

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

JOHN W. THOMAS, Editor
Lloyd C. Thomas, City Editor

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Incorporated

Lloyd C. Thomas, President E. C. Drake, Vice President
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STATE OF NEBRASKA)
COUNTY OF BOX BUTTE)

Lloyd C. Thomas, being first duly sworn, on his oath, deposes and says, that he is the President of The Herald Publishing Company, owners and publishers of The Alliance Herald; that there were circulated of the regular issues printed for the month of April, 1913, through the United States mails, by carriers, from news stands, and from The Herald office, a total of six thousand two hundred (6,200) copies, an average of one thousand five hundred and fifty (1,550) copies per issue, and that the above is true according to his knowledge and belief.
LLOYD C. THOMAS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1913. My commission expires July 8, 1913.

EUGENE BURTON,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913

They call it "chickenpox" in Hemingford.

The administration of President Roosevelt brought out the "Teddy Bear"; President Taft's administration the "Billy Possum"; and now we have the "Woody Tiger".

The Northport Herald has been moved to Bridgeport and re-named The Bridgeport Herald. For a long time Bridgeport people have been trying to get Editor Casper to publish his paper on their side of the river. Now, that he has complied with their oft-repeated request and moved across the river, they ought to give him a good patronage.

In common with other Nebraska newspapers, The Herald misses the interesting Lincoln letters which were furnished by Horace M. Davis, assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives, during the last session of the legislature. But the editorial columns of Mr. Davis' paper, the Ord Weekly Journal, show the effect of his return home by the increased number of interesting editorials.

While some newspapers try to create a sensation about everything that occurs out of the ordinary, even indulging in gross exaggeration for that purpose, it is pleasing to the Herald to note that most of the papers in neighboring towns in mentioning the quarantine at Alliance do so in a spirit of fairness, endeavoring to give the facts in the case without coloring or otherwise trying to make capital against this city out of the matter.

Many of The Herald's exchanges announced last week that the Alliance State Junior Normal will open June 2nd. This is a mistake in the date, but the mistake is not the fault of the papers announcing it. June 2nd is the date first decided upon, but this was changed to June 9th, as will be seen by the announcement in this issue of The Herald. Will our exchanges kindly make correction as soon as possible in their announcement?

Leader Underwood can see no virtue in a protective tariff. "A government can no more create prosperity among its people by increasing taxation than an individual can lift himself by his boot straps," he says. "The first violators the laws of political economy and of common sense as much as the latter does the law of gravitation, and it is high time that the American people, and especially their national representatives, get back to bedrock principles in dealing with the tariff question."

The foreign ambassadors who have learned to believe that no social function is complete without a big dinner and lots of wine, are now taking their cocktails before repairing to Secretary of State Bryan's home because there, the wine cup is taboo, and grape juice unfettered, reigns supreme. Mr. Bryan gave the social swells of Washington an awful shock when he made known his determination, but they applauded nevertheless, and one hears much about the bravery of the premier of the cabinet, who has defied social customs.

Representative Cary of Wisconsin, has a way of starting things that brings the name of Cary prominently into print. He has asked for an investigation of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. This place is in the care of a national association of women, who meet once each year and provide for the preservation of the priceless spot. Cary and some others think the government itself should care for Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon was redeemed from threatened decay and ruin by a band of patriotic American women who have kept it in the very highest state of preservation.

Lloyd C. Thomas is in the eastern part of the state this week on business.

S. F. 86, by statute revision commission—Defines the crime of sodomy and provides penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than twenty years. Emergency.

S. F. 255, by Ollis—Raises fee to be paid by nurses in taking state examination from \$5 to \$10.

S. F. 352, by Grossman—Non-partisan election of supreme, district and county judges.

S. F. 64, by the code commission—A cold storage warehouse regulation act.

S. F. 159, by Talcott—Extends factory sanitation and inspection act to include all factories, workshops and machine shops. Instead of only those employing eight or more persons.

S. F. 132, by Heasty—For the sterilization of habitual criminals and defectives. Vetoed April 19.

S. F. 121, by Hummel—A county board may levy not over five mills to build a court house or jail.

S. F. 188, by Bartling—A pure advertising bill.

S. F. 310, by Dodge—Forbids any physician or surgeon to give any part of his fee to the physician or surgeon who recommended him to the patient.

S. F. 336, by Placek—Prescribes procedure in probate court in estates where real property is situated in state but where court has acquired jurisdiction.

S. F. 292, by Cordeal—Repeals Section 9636 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes, requiring duplicate receipts by county clerks and county treasurers.

S. F. 25, by Hoagland of Lincoln—Provides that when railroad or street railway employes bring suit for personal injury against employer, assumption of risk shall not be a legal defense in cases where negligence by the employer, his servants or agents is shown. Emergency.

S. F. 40, by Grossman—Permits a contractor or laborer to secure a lien on electric light or gas fixtures for labor or material.

S. F. 139, by Kemp—Any officer, agent or attorney of any voluntary association or labor organization who embezzles its property, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and penalized according to the law as to the amount.

S. F. 69, by Wolz—When a temporary injunction has been granted by a district court and a permanent injunction refused, if an appeal is taken the case shall be heard by the supreme court within ninety days. Emergency.

S. F. 291, by Cordeal—Repeals Section 9565 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes, requiring duplicate records by county clerks and county treasurers.

S. F. 16, by Bushee—Many minor changes in details of irrigation district organization.

S. F. 84, by Bushee—Increases authority of state irrigation board over irrigation districts. Emergency.

S. F. 256, by Shumway—Releases all claims of state of Nebraska to Southwest Quarter of Section Eight, Township Thirty-one, Range Five, East of Sixth Principal Meridian, Dixon county, Nebraska. Emergency.

S. F. 27, by Shumway—State aid for high schools which teach agriculture, home economics and manual training, not to exceed \$1,250 in any one year, conditioned on maintenance of at least five acres for experimental purposes; applies to any high school accredited by state university, to a consolidated rural high school or a county high school.

S. F. 18, by Bartling—A "vote by mail" bill.

S. F. 313, by Wolz—County or municipal boards to co-operate with drainage or irrigation district boards in construction of bridges across new channels.

S. F. 151, by Dodge of Douglas—Prohibits contract labor by state convicts.

S. F. 167, by Dodge of Saunders—Exempts from necessity of filing annual reports with attorney general all corporations which are required to file reports with auditor of public accounts unless specific report is demanded. Emergency.

S. F. 17, by Saunders—Creates a metropolitan water district embracing all territory served by the Omaha municipal water plant.

S. F. 67, by Brockley—Permits city councils of cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 population to charge cost of water main extensions up to abutting property as a special assessment, as at present for sewer extensions. Emergency.

S. F. 264, by Dodge of Douglas—Authorizes incorporation of mausoleum association and provides for their exemption of taxation, similar to cemetery associations. Emergency.

S. F. 391, by Talcott—Establishes a state board for the distribution of unclaimed cadavers, composed of heads of anatomical departments of medical colleges.

S. F. 424, by Kiechel—Permits state normal board to contract with any city, town or village for either the sale of heat, water or light or its purchase for a state normal.

S. F. 457, by Dodge of Douglas—Increases salary of penitentiary warden from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

S. F. 302, by Kiechel—Second Sunday in June to be designated as Pioneers' Day, in honor of Nebraska pioneers.

S. F. 44, by Cordeal—Requires all railroad locomotives equipped with headlights capable of outlining the figure of a man at a distance of 600 feet.

S. F. 160, by Bushee—Twenty per cent of the electors of a township or county may petition county board for a survey of township or county, the board to submit the question to a referendum.

S. F. 387, by Saunders—Establishes a pension fund for librarians of Omaha city library, under supervision of city council.

S. F. 394, by Talcott—Establishes a maximum working day for women of

nine hours, maximum of fifty-four hours a week.

S. F. 293, by Cordeal—Provides public boards shall require contractors for constructing public buildings to give bond to secure payment of labor and material used thereon.

H. R. 563, by Lancaster delegation—Appropriates \$928 for expenses of Sheriff Hyers of Lancaster county in defending himself against the charge of murdering Roy Blunt, farmer who was killed by officers during chase of escaped convicts in March, 1912.

H. R. 189, by code commission—Makes a four year term for county commissioners and provides that districts cannot be changed oftener than once in four years. Emergency.

H. R. 187, by code commission—Abolishes off-year election in 1913 and provides for extension of terms of state and county officers to 1914.

S. F. 364, by the code commission—A general insurance code.

S. F. 87, by code commission—Places all state buildings not under control of board of control under the supervision of board of public lands and buildings.

S. F. 113, by Dodge of Douglas—Penalizes manufacture, sale or forgery of faked archeological relics by fine of from \$10 to \$100.

S. F. 390, by Saunders—Incorporates the Fontenelle Forest association to secure and develop lands in Sarpy and Douglas counties.

S. F. 83, by Hoagland of Lincoln—Prevents a murderer from receiving life insurance of deceased.

S. F. 127, by Hoagland of Lincoln—Assigns of choses in action assigned for purpose of collection may sue on any claim assigned in writing. Emergency.

S. F. 123, by Hummel—Prohibits a county from aiding agricultural society in an amount greater than premiums, other than speed prizes.

S. F. 273, by Ollis—Provides for liability insurance companies by any group of twenty or more employers, who have in the aggregate at least 5,000 employes in Nebraska and who have accepted the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

S. F. 276, by Macfarland—Increases the salary of the clerk of the district court in Douglas county from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. Emergency.

S. F. 170, by Dodge of Douglas—Precinct assessors in Douglas county to be appointed instead of elected. Emergency.

S. F. 367, by Saunders—Permits a cemetery association to move bodies. Emergency.

S. F. 236, by Macfarland—Gives county assessor of Douglas county an additional \$1,000 a year as highway commissioner; total salary, \$3,000. Emergency.

S. F. 323, by Spirk of Saline—Taxes of private car companies shall be paid into state treasury, instead of through county treasurers. Emergency.

S. F. 452, by Cordeal—Consolidates pure food and oil inspection departments. Emergency.

S. A. 1—A workmen's compensation act.

H. R. 501, by Foster—Property taxmen for charges thereon.

H. R. 888, by penitentiary committee—Appropriates \$60,000 for repairs, improvements and buildings at the state penitentiary. Emergency.

H. R. 172, by Weston—Requires all railroads to maintain gates at crossings in cities or villages of less than 5,000 population, when there are three or more tracks at such crossing, and to maintain a watchman at each crossing from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., save in case no trains run on Sunday, such watchman may be dispensed with.

H. R. 22, by Elwood—Requires board of trustees of villages to hold annual meeting on last Tuesday in April, which is designated the beginning of the municipal year. Emergency.

H. R. 17, by Busch—Penalty for destruction of property valued at less than \$35 imprisonment for not over thirty days or fine of not less than \$100.

H. R. 19, by Busch—Penalty for destruction of property valued at over \$35 fixed at one to three years in penitentiary, not over six months in county jail or fine of not over \$200.

H. R. 340, by Jackson—Requires bonds of all local governmental divisions to be registered in the office of the state auditor instead of merely with the county clerk.

H. R. 690, by Fuller—Appropriates \$25,000 for hospital at Millard soldiers' home. Emergency.

H. R. 556, by Elmendorf—Repeals law requiring counties to pay for board and care of insane patients in state asylums.

H. R. 53, by Chappell—Transfers Brown county from the fifteenth to the sixteenth judicial district.

H. R. 281, by Searle—Requires sheriff instead of county treasurer to make returns on distress warrants. Emergency.

H. R. 387, by Stephens—Re-enacts stallion registration law, declared unconstitutional. Emergency.

H. R. 459, by Stearns—Requires monthly meetings of irrigation district boards throughout the year instead of only through irrigation season.

H. R. 524, by Brott, Hask and Ayers—Permits county boards to appropriate money for a county farm demonstrator, upon petition of ten per cent of farm land owners, appointment to be on advice of university extension department.

H. R. 752, by Potts—Increases annual corporation license tax, particularly large companies.

H. R. 875, by Hardin—Appropriates \$30,000 for annotation and publication of revised statutes by recodification commission. Emergency.

(Continued next week.)

GET WISE—ADVERTISE

For Making Pure, Delicious Home-Baked Food.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

makes

Fine and Wholesome Biscuit, Delicious Cake and Pastry

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

GIRL PART OF BOY PROBLEM

(By Eugene C. Foster, City Secretary for Boys in the Detroit Y. M. C. A.)

The growing boy has been under the searchlight of investigation in a remarkable way, especially within the last ten years. So far as he is concerned we may frankly say that he is no more the formidable "problem" that he was once supposed to be.

One of the most significant things that has been brought home to us with emphasis is the fact that the problems of boyhood are intricately involved with other relationships, and not the least of these is the relationship of the boy and the girl. It is my privilege to do my thinking in terms of thirty thousand boys in the teen age, the entire boyhood of a great city. Not that I have relationships with any such number; but along with definitely constructive business I am set as watchman upon the wall to sound the alarm when any danger seems to menace the boyhood life of this community. The charge makes me of necessity a student of boyhood life in large cities, and I have in mind to write in earnest frankness concerning a phase of this girl element that appears to be a new menace—impossible as it has been proved for anything to be really new.

I refer to the prevailing manner of dress among women, more especially as seen upon our city streets. I have no hesitation in saying that it is not alone immodest, but is as well immoral; and I greatly fear we shall soon see an overwhelming torrent of moral laxity engulf our youth. Indeed, it is here.

I have never known a time in any of our cities when the young man intent upon picking up acquaintance with a girl on the street might not be reasonably sure of accomplishing this with a small amount of effort in certain fairly well-defined sections; but never in all my observation, until lately, have I known a time when by day or night, in the thoroughfares devoted to shopping or business, a procession of girls sweep past a young man in dress so vulgar that he might fairly—even though mistakenly—assume that they are on parade to invite his advances. The dress of the girl of today causes her to be thrust upon him, perhaps at times when his own thoughts are far from the realm of ungentlemanly conduct, and perhaps with no desire on her part to arouse such interest.

The seventeen-year-old boy who sat in my office a few nights ago and recounted the struggles of a young man to keep himself pure was unfortunately but a type of many; and the chance street acquaintance who caused him to lose his fight is but a type too. That is sad enough; but one bows his head in shame when the boy says, "How did I know she wasn't decent? Hundreds of girls on the street dress and act like she did."

A man of considerable experience recently designated a certain country hotel as a "low resort." He was promptly challenged by another who happened to be a circuit court judge. The first man defended his criticism by citing the women who were seen at this hotel; whereupon the judge remarked: "You are wrong. The women who go there go with their husbands, and are the respectable matrons of the community. You fail to make allowance for the present immodesty in women's dress; an immodesty which causes me to be ashamed to meet some of my most respected women acquaintances on the streets of our city."

Unhappily, the judge was right. And right here is the crux of the difficulty. If only immodest women and girls dressed in vulgar fashion, the line would be sharply drawn. But this immodest dress prevails among all classes.

Those of us who give our lives to boys find no harder task than to help the boy in his battle to keep pure. Imagine such a boy, fighting such a terrific battle as only a man can appreciate, confronted not once but a hundred times with indecency in dress as he walks a few blocks in the heart of a city! Will he win or lose? I do not write as a fashion critic;

I write as a man who daily faces the moral issues raised by these things. But I want to be specific. There are prevailing styles of dress which are offensively immodest. Among these are the tight-fitting waist; the "peck-a-bo" waist, in its really offensive forms (a common object of jest, while it goes on sowing seed for its unhallowed harvest); some styles of low neck and short sleeves which many girls affect; many forms of tight fitting skirts; skirts offensively short; certain types of hosiery. The list might easily be made longer; it is merely used by way of illustration.

Women are crying out because of the liberties among our men. I believe their cries rise to heaven and that heaven weeps over the shame of it. But I say without hesitation that these prevailing styles of dress are losing the passions of countless thousands of growing boys whose physical fight is already severe.

When will women understand? I make no charge of indecent design against thousands of women whose thoughts and lives are far above such a thing. Granted that they are above such thoughts will they not listen to those who know—these things?

Two girls of irreproachable character passed me on the street but a day or two since; they were dressed conspicuously and, I should say, immodestly. The crossing policeman caught the eye of a teamster and winked, and the teamster replied with a sneering smile. The girls never knew of the estimate those two men placed upon them.

Just ahead of me the other day, walked a young woman whose face, apart from her costume, betokened refinement; but her dress was of the extreme close fitting type, with low neck and short sleeves. Young men behind me spoke in the coarsest terms of her; others stopped, and stared; still others turned about and walked away in her direction to get a better look. Apparently she was unconscious of the fact that with her appearance on the street the ideals of womanhood were lowered in the minds of many men.

But it does not stop there. These women of better circumstances set the pace absolutely for the girl of small wages. The girl may have no home to which her friends may be invited; her social effort is expended in her dress. She follows the prevailing fashion of immodesty; she inflames the passion of the young men she meets; she may not be sheltered and safeguarded; and she is swept under.

Is there a cure for it all? It is a woman's problem. If going to the extreme in dress is more important in the eyes of womanhood than safeguarding the pathways of sons, and brothers and husbands, then it will continue. But those who see as it is must raise their voices in protest.

GOOD TIME FOR NEBR. EDITORS

Omaha, Nebr., May 14.—Lunches and a banquet with dances following, an automobile ride, and a special initiation at Ak-Sar-Ben, are some of the entertainment features which are being arranged for the members of the Nebraska Press Association. These convalesces will be extended during the meeting of the Association on June 1 to 4.

Committees have been appointed by the Bureau of Publicity, which will have charge of the details of the entertainment.

On Tuesday of convention week, the members of the Association and their wives will be the guests of the Union Stock Yards company and the business men of South Omaha at a luncheon, which will precede the afternoon meeting, which will be held in the South Omaha metropolis. An auto ride through South Omaha and Omaha, the latter including a trip through the tornado district will follow, after which the visitors will be the guests of the daily newspapers at a banquet and dance at one of the country clubs.

If the members of the association do not have an enjoyable time it will be because Omaha and her citizens will be unable to provide a judgment will be left to the distinguished visitors.

GET WISE—ADVERTISE