

A Matter of Choice

If you want a curiosity, buy a Flying Machine. If you want Reliability, have your PHOTO taken at the :

Alliance Art Studio
114 E. 4th St. Phone 111

O. H. MOON

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

Any kind of Plans furnished. You are invited to inspect my work. Satisfaction guaranteed

Shop, 424 Miss. Phone, Red 440

BRENNAN'S CORNER

Opal Fountain

Best Luncheonettes
Hot and Cold Drinks

Served by an
Experienced Man



The Purest and Most Delicious
Home Made Candies

Our Own Candy-Maker
Makes Them Daily

Already the most popular
line of candy in the city

MALARIA

headache, biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, pimples, blotches, yellow complexion, etc., are all signs of poisons in your blood. These poisons should be driven out, or serious illness may result. To get rid of them, use

Theford's Black-Draught

the old, reliable, purely vegetable, liver medicine.

Mrs. J. H. Easler, of Spartanburg, S. C., says: "I had sick headache, for years. I felt bad most of the time. I tried Theford's Black-Draught, and now I feel better than when I was 16 years old." Your druggist sells it, in 25 cent packages.

Insist on Theford's

Let US PRINT YOUR SALE BILLS

Found a Cure for Rheumatism.

"I suffered with rheumatism for two years and could not get my right hand to my mouth for that length of time," writes Lee L. Chapman, Mableton, Iowa. "I suffered terrible pain so I could not sleep or lie still at night. Five years ago I began using Chamberlain's Liniment and in two months I was well and have not suffered with rheumatism since." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

For sale by F. E. Holsten.

WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life
From the Cradle to
the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

Copyright, 1911, 1912, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

CHAPTER IX.

The Graduate College Contest.

THE story now becomes complicated through the injection of another issue—that, namely, of the graduate college. Some time before the election of Professor Wilson to the presidency Professor Andrew F. West, a brilliant and persuasive member of the faculty, with ambitions, had been given the title of dean of the graduate school, together with an appropriation of \$2,500 to be used in studying graduate systems of instruction in various universities. Dean West went to Europe for a year, returned and published a sumptuous little volume containing an elaborate and highly illustrated scheme for a graduate college. It was never seen by the faculty. The book was sent by Dean West to likely contributors among the alumni.

In December of 1906 Mrs. J. A. Thompson Swann, dying, left \$250,000 for the beginning of a graduate college. Among the conditions of the gift was the provision that the new college should be located upon grounds of the university.

In the spring of 1909, through the influence of Dean West, Mr. William C. Proctor of Cincinnati offered \$500,000 for the graduate college on condition that another half million dollars be raised. Mr. Proctor's letter seemed to imply that the money must be used in carrying out the scheme formulated by Dean West. It also condemned the site chosen for the graduate college by the trustees. In his second letter addressed to President Wilson Mr. Proctor named two locations which alone would be acceptable to him.

So long as Dean West's scheme for a graduate school was a paper plan only, it had received no special examination. But when these two bequests made its realization possible the plan was given scrutiny. It was apparent to many of the trustees and faculty that Dean West's elaborate plan was not one to which they were prepared to commit themselves definitely. A special committee of five, appointed by the president of the board of trustees reported against the unconditional acceptance of Mr. Proctor's gift.

Mr. Proctor's answer was a withdrawal of his offer.

The withdrawal naturally caused a sensation and brought down upon the head of President Wilson all the vials of wrath that had not been already emptied upon him. It was inconceivable to some in the board of trustees to a large number of the alumni and to a portion of the faculty that a gift of \$500,000 (carrying with it indeed the prospect of another \$500,000, for this had already been nearly subscribed) could be rejected on any consideration whatsoever. But in view of the perfectly clear position taken by President Wilson, backed at that time by the majority of the trustees, the passionate outcry against them shown by some Princetonians of general repute for intelligence and conscience does seem inexplicable. It was a perfectly clear case. President Wilson and the trustees were no doubt infinitely obliged to Mr. Proctor; they were eager to accept his gift, but they simply could not abrogate the duties of their office—they simply could not surrender to any donor the right to determine the university's policy in so grave a matter as that of its graduate school. It was they who were charged with the duty of administering the university, not Mr. Proctor.

Furthermore, the particular plan which unconditional acceptance of Mr. Proctor's gift would have forced on Princeton was one utterly opposed to the principles in devotion to which the university under its president's guidance was now so happily advancing.

To President Wilson its details were altogether obnoxious. Since the subject of graduate study had been taken up the dean and the president had moved in opposite directions, one toward segregation and exclusiveness the other toward an organic whole, co-operative, shot through with a common motive and spirit and stimulated by a common life of give and take. President Wilson had his own plan for a graduate school—a plan that sprang naturally out of the new system of studies and the preceptorial organization—but it was a plan that contemplated a corps of highly competent graduate instructors, proper laboratories, an adequate library and the practical essentials of study rather than the embroidery of fine buildings and seclusion. "A university does not consist of buildings or of apparatus," he said. "A university consists of students and teachers."

The fact of the matter is he didn't want a hundred nice young gentlemen to come to Princeton and live apart

the president's sound, scholarly and practical plans and entirely unsympathetic with the ornate dreams of the dean. As for the students, never for a moment did he have reason to doubt their essential soundness. They were caught in the toils of a vicious system, but they furnished the best of material for the development of a true American university along democratic lines. Throughout the graduate school controversy they were ardent Wilson men, though, of course, powerless to influence the result.

Mr. Wilson never permitted himself to approach or suggest personalities (however besought by graduates in distant cities to "tell them all the truth"). The opposition betook itself to sheer slander and abuse. Much may be forgiven earnest men, but it is simply inexplicable that college trustees, professors and alumni could have indulged in the vituperative bitterness that found its way into privately circulated pamphlets and round robins and into public print.

The fact is that the discussion of the "quad" system and of the rights of a donor to dictate how his money should be used had revealed the existence of a bottomless chasm in the ways of thinking, in the attitude of spirit that characterized two sets of Princeton men. It was the chasm that divides democracy and aristocracy, respect for



Photo © by American Press Association.

When the Going is Rapid Wilson isn't the Man to Bother About a Shock Absorber.

the rights of manhood and submission to the rights of property. It was an ineradicable instinct in President Wilson and the men who supported him that the life of students must be made democratic, pursuing the higher culture. The notion violated the ideal of democracy, deliberately set about to create a scholarly aristocracy, introduced a further element of disintegration—when what Princeton needed was integration. His own thought was aflame with the picture of a great democratic society of students in which undergraduates and postgraduates should meet and mingle.

This was of the essence of the whole program which President Wilson had been permitted to initiate and to bring so far toward success. And now the university was asked to abandon it for a million dollars!

This may be as good a point as any at which to make it clear that the anti-Wilson sentiment was far from general among the alumni. It was practically confined to the cities of the east. In the board of trustees four out of the thirty took their stand against him. The deciding few wavered. The fine body of faculty members engaged in graduate work were practically unanimous in their support of (Continued next week)

SHERMAN COUNTY SUBSCRIBER

R. W. Sundstrom of Rockville, Neb., was in Alliance last week on business pertaining to the estate of his brother, L. C. Sundstrom, deceased. This was Mr. Sundstrom's first visit to this county. While he could not see much of the country for the snow, he seemed to be well pleased with the city and what he could see of the country. Before leaving Alliance he called at The Herald office and ordered his name enrolled as a subscriber.

ARTESIAN WELLS

The proposition of drilling for artesian water in Box Butte county has been discussed. If artesian water could be secured in the form of flowing wells the value of land in the county would be enhanced millions of dollars for this would be one of the most favored and fertile irrigated sections in the United States. A nearly level country which would be easily irrigated and chocolate loam soil that is intensely productive, with artesian water added for irrigation, would make a combination hard to beat.

The cost of an artesian well would be not less than \$10,000. It is this expense that has deterred anyone from going ahead. Directly north of us are large flowing wells in South Dakota and it is very probable that water would be found here. The following article, from the Scientific American, is of interest and gives valuable information regarding artesian wells:

"Artesian basins, or the underground water supply which furnishes artesian wells with their constantly flowing streams, sometimes spouting to a considerable height above the surface, are often popularly referred to as 'subterranean rivers,' which are believed to 'flow' at great depths, eventually finding their way to the surface to feed some visible stream. Or, they are thought to ex-

Hazol-Menthol Plasters
Effectively relieve pain. The soothing effects of Menthol are quickly felt in Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica and other painful affections. Yard rolls \$1.00; regular size 25c. All druggists or direct by mail. Davis & Lawrence Co., New York. Samples mailed upon request, 5c. stamps.

ALLEN'S COUGH BALSAM

FOR
Deep-seated Colds
Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis

Contains no harmful drugs.
All dealers.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., New York.

ist as great caverns or reservoirs, deep down in the earth, which if tapped by the drill furnish the tremendous flows of water which characterize some of our largest artesian wells—several hundred thousand, and even in some cases half a million gallons a day. It is true that artesian waters are stored up in underground reservoirs, but they are not of this character. Most artesian water supplies consist simply of water-filled strata of sandstone or other porous rock material, through which the water very slowly percolates, confined from above and below by other strata of impervious rock or clay. Through this inclosed layer of porous rock the water works its way with infinite slowness, following the dip or slant of the rock, and where tapped coming to the surface, if the surface at this point be below the source of the supply. Coarse sandstone is capable of holding a great quantity of water, as much as six quarts per cubic foot; but the rate of its movement through this rock is so slow as to be almost unappreciable.

To illustrate how slowly the water travels: Many artesian, or flowing wells, are found along the Potomac river at Colonial Beach and other points in Virginia, about 60 miles south of Washington. This water is obtained by drilling into a sandstone formation which extends along the Potomac Valley and into Maryland and outcrops near Frederick, Maryland, some 50 miles north of Washington. It takes about 100 years for the water of this "subterranean river" to flow that distance; that is, the rains falling upon the exposed portions of the porous rocks near Frederick sink in and move southward at the rate of about one mile a year. The water issuing from the wells at Colonial Beach today fell as rain on the uplands and mountains of Maryland around about the time that Washington was president of the young American republic.

Buy your coal of Rowan & Wright, Phone 71.

Coughs Are Dangerous

Very frequently they lead to very serious results. No cough should ever be neglected. Just as soon as it occurs a remedy should be sought.

We believe that the very best treatment obtainable for coughs of any description is Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup. We sell it under a positive guarantee that if it does not satisfy you and relieve your cough—your money back.

Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup helps destroy the disease germs which are common causes of coughs. It helps check violent spasms of the bronchial tubes and tends to soothe the inflamed membranes and nerves, putting them in a condition of rest so that the injured tissues may have a chance to heal.

Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup has a thoroughly agreeable taste and is equally good for young children or older people. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store—F. E. Holsten.

A new lot of ladies' large aprons and dust caps just received at Denton's Banner Variety Store. Advt.—15-21-1913

BACK ON THE ROAD

Engineer L. N. McFall of Denver layed off from Christmas until last Saturday, on account of being on the legislative board of the B. of L. E., which he represented before the Colorado legislature. He informs The Herald that while paid lobbyists for corporate interests are not permitted to appear before the legislature of that state, labor organizations may have as many representatives as they choose, it being necessary only to register in order to gain admittance.

SIoux COUNTY SUBSCRIBER

C. B. James of Sioux county, about sixteen miles nearly north of Mitchell, was in Alliance last week on business, and favored The Herald with a call and enrolled as a subscriber. He and others in his neighborhood are interested in the D. Clem Deaver proposition to loan money to western Nebraska homesteaders to stock their places with cows and equip for dairying. Mr. James was accompanied by F. F. Campbell from Burlington, Kansas, who expects to take land in Sioux county and become a citizen of this county.

SHIPPED THREE CARS HORSES

F. W. Lester went to Ellsworth on 44 last Friday to load three cars of horses for Grand Island, where they were shipped to sell. He returned from Grand Island the fore part of this week. The horses were purchased of Richards & Comstock.

A Strong Indorsement

W. H. Holmes of the Decorah, Ia., Journal says, "I have been a sufferer from Piles and Hemorrhoids for years. I got no relief until my druggist recommended Meritol Pile Remedy. Before I had taken half the package the distress was gone and I

have had no trouble since. I would not take a thousand dollars and be back in my former condition." F. J. Brennan, Exclusive Agent. Adv-1892-Mar 6-27

TO CURE A KICKING HORSE

A farm paper says the way to cure a kicking horse is not to whip him but use the following method: "Take a cement sack and fill with straw. Braid the horse's tail, fasten a hame strap to the sack of straw and buckle it to his tail so it will clear the ground 6 to 8 inches. Then let him kick as fast as he likes; when he quits see if you can coax him to kick again. By the time he has had a lesson in kicking every day for a

week you can't persuade him to kick again. This is perfectly harmless and in time will subdue even the most vicious kicker."

Look to Your Plumbing.

You know what happens in a house in which the plumbing is in poor condition—everybody in the house is liable to contract typhoid or some other fever. The digestive organs perform the same functions in the human body as the plumbing does for the house, and they should be kept in first class condition all the time. If you have any trouble with your digestion take Chamberlain's Tablets and you are certain to get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

For sale by F. E. Holsten.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE



Your Soil Is Alive

O all intents and purposes, soil is alive. It breathes, works, rests; it drinks, and, most important of all, it feeds. It responds to good or bad treatment. It pays its debts with interest many times compounded. Being alive, to work it must be fed. During the non-growing seasons certain chemical changes take place which make the fertility in the soil available for next season's crop. But this process adds no plant food to the soil. Unless plant food is added to soil on which crops are grown, in time it starves. There is one best way to feed your soil. Stable manure, which contains all the essentials of plant life, should be spread evenly and in the proper quantity with an

IHC Manure Spreader

IHC manure spreaders are made in all styles and sizes. There are low machines which are not too low, but can be used in mud and deep snow, or in sloppy barnyards. They are made with either endless or reverse aprons. Frames are made of steel, braced and trussed like a steel bridge. Sizes run from small, narrow machines to machines of large capacity. The rear axle is placed well under the box, where it carries over 70 per cent of the load, insuring plenty of tractive power. Beaters are of large diameter to prevent winding. The teeth are square and chisel-pointed. The apron drive controls the load, insuring even spreading whether the machine is working up or down hill, or on the level. IHC spreaders have a rear axle differential, enabling them to spread evenly when turning corners.

IHC local dealers handling these machines will show you all their good points. Get literature and full information from them, or write

International Harvester Company of America

Crawford, Neb.

Old Trusty Incubators, Brooders and Repairs

Incubators
\$10.00, \$12.50, \$16.50

Newberry's Hardware Co.

If You Doctored 19 Years For RHEUMATISM

And eventually found something that drove it out of your system would you tell everybody you could about it or would you keep the secret to yourself? I think one should tell, and if you write an old sufferer she will tell you what drove it from her at a cost of less than \$2.00. Please bear in mind I have no medicine or merchandise of any kind to sell, so you need not be backward in sending for information. I want to help you and will give you all the information without one cent deposit. I can never forget how I suffered from Rheumatism and how crippled I was for a long time and now—no limp, pain or fear—all signs of it are gone. That is why I am not asking you to send money for something you know nothing about, as I realize how many there are who ask a lot and give nothing. Enclose postage for reply.

MRS. M. Z. COLLY, Apartment 100, 117 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.