000
Missouri	199,000	448,000
Montana	18,000	33,000
Nebraska	73,000	164,000
Nevada	6,000	14,000
New Hampshire	39,000	42,000
New Jersey	151,000	208,000
New York	497,000	834,000
North Carolina	66,000	171,000
North Dakota	33,000	41,000
Ohio	327,000	528,000
Oklahoma	63,000	153,000
Oregon	36,000	48,000
Pennsylvania	426,000	561,000
Rhode Island	35,000	31,000
South Carolina	2,000	78,000
South Dakota	39,000	50,000
Tennessee	68,000	170,000
Texas	37,000	271,000
Utah	35,000	55,000
Vermont	23,000	14,000
Virginia	30,000	103,000
Washington	61,000	73,000
West Virginia	79,000	139,000
Wisconsin	142,000	208,000
Wyoming	12,000	18,000

FARMER GETS LESS, BUT—

He Has to Pay More for What He Doesn't Raise.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just announced that notwithstanding the increased cost of living among the people as a whole there was a greater decline in the prices paid to farmers from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 this year than there was last year.

The average farm prices of the important crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all the country's crops) declined 7 per cent. during the month, while in that time last year they declined in price only 4.4 per cent., and during the last four years the decline in price averaged 3.8 per cent. The average of farm prices on Sept. 1 was 2.8 per cent. lower than on that date last year.

Prices paid to farmers on Sept. 1 this year, with comparison of prices paid on the same date last year, follow:

Articles.	1912.	1911.
Corn	\$0.778	\$0.659
Wheat	.858	.848
Oats	.350	.404
Barley	.535	.570
Rye	.708	.769
Buckwheat	.766	.740
Flaxseed	1.626	2.036
Potatoes	.650	1.137
Hay	12.140	14.610
Cotton	.113	.118
Butter	.242	.231
Chickens	.113	.111
Eggs	.191	.174

But the prices on tariff nurtured articles of manufacture which the farmer has to buy continue to soar.

TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUST

"Expected Economies from Combination" Do Not Materialize.

(Louis D. Brandeis in Collier's.)
Leaders of the new (Third Term) party argue that industrial monopolies should be legalized, lest we lose the efficiency of large-scale production and distribution. No argument could be more misleading. . . .

It may be safely asserted that in America there is no line of business in which all or most concerns or plants must be concentrated in order to attain the size of greatest efficiency. For while a business may be too small to be efficient, efficiency does not grow indefinitely with increasing size. What the most efficient size can be learned definitely only by experience. The unit of greatest efficiency is reached when the disadvantages of size counterbalance the advantages. The unit of greatest efficiency is exceeded when the disadvantages of size outweigh the advantages. The history of American trusts makes this clear. That history shows:

First—No conspicuous American trust owes its existence to the desire for increased efficiency. "Expected economies from combination" figure largely in promoters' prospectuses; but they have never been a compelling motive in the formation of any trust. On the contrary, the purpose of combining has often been to curb efficiency or even to preserve inefficiency, thus frustrating the natural law of the survival of the fittest.

Second—No conspicuously profitable trust owes its profits largely to superior efficiency. Some trusts have been very efficient, as have some independent concerns; but conspicuous profits have been secured mainly through control of the market—through the power of monopoly to fix prices—through this exercise of the taxing power.

Third—No conspicuous trust has been efficient enough to maintain long as against the independents its proportion of the business of the country without continuing to buy up, from time to time, its successful competitors.

There is plenty of peace about the Taft candidacy, but nobody claims "it passeth understanding."

Woodrow Wilson says to the long-suffering farmer who buys in a trust-controlled, highly protected market and sells his wares in a free market: "Walk into your own house and take possession."

How many of those who are struggling with the "High Cost of Living" believe there is to be any relief if the Republican party, which brought it about, remains in power?

The Bull Moose ran things with a big stick at Washington for seven and a half years and didn't by act or word smite the bosses he now rails against or promote the causes he now "embodies." Being "a practical man," he asks a third, etc., term.

By applying the common sense test to Rooseveltian romance Governor Wilson manages to keep the country both amused and thoughtful.

What's a Moosette? A Third Term peekaboo!

Gov. Wilson said to the newspaper men, at the New York Press Club banquet: "Suppose you had a House of Representatives mixed like the present Senate. I think we could all go fishing for the next two years." But he's at the helm and there won't be any mixing. Democrats—that's all.