

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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## STAND WITH COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Herald has viewed with favor the employment of H. M. Bushnell, Jr., as secretary of the Alliance Commercial Club. Mr. Bushnell has impressed us as a young man of education and ability, coupled with plenty of pep and common sense. We are glad to note the way in which he is taking hold of the immense amount of work to be done in filling this office and we believe that he will make an enviable record in this position.

The Herald has in the past disagreed at times with the procedure followed by the commercial club. We believed and still believe that a mistake was made in not furnishing entertainment to the editors of Nebraska this month on their trip through western Nebraska. But we believe that the Commercial Club was not entirely at fault in the matter. We believe that the lessons learned in this way will be heeded later.

But we feel it the duty of every citizen of our city who has the welfare of his business and his town at heart to work with the secretary and board of directors of the Commercial Club for the advancement and upbuilding of our city. It is indeed gratifying to see busy business men give of their time and energy in serving on the board of directors and in giving of their knowledge gained by years of business experience in the town to the management of the club.

Neither the secretary nor the board of directors can make a success of the club unless they have the co-operation of the citizens of the town. The Herald believes it the duty of every business man and citizen to be a member of the club and to contribute his mite towards its financial welfare. And in addition to this we believe it his duty to take an active interest in club affairs.

## APPOINTMENT OF BRANDEIS TO SUPREME COURT

In spite of the endeavor of candidate-Hughes to stir up strife and dissension and to attract the attention of the people of the United States away from the steady guidance of President Wilson at the helm of the ship of state, the fact still remains that Wilson has done his duty as he has seen it and that he has not "played politics" when he might have made votes by doing so.

The appointment of Louis D. Brandeis as an associate justice of the supreme court was an act of the president that should receive the consideration of every voter when considering the work done during the past three and one-half years. Never before in the history of the United States has such a fight been made against the appointment of a lawyer of note to the supreme bench. And why? Because of the work of the man. Because he has always stood for the rights of the common people.

The following article regarding the new justice is taken from The Eagle Magazine for the month of July and is well worth reading:

Not since the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice has there been so important an addition made to the Supreme Court of the United States as that resulting from the entrance of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice. John Marshall took his place during a serious crisis in our history. His chief task was to give a practical interpretation to the Federal Constitution, to determine the extent and limitations of the central government—in other words, to decide whether the United States was to be a confederation of states or a nation. His views on the question were antagonized by a powerful element; it required a Civil War finally to enforce his decision.

During the 115 years that have passed since Marshall assumed the toga of Chief Justice, a political, social, industrial, and economic revolution has been quietly, but steadily, taking place in the United States. From a comparatively poor agricultural people, we have become a wealthy manufacturing and commercial nation, with our population rapidly congesting in cities, and property concentrating, more and more, in the hands of a few. The introduction of machinery has destroyed the old household industries, and women and children have been driven into wage-earning occupations. Competition, keen and merciless, has combined with greed to keep wages low, until millions of our citizens lack the means for living in frugal comfort. Long hours of toil in unwholesome surroundings are sapping the vitality of our people.

In the meantime, suffrage has been broadened. A man need no longer hold property to vote; in many of the states women have been enfranchised. But while, in many ways, this extension of suffrage has worked for good, it has had at least one dangerous aspect: Voters have been exploited by unprincipled demagogues so frequently that popular government has seemed at times a failure. Indeed, we are now facing another serious crisis in the country's history. It has become a question whether a government of the people, by the people, can be administered for the benefit of all the people. Can the ship of state be safely steered so as to avoid the rocks of communism and anarchy on the one hand, and of heartless plutocracy and hopeless poverty on the other? This is, today, the fundamental problem in our political and social economy, and the Supreme Court will, in the end, have to decide whether and how it can be solved.

Meanwhile, the many evils that have arisen have to be met; so patriotic people are seeking, through education, personal assistance, civic government, and restrictive and directive legislation, to secure something approaching justice for all our citizens. There has arisen a spirit of social service that impels men and women to strive for the betterment of their fellows. Some of the results of this service are to be found in the laws enacted to secure universal education, mothers' pensions, minimum wages, maximum hours; regulation of child labor, compensation for vocational accidents and diseases, and arbitration of disagreements between employers and their employees—laws that not only benefit the individual directly concerned, but tend to the production of a more virile and efficient citizenry for the future.

Among the people who have been especially imbued with this new spirit of social service, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, has long had national prominence. He is, to begin with, a great lawyer. He is learned not only in the traditions of the legal profession but in the fundamental principles of justice which law should embody. He accepts Blackstone's theorem that the "seat of law is in the bosom of Deity." Hence he has been able to brush aside many tangling traditions and dusty precedents in reaching his own conclusions, and, as well, in enlightening and convincing the judges before whom he has appeared as an advocate in cases affecting the public welfare and the rights of individuals. He has been consulted in the drafting of what is known as "labor legislation" in almost every state. When attacked by the powerful interests that see in such laws a curtailment of their own opportunities for exploiting the people, Mr. Brandeis has furnished the briefs, and often made the arguments, in support of the legislation. In these briefs and arguments, he has maintained that not the letter, merely, but the spirit, of the Constitution shall be the rule in construing a statute and deciding upon its validity—that the ultimate test shall be the public good.

He has been called to act in many cases of arbitration. And while his sympathy has lain most often with the weak, his sense of justice is so keen and his determination to sustain the right is so strong, that he has rarely failed to satisfy both parties to the controversy—unless one is knowingly and purposely in the wrong. He has steadily and fearlessly furthered human rights. And he has done so without money and without price. He has refused in every case to accept a retainer or receive any pay when engaged to protect the people's interests. He has apparently regarded it a duty and esteemed it a privilege to serve humanity.

His service has not stopped with the giving of professional assistance. His purse has always been at the command of the needy. Though his income as attorney for large interests has been by no means small, he lives plainly. He has not amassed a fortune, because, it is rumored, he gives too much away. Worthy charities have never appealed to him in vain. That a man of the Brandeis type—an advocate of the people—should have rich men for his clients may seem anomalous. But he has always been a business man's lawyer. His judicial temperament, combined with his habit of going to the bottom of a question and analyzing it thoroughly, make him a valuable adviser. Men go to him, lay new business projects before him, ask whether he thinks those projects will pay, and whether he

would advise them, personally, in view of their other business relationships, to go in or stay out—and they take his advice. And they ask him, not only to guide their investments, but to settle their disputes. Two of his clients who intended to go into a new enterprise together were unable to agree on many terms. They laid the case before Brandeis, and accepted his decision. One of his clients, a wealthy manufacturer, threatened with a strike, came to him for counsel. Brandeis asked that the leader of the workingmen should be brought into the consultation. After hearing both sides, he said to the manufacturer, "That man is right; the men have a grievance which should be remedied." Then, at the request of employer and employee, he matured a plan under which the business has for years gone on harmoniously and prosperously. The manufacturer paid the legal fee.

Thus, with pay from the rich and without compensation from the poor, Louis D. Brandeis has for years been "the man who serves"—but never has he served the rich against the poor, or the privileged against the public. When he was nominated for his present high position, an outcry arose against him. He was denounced as a radical, a reformer, a socialist, an iconoclast—and perhaps he was that last, "a breaker of idols!" Great financial interests were arrayed against him. Never before was a candidate subjected to such pitiless scrutiny. It is significant that most of the opposition was based on the fact that he had persistently refused to use his great talents and ability to serve the powers of privilege. But it is more significant that the opposition failed. The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis was confirmed by a handsome majority. He who for years has served the public wisely and faithfully in a private capacity may now continue that service as a member of the most august judicial body in the world.

## A FEATHER IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S CAP

The successful termination of the differences between the railroad brotherhoods and the railroads will place a feather in the cap of President Wilson. The president took a hand in the proceedings at a time when a few hours more would have meant one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States, involving not only the 400,000 striking trainmen and their employers, but causing loss and trouble to millions of citizens. Wilson at the start took the stand that the men should be given an eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime. The railroads have agreed to accept the eight-hour proposition and the other differences will be settled by a board of investigation. We have talked with not less than fifty railroad employes on the Alliance division of the Burlington within the past few days, who would have been involved in the big strike had it taken place. WE DID NOT FIND A SINGLE MAN WHO HAD AN UNFAVORABLE WORD FOR WILSON, but one and all had words of praise for his action. Candidate Hughes and his "hammer" speeches are being forgotten in the nation-wide chorus of praise for a president who has stood by his principles.

## ADVERTISING HAS ACCOMPLISHED RESULTS

There comes to our desk this week a copy of "The Open Door", a house newspaper published by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for their salesmen, employees, their jobbers and dealers. This company was established in 1875 and has grown to be one of the world factors in its line, having made since 1910 the largest increase in tobacco history. The credit for this immense growth is largely due to their newspaper advertising, they having always been consistent users of newspaper space. That the use of newspaper space has paid them is proved by the fact that this company, in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobaccos GAINED from 1910 to 1915, inclusive, a total of 31,629,901 pounds, while all other factories combined, in the same period LOST 37,254,933 pounds.

## PREVENTION WILL CURE CRIME WAVE

The people of Alliance have had during the last few days an opportunity to see the results of allowing young criminals to run at large. Two Alliance boys had been in difficulty with the police a number of times on account of thievery and small crimes. One of them was sent to the state reformatory and shortly afterwards paroled. Other scrapes which they got into were forgiven and they seemingly got the idea that crime was a profitable way of making easy money—the result was the breaking into of a number of box cars and stealing goods and finally the robbing of an Alliance jewelry store. If these chaps should be turned loose upon the public again at this time it would undoubtedly mean that an officer would be seriously injured and perhaps killed when he attempted to arrest them. First offenses can and oftentimes should be forgiven, but when young men persist in crime after having been given opportunity after opportunity to reform, they should be placed where the public will be safe from their criminal activities. The railroad could very easily step in and prosecute these young men in the federal courts for robbing box cars, taking the matter entirely away from the local authorities.

Another example of misdirected efforts is that of the young colored man who now lies in jail in this city charged with robbing another man and with stealing a large amount of valuable goods from a local hotel. This young man a few years ago was regarded as an honest young man and a good worker. But he began keeping company with sports and those who don't believe in work—he soon acquired a reputation for dishonesty and after getting out of a few scrapes he is now facing a term in the penitentiary. The punishment inflicted upon him will be more severe on his wife and child and upon his hard-working mother than upon himself. But he had been given repeated warnings which he failed to heed.

## Society Col.

**Zentine-Schubert Wedding**  
Miss Edith Zentine of Hay Springs was married Saturday, August 19, to Otto S. Schubert, of Lakeside. Only near relatives of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony which was solemnized by Dr. J. B. Carns. The young couple will make their home on the groom's ranch near Lakeside.

**Hagel-Schook Wedding**  
Miss Della M. Hagel of Alliance was married Saturday, August 19, to Joseph W. Schook of Lincoln. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents in this city, only her immediate relatives being present. Dr. J. B. Carns officiated at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Schook will make their home at Lincoln where he is engaged in the automobile business.

**Trifol.**  
Clerk—"Is the shirt for your husband, ma'am, or do you wish something in a better quality?"—Pack.

**Had Its Drawbacks.**  
"We want to introduce the blessings of civilization among you."  
"Yes," answered the savage. "The only trouble is that when you also introduce your improved war mechanism, so many of us won't live to enjoy them."

**St. Matthews Church Services**  
Services at St. Matthews Episcopal church Sunday, August 27, will be as follows:  
8 a. m. Holy communion.  
10 a. m. Sunday school.  
11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon.  
7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon.  
The dean will preach in the evening from the text, "Am I My Brother's Keeper." Subject, "Society and the Criminal."  
REV. WM. CARSON SHAW, Dean.

## LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Cattle Market Steady to a 10c Lower; Liberal Receipts

HOGS FROM 10-15c HIGHER

Lambs Around 10@15c Lower; Trade Very Good and Active. Biggest Run of the Season, Receipts About 100 Cars. Prices On Feeders Still Stronger. String of 53-Pound Wyoming Sets Record of \$10.40. Not Much Change in Mutton. Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nebr., August 22, 1916.—The week opened with a good, liberal run of cattle, some 430 loads, about 10,700 head. Trade in beef steers was rather slow, and the dressed beef men appeared to be more interested in the western ranges and it was hard to get them to look at the natives until the rangers had been looked over. Prices were about steady for desirable cornfeds, and even the medium and common kinds sold very little, if any lower than last week.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice beefs, \$9.80@10.40; fair to good beefs, \$9.00@9.75; common to fair beefs, \$7.75@8.75; good to choice heifers, \$6.75@7.50; good to choice cows, \$6.50@7.25; fair to good cows, \$6.00@6.40; canners and cutters, \$4.00@5.75; veal calves, \$8.00@11.50; bologna bulls, \$5.75@6.15; beef bulls, \$6.00@7.25.

Monday's receipts of hogs were very light, 48 cars, about 3,300 head. Shipping demand was very strong, and shipping hogs showed advances of a dime or more on early rounds. Packers also opened fully a dime higher than last week's close, and before the close, they bought hogs that were 20c or more higher than Saturday. Bulk, average cost, and top today were all the highest of the year, and the highest on record for the summer months. Most of the sales brought \$9.90@10.15, with scattered sales on up to \$10.50, the top.

Owing to the weaker tendency of prices at other markets, and the heavy receipts here, a lower trade was in order. Movement started in good season, and considering everything, was very active, a good many lambs selling before noon. Some real desirable Californians and Wyoming brought \$19.75, while the bulk of the good lambs sold upward from \$10.50, with a fair decent kind on down to \$10.25. Supplies of mutton were very light, and prices were about steady with last week. A decent kind of ewes brought \$6.50@6.75. Nearly six loads of fifty-three pounds Wyoming feeding lambs brought \$10.40, a new record.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$10.50@10.75; lambs, fair to good, \$10.25@10.50; lambs, feeders, \$9.50@10.40; yearlings, good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; yearlings, fair to good, \$6.50@7.00; yearlings, feeders, \$6.50@7.25; wethers, fair to choice, \$6.25@7.25; ewes, good to choice, \$6.50@7.00; ewes, fair to good, \$5.75@6.50; ewes, plain to culls, \$4.00@5.75; ewes, feeding, \$4.50@5.15; ewes, breeders, all ages, \$6.25@6.90.

Florence Shields of Torrington submitted to an operation at St. Joseph's hospital the first of the week.

## WANT AD DEPARTMENT WANTED

WORK WANTED—Lady wants work by day. Phone Red 478. Mrs. C. H. Moehan. 38-2t-7516f

NURSING WANTED by an experienced, practical nurse. Confinement cases a specialty. Mrs. Brown, phone Red 774. 29-tf-7369

WANTED—An all-around girl at home Restaurant at once. Mrs. S. W. Hall, Hemingford, Nebr. 12-tf-7410.

## FOR RENT

SNAP FOR SALE—Completely equipped garage, machine and blacksmith shop in growing banking town. Center of best wheat section of Montana. Equity \$3500. Address Broadway, box 279 Broadview, Montana. 35-4t-7474

WANTED—Old clean rags, 5c per pound. Call 840.

HARN FOR RENT—J. W. Thomas, 408 Sweetwater Ave. 22-tf-7331

## LOST AND FOUND

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Brass bed, small table, double door and single door. Call 416 Cheyenne Ave. 33-tf-7449

## MISCELLANEOUS

Money to loan on real estate. F. M. REDDISH. 1-tf-7388

MONEY TO LOAN—On Box Butte county land and ranches in the sand hills. No delay in making the loan; we inspect our lands and furnish the money at once. J. C. McCorkle, McCorkle Building, Alliance, Nebr. 1-tf-6554

## RECORD FOR TRAINMEN

Trainroad men can secure a very useful book at The Herald office. It is a fairly time book for trainmen and engineers. The price is reasonable. 1-tf-738

## MOVE FURNITURE SAFELY

We have equipped our dray wagons and auto truck with the latest appliances for moving furniture without marring or scratching or damage. Up-to-date wagon pads will be used by us on all moving jobs. JOHN R. SNYDER, Phone 15. 37-tf-5950

Money to loan on real estate. No unnecessary delay in getting loan. Apply to H. M. Bullock, Room 4, Reddish Block, Alliance.

NOTICE—The person who took the Box Butte county atlas from our office is known and will save trouble by returning it at once. E. T. KIBBLE & COMPANY. 35-4t-7466

## Talent and Character.

The difference between talent and character is adroitness to keep the old and trodden round, and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals. Character makes an everpowering present; a cheerful, determined hour, which fortifies all the company, by making them see that much is possible and excellent that was not thought of.—Emerson.

## What Mist is.

Mist is just one of the ways that we see the water in the air. It is something like a cloud only near the ground.—From Boys and Girls' Ask-at-Home Questions.

# War Horses Wanted!

WE WILL HOLD OUR NEXT INSPECTION AT ALLIANCE STOCK

YARDS

## THURSDAY, AUG. 31

### Will Pay \$135 for Accepted Horses

WILL TAKE 4-YEAR OLDS

All horses must be well halter broke and stand 15 hands high

If you have any horses that you wish to dispose of bring them in

For any information phone 104 or wire.

# C. L. LESTER & CO.