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TWO BIG ISSUES, SAYS COLLIER'S

The Tariff and the Proper Treatment of Monopolies.
WON'T TIE TO ROOSEVELT

"Actively Disagrees" With His Views About Trusts and "Wastes of Competition" and Supports the Candidacy of Wilson and Marshall.

Collier's is out for Wilson and Marshall. It refuses to support Theodore Roosevelt, plus George W. Perkins, Elbridge H. Gary and the rest of the steel trust-harvester trust magnates.

Its open opposition to the third term ticket was indicated in the issue of Sept. 14. In the issue of Sept. 21 its reasons for espousing the Democratic cause are clear and forceful.

The leading editorial, "The Wastes of Competition," says:

"More and more the campaign is coming down to two pressing issues, the tariff and the proper treatment of monopolies. Collier's actively disagrees with the view of monopoly being urged by Messrs. Roosevelt, Perkins and Gary.

"They talk a great deal about the wastes of competition. The necessary wastes of competition are relatively insignificant, and the wastes of unfair and destructive competition are wholly unnecessary. They will be largely eliminated when competition is regulated.

"The La Follette-Lenroot and the Stanley bills to perfect the Sherman law and the Newlands-Cummins proposals for an interstate trade commission are all directed in part to that end. The remaining wastes of competition may be likened to the wastes of democracy. These are obvious, but we know also that democracy has compensations which render it more efficient than absolutism. So it is in industry. The margin between what men naturally do and what they can do is so great that the system which urges men on to effort is the best system.

"The necessary wastes of monopoly, on the other hand, are enormous. Some of these can, of course, be eliminated by regulation. An efficient interstate trade commission, acting under appropriate legislation, could put an end to much of the oppression of which trusts have been guilty. It could prevent unjust discrimination. It could prevent ruthless and unfair use of power; but a government commission would be powerless to secure for the people the low prices commonly attendant upon competition.

"As no means exist for determining whether greater net earnings are due to greater efficiency in management or to excessive profits, large net earnings would be followed by compulsory reduction of prices, which in turn would create a sense of injustice suffered, paralyze individual enterprise and produce unprogressive, slipshod management. The attempt to secure low prices through price fixing would prove as impotent as the statutes which have sought to protect the public in railroad rates by limiting the dividends.

"The interstate commerce commission has been invoked as an argument in favor of licensing monopoly. That commission has stopped many abuses; it has practically put an end to corrupt and corrupting discrimination in rates; it has protected the shipper from oppression and arrogance and injustice; it has prevented unreasonable advances in rates; but it has secured comparatively few notable reductions in rates, except those involved in stopping discrimination between persons, places or articles. It has been powerless to reduce operating costs, and greater reductions in rates can come only with reductions in the cost of producing transportation. The injustice and corruption attending the earlier railroad period were extremely serious. But we must not forget that the sweeping reductions in American operating costs and rates belong to the earlier period of competition among railroads. In the ten years from 1889 to 1899, while competition among the railroads was active, the freight rate per ton per mile was gradually reduced from .941 to .724. The years 1899-1900 marked the great movement for combination or "community of interest" in the railroad world as well as in the industrial world. The freight rate per ton per mile began to rise. In each of the eleven succeeding years it was higher than in 1899, and in 1910 it was .753.

"The deadening effect of monopoly is illustrated by its arrest of invention. The shoe machinery trust, formed in 1899, resulted in combining, directly and indirectly, more than 100 shoe machinery concerns. It acquired substantially a monopoly of all the essential machinery used in bottoming boots and shoes, as well as many other machines. It believed itself unassailable, and shoe manufacturers had come to regard their subjection to the trust as unavoidable. Nevertheless, in 1910 the trust found its prestige suddenly threatened and its huge profits imperiled. It was confronted with a competitor so formidable that the trust, in flagrant violation of law, paid \$5,000,000 to buy him out. Thomas G. Plant had actually succeeded in developing in about five years, while the trust was stolid from monopoly, a

Here's Your Chance to Help Democrats Win

Send One Dollar to Contributors' Wilson and Marshall League and Get Certificate For Framing.

The Contributors' National Wilson and Marshall league has been organized with W. G. McAduo, vice chairman of the national Democratic committee, as president, Charles R. Crane, vice chairman of the finance committee of the national Democratic committee, as treasurer and Stuart G. Gibbons as secretary for the purpose of aiding in raising funds for the national campaign by popular subscription.

In furtherance of this purpose lithographed certificates have been prepared, suitable for framing, on which are engraved portraits of Governors Wilson and Marshall and their autographs and which certify that the holders have contributed to the national Democratic campaign. The denominations of these certificates are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$100.

The league supplies these certificates to clubs in large numbers, so they may be issued when contributions are made. It is believed the solicitation of funds will be greatly aided by this method.

The name and address of each contributor should be forwarded to the Contributors' National Wilson and Marshall league, room 1,368, Fifth Avenue building, New York city, where a complete record of all contributors will be kept.

A facsimile of the artistic certificates issued by this league follows:



substantially complete system of shoe machinery which many good judges declared to be superior to that of the trust.

"George W. Perkins, apostle of the economic and social efficiency of monopoly, quoted to the senate committee on interstate commerce the statement that:

"The corporations that Mr. Edison's business inventions had made possible were today capitalized at \$7,000,000,000."

"The Inventors' guild, an association in which Mr. Edison is naturally prominent, said in a memorial addressed to the president:

"It is a well known fact that modern trade combinations tend strongly toward constancy of processes and products and by their very nature are opposed to new processes and products originated by independent inventors and hence tend to restrain competition in the development and sale of patents and patent rights and consequently tend to discourage independent inventive thought, to the great detriment of the nation."

WHY CRIMMINS IS FOR WILSON

Philanthropist Calls Taft and Roosevelt Protectors of Trusts.

TIME RIPE FOR CHANGE

Says No One Can Safely Challenge the Soundness of the Views or Leadership of Wilson and Marshall, Who Have Been Before the People.

By JOHN CRIMMINS,
[Noted Philanthropist and Irish American Leader.]

At the outset of an argument in relation to the approaching election for

president and vice president we must view what has caused the great uprising in the country in connection with our economic affairs and the administration of our government in so far as it relates to that subject.

There is no defence offered for the extensive privileges created by the tariff preferences through the Republican party and the favors to the privileged classes and corporations.

While wealth has accumulated under these preferences, a fair field and no favor has been denied to the masses.

We cannot expect remedies from men high in office who in their entire life work have been associates and participants with the favored class. Mr. Roosevelt during his entire career in politics and as the head of his party has been the protector of many trusts that the tariff has nourished and fostered nor have we found him in the seven and one-half years of his official life as president strenuous in removing tariff inequities and inequalities. Mr. Taft in his acts and utterances is a party man, believing in a protective tariff, and would, if elected, defend what to many minds is the supreme cause of unrest.

Free From Evil Associations.

In Mr. Wilson and his associate, the candidate for vice president, we have two men who have had no associations with the privileged class, who have never been in a position to grant or accept favors or to participate in any measure that could possibly relate to their personal welfare or increase their incomes. In the respective professions that these two gentlemen have occupied they have been day laborers, working at their desks as many hours as the workman who is industrious and faithful to his task.

The very fact that they have been selected as candidates for the office of president and vice president of these United States is an illustration of one of the great boasts of the American people that the man who is faithful to his trust, honest in his work, fearless and courageous in his opinions, will in time be noticed and receive a reward. They have watched with concern every side of our political life that enters into the government of our people, voicing their approval or disapproval of situations as they arose.

Are Typical Americans.

No one can safely challenge the soundness of their views or their leadership where economic questions enter into our governmental affairs. They are typical Americans.

Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall have both been before the people when they received the approval of a majority of the citizens of their respective states for the high office of governor. If it be the good fortune of the country to have these two gentlemen occupy the presidency and vice presidency of these United States we have the assurance that in their deeds and acts they will labor to remove the unrest that has been created in the administration of our governmental affairs and that there will be equal laws for all the people and not special laws and special protection, and that the highest ideals of a government of the people, by the people and for the people will be brought into fullest realization.

"The choice which the voters have to make is simply this: Shall they have a government free to serve them, free to serve ALL of them, or shall they continue to have a government which dispenses SPECIAL favors and which is always controlled by those to whom the SPECIAL favors are dispensed?"

WOODROW WILSON.



"THEY Are Good Enough For Me."
(With Acknowledgments to Davenport)
—From the New York World, Sept. 15, 1912.

CONDENSED NEWS

Professor Rosenau of Harvard finds that flies carry virus of infantile paralysis.

Professor Fisher of Yale suggests more stable money as a plan to lower the cost of living.

The second annual national implement and vehicle show opened at Peoria and will continue for ten days.

Job E. Hedges of New York city was nominated for governor of New York by the Republican state convention.

Harrison Standish Smalley, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, died at Charlevoix, Mich.

Willie Greiner picked at a dynamite cap with a pen in a Rock Island school room. The cap exploded and Willie's left hand was torn away.

A seventh son of the seventh son of a seventh son was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Geiger. Mr. Geiger is a mail carrier at Braddock, Pa.

Henry Thorne, aged twenty-four, was shot to death by executioners at the Utah state prison for the murder of George Fassell in a holdup two years ago.

Resolutions in favor of the unification of legislation relating to bank checks were adopted unanimously by the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

Damage exceeding \$20,000,000 was caused by the typhoon which swept Japan from end to end, while the loss of human life was very heavy and tens of thousands are homeless.

The sum of \$900,000 was the price which the sugar trust paid in 1887 to acquire the Bay State Sugar Refining company of Boston, according to testimony by Joseph F. Stillman.

F. S. Pfeiffer, a Taft Republican elector in the Second Missouri district, sent his resignation to the secretary of state. He is the sixth Taft elector to resign in Missouri.

Two passengers were fatally injured and four hurt when a Santa Fe freight train crashed into a sleeping car of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake limited at Barstow Junction, Cal.

Construction of an independent subway system in Chicago is to be submitted to the city for a referendum vote at the next spring election, according to steps taken by Mayor Harrison.

A man giving his name as Titus and claiming to be an American citizen shot and killed a barmaid, seriously wounded three other people, and for a time caused a panic in the west end of London.

A year's chase, following the \$320,000 bank robbery in New Westminster, B. C., ended in St. Louis in the arrest of J. C. Adams, who was declared to be wanted as one of the robbers.

Three men were killed and several injured in a head-on collision between a Kansas City Southern passenger train and a switch engine. The dead: M. A. Neal, F. E. Siepert, Joseph Perron, all switchmen.

As the crowning proof of their determination never to submit to the domination of an Irish parliament, thousands of Ulsterites, Unionists and Orangemen signed the covenant of resistance to home rule.

Attorney General Wickham, before the Chester County Historical society at Cedar Croft, Pa., attacked "popular agitation and upheaval" as menacing life, liberty and property and freedom of speech.

The first review ever held of a complete aeroplane armada took place at Villacoublay, near Paris. Seventy-two French army flying machines passed in review before the French minister of war, Alexandre Millerand.

W. S. Timman, assistant to President Mudge of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, was chosen chairman of the General Managers' association of Chicago and of the Association of Western Railroads.

An investigation into vice conditions in Chicago has been ordered by the grand jury. Subpoenas have been issued for a number of witnesses, including two newspaper publishers and three heads of civic organizations.

Insurgent members of the Modern Woodmen of America in a mass meeting at Sterling, Ill., to protest against the raising of rates by the order burned a portrait of former Lieutenant Governor W. A. Northcott because of his approval of the increase.

Serious strike riots among the railroad men at Olobastro and San Feliu de Guixols, in Catalonia, Spain, were only suppressed after the gendarmes had shot some of the ringleaders. The strikers wrecked a train and several passengers were injured.

Prussia refuses to entertain the idea of authorizing the importation of non-European frozen beef to relieve the situation caused by the scarcity of meat, but will facilitate the importation of live stock, fresh beef and pork from various regions of Europe.

Attorney General U. S. Webb of California handed down a ruling that but one set of presidential electors can go on the November ballot as Republican electors—those chosen by the majority of the Sacramento convention and pledged to Roosevelt and Johnson.

In its haste to reach the railroad yards, where Robert Johnson, aged nine, had been cut in two by a car, a police automobile at Salt Lake killed Finley Martin, traveling from Sioux City to California, and fractured the skull of James H. Scanlan, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass.