

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THE FINAL ELECTION RETURNS

Now that the official and final complete general election returns are all in from the presidential election it is interesting to note that the popular vote of the United States gave President Wilson a plurality of 568,822, the greatest popular plurality in the history of the United States, with the exception of the year 1872 when Ulysses S. Grant was elected.

Another interesting feature of the national election is the fact that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority of the next house of representatives and that a mere handful of independents will determine which side will control the organization of that branch of congress. The house stands: Republicans, 214; Democrats, 213; Independents, 2; Progressives, 2; Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; and 2 seats contested.

As compiled by the national news gathering agencies, the complete official returns on the presidential election show that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,099; Taft (Rep.), 3,846,399; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates in 1916 was 18,638,871, against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage states. The following table shows the vote by states for Wilson and Hughes:

Alabama	97,778	28,662	69,116	W
Arizona	33,170	20,542	12,628	W
Arkansas	112,186	49,827	62,359	W
California	466,289	462,516	3,773	W
Colorado	178,816	102,308	76,508	W
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	6,728	H
Delaware	24,521	25,794	1,273	H
Florida	56,108	14,611	41,497	W
Georgia	125,831	11,225	114,606	W
Idaho	70,021	56,368	13,653	W
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316	102,235	H
Indiana	324,063	341,005	16,942	H
Iowa	221,699	280,449	58,750	H
Kansas	314,588	277,656	36,932	W
Kentucky	269,900	241,854	28,046	W
Louisiana	79,875	6,644	73,231	W
Maine	64,118	69,506	5,388	H
Maryland	138,359	117,347	21,012	W
Massachusetts	247,885	268,812	20,927	H
Michigan	286,775	339,097	52,322	H
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	392	H
Mississippi	80,383	4,253	76,130	W
Missouri	398,032	369,339	28,693	W
Montana	101,063	66,750	34,313	W
Nebraska	158,827	117,771	41,056	W
Nevada	17,776	12,127	5,649	W
New Hampshire	43,779	43,723	56	W
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	57,964	H
New Mexico	33,553	31,161	2,392	W
New York	756,880	875,510	118,630	H
North Carolina	168,383	120,890	47,493	W
North Dakota	55,271	52,651	2,620	W
Ohio	604,946	514,836	90,110	W
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233	50,890	W
Oregon	120,087	126,813	6,726	H
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	181,950	H
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	4,464	H
South Carolina	61,846	1,809	60,037	W
South Dakota	59,101	64,261	5,160	W
Tennessee	163,334	116,114	47,220	W
Texas	285,909	64,949	220,960	W
Utah	84,025	54,133	29,892	W
Vermont	22,708	40,250	17,542	H
Virginia	102,824	49,359	53,465	W
Washington	183,388	167,244	16,144	W
West Virginia	140,403	143,124	2,721	H
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	28,281	H
Wyoming	28,316	21,698	6,618	W
Total	9,116,296	8,547,474		

The vote for Benson, socialist candidate for president, was 750,460, with eight missing states estimated, against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

SURE, BOX BUTTE TOPS THE LIST

Bulletin No. 217 of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture issued the first of the week states that in the table of potatoes issued in the bulletins of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for 1916 there occurs an error as to the yield and value for Sheridan county. The mistake in value also applies to Box Butte county. The corrected total gives Sheridan county a total yield of 653,568 bushels. The bulletin says, "At the time of securing prices Sheridan county potatoes were estimated to bring 80 cents a bushel. . . . the rapid advance in price subsequent to this time increased the value nearly if not quite forty per cent." This increase is also the same in Box Butte county. The crop report put out by the United States Department of Agriculture through the weather bureau and printed in the last issue of The Herald places the valuation at \$1.50 per bushel.

The state bulletin says further that "The yield of Sheridan county was only exceeded by that of Box Butte with 689,875 bushels." Box Butte county produced this year, according to the state bulletin, 36,307 bushels more potatoes than the next highest county in the state, and a neighbor of Box Butte county. These 36,307 bushels of potatoes at \$1.50 a bushel are worth \$54,460.50, making the Box Butte crop almost \$55,000 worth larger than that produced in Sheridan county.

When it comes to potato land Box Butte is the banner county of Nebraska, but Sheridan county, our neighbor, is a close second and the purchase of land in either county means a "sure thing."

THE UNION SHOP

The fact that a printer is a union man does not make his work better, necessarily, than the work of a first-class non-union man. The fact that a print shop is a union shop does not make the product turned out any better because it is a union shop. That is not the idea of the union. A union shop is evidence that the owners are not only willing to give their men a square deal, but to give them a square deal. The printing office of the Herald Publishing Company, printers of the Alliance Herald, is a union shop, but it turns out good job printing because competent workmen are employed to do it. The Gering Courier in an editorial last week states the position of a union shop or union man to "quality" work as follows:

One of our exchanges in the valley is making some capital out of the fact that its plant is now a union shop, but my notion is it gets off entirely wrong in calling the union label a "mark of quality." One of the worst phases of unionism is that quality has mighty little to do with it. The Courier is a union shop, and is entitled to use the union label on its output, but it gets good work because it employs good men. When a shop is made union, it merely means that the owners are willing to give the employes a square deal so far as certain conditions go, and many shops do that without becoming union. Some unions are better than others, and the typographical union is probably the best trade union in the nation, being usually composed of men who are reasonable and fair, but even it goes wrong at times. So far as good work is concerned, it is up to the employer and the employe to work together to produce it, and that operation will produce results entirely without reference to the union label.

HOLINESS CONVENTION—"OLD TIME RELIGION"

A religious meeting, which because of its breadth of purpose ought to interest all Christian people, is to be held in Reddish Hall, Box Butte avenue and Second street, Alliance, January 26 to February 4, 1917.

It is called a Holiness convention. A very good name, certainly, but it is desired that the public may have some definite information in advance regarding the kind of meeting it will be. Being held under the auspices of the Nebraska State Holiness Association, it will be strictly interdenominational. There will be no anti-church or "come-outism" connected with it; and there is no intention of organizing any other church or advising change of membership from one denomination to another. It is hoped that the meetings will result in additions to the membership of churches already organized.

The object of the convention is to deepen spirituality among professing Christians and secure the conversion of sinners. So far as the object shall be attained, it will be a benefit in the best possible way to the churches that are reached by it.

The doctrine of the Trinity, as believed in by orthodox churches both Catholic and Protestant, will be taught. Emphasis will be placed upon the work of the Holy Spirit, in regeneration and sanctification, under the Gospel dispensation. We believe that the baptism of the Holy Spirit was for the disciples on the day of Pentecost and for all Christians who will accept it in all subsequent time.

Among the many notable persons who have believed in this doctrine and enjoyed the experience are: Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's W. C. T. U. and its first president; John Wesley, founder of Methodism; Charles H. Spurgeon, the Baptist divine whose ministry was such a blessing to the great city of London and from there exerting an influence world-wide; Charles G. Finney, Congregational minister, college president and renowned evangelist; Dwight L. Moody, and many others that could be mentioned.

In recent years there has been an oft-expressed desire by pastors of many churches for the return of the spirituality of former years. It is hoped that this Holiness convention will turn out to be a typical revival of "old-time religion". Those who will have charge believe, as did revivalists of former years, that to become a Christian means more than merely having one's name enrolled as a church member or holding up hands to be counted as converts—that a distinct work of the Holy Spirit is necessary to change a sinner into a Christian.

The effects upon the churches, if all members came in touch with such a revival, would be hailed with delight by the pastors. The attendance at the weekly prayer meetings, said to be the "spiritual thermometer" of the church, would increase from an average of less than ten per cent of the membership to approximately one hundred per cent; the pastors' salaries and current expenses would be easily raised and the amount contributed for benevolences multiplied; during the week, members would co-operate more heartily with their pastors in their earnest efforts to make the influence of the churches felt for good in the community, and on Sunday the preachers would have no need of addressing empty pews; instead of pastors being annoyed by their members indulging in questionable practices forbidden by the rules of the church, those things would "fall off like dead leaves from the forest oak."

In view of the pressing need of such a revival as that contemplated in this Holiness convention and the probable wholesome results, a cordial invitation is extended to all Christian people within reach of it, pastors and church members, to attend.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

AS TO COUNTY PRINTING

This is the time of year when the need of a change in the laws of Nebraska relating to county printing is emphasized by the action of some county boards in letting the printing for the ensuing year.

The time was when it was a common thing for county commissioners to use the county printing at their disposal to reward their newspaper supporters for past services or line them up for future support in their political aspirations, regardless of the interests or wishes of the public as a whole; but the progressive spirit of these times demands a change.

There are still a few newspapers that depend upon Black Hand methods to get at the public crib. They levy tribute upon the tax payers by a system of blackmail used to force public officials to submit to their demands. Practically they say, either by threats plainly stated or implied, "Do as we tell you to do, or we will throw the books into you." Some officials have stamina enough to defy them and tell them to do their dirtiest; and when the next political campaign comes on these newspaper pirates do it. Other officials, who have a tow string instead of a backbone for a spinal column, submit to their demands rather than have the editorial sneers used on them.

The Herald favors an amendment to the laws of Nebraska relating to county printing and the printing of legal notices that will permit the voters at each biennial election to designate, by their votes, an official newspaper for each county in which all county printing and other legal notices, required by the laws of the state to be published within the county, shall be printed, at rates prescribed by law.

VALUE OF PURE AIR

Almost everybody knows that pure air is conducive to good health, but very few appreciate fully its true worth. Not only tuberculosis, but colds, pneumonia, and other sicknesses are caused by foul atmosphere. This fact is a matter of common knowledge, but people generally persist in doing the things that they know they ought not to do, and neglect to do the things they ought to do, to promote their health.

It is surprising how many people are indifferent as to whether they breathe fresh or stale air. The Herald has long felt the need of better attention being given to the ventilation of churches, theatres, and other public places where people congregate. In Alliance, for instance, it is the exception, when it ought to be the rule, to find such places properly ventilated. Public entertainments would be better enjoyed by those who attend, if they did not re-breathe the same air until their systems were polluted and poisoned with the carbonic acid gas that ought to be permitted to escape, and a fresh supply of oxygen admitted in its place. If preachers would insist on their congregations being given fresh air during services, they might not find it necessary to cut down their sermons to mere sermonettes in order to keep from preaching the people to sleep.

Sleeping apartments ought to be well ventilated. Ventilation is one of the best cures, as well as preventives, of lung diseases. In the day time, residences, offices and stores are usually pretty well ventilated by the frequent opening and closing of doors, but unless special pains are taken to admit fresh air into sleeping rooms, the atmosphere in them will become foul long before morning. Besides a reasonable amount of night ventilation, bed rooms should be thoroughly aired out during the day, preferably in the morning.

If by making the above suggestions The Herald succeeds in securing the better ventilation of public buildings where people congregate and in inducing any number of persons to better ventilate their sleeping rooms, it will have accomplished the object desired and rendered a service worth while.

STATE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION IS IN SESSION AT AUBURN

Auburn, Nebr., Jan. 18—Special to Alliance Herald—Four hundred and seventy delegates were registered here last night for the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Nebraska State Firemen's Association. The convention now being held here is by far the largest ever held in the history of the association. Arrangements were made in advance for providing sleeping quarters for five hundred delegates, but it was hardly expected that the turn-out would be as large as it is.

Two bands are on the job, a local band and one from Ord, and they are making themselves heard. A large orchestra is supplying music for the convention hall and banquets.

The program Wednesday started with a business meeting in the morning at which regular routine business was transacted. E. J. Wright of University Place and Gus Welner of Sidney each read papers which were listened to with great interest.

A hundred automobiles were provided to take the delegates to Peru for entertainment at the Peru State Normal school, of which D. W. Hays, former superintendent of the Alliance city schools, is president. Speeches were made by Fireman Rhodes of Scottsbluff; Fireman Cleveland of Fremont; Fireman Fischer of York; Fireman Lloyd C. Thomas, assistant chief of the Alliance fire department and chairman of the publicity committee; Fireman Webbert of Kearney; and Fireman W. S. Ridgell of Lincoln, state fire commissioner. Fireman Ridgell is a member of the Alliance Fire Department.

A short business session was held in the afternoon. Lewis Humphrey read a paper dealing with fire prevention.

Last night the delegates were treated to a special vaudeville show which was followed by an athletic exhibition, a number of state wrestlers and boxers appearing on the program and handing out a classy entertainment.

The program today is devoted to the business of the organization. Free motion pictures and a big banquet at which over five hundred will be seated is provided in today's entertainment.

LLOYD DELIVERED

MAIDEN SPEECH

Two Hundred Visitors from Sheridan County Paid Representatives a Visit Tuesday

Lloyd Thomas, state representative from the third district, delivered his maiden speech before the house at Lincoln at noon Tuesday, the occasion being in honor of two hundred Sheridan county citizens who arrived in the capital city Monday night on a special train of eight Pullman cars, and who paid the legislators a visit at noon Tuesday. The gallery and the rear of the house were crowded with visitors. Lloyd's speech was given careful attention and he was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause. The Omaha and Lincoln daily papers devoted a large amount of space to the visit and the special attention given the Sheridan boosters by the house.

The Lincoln News of Tuesday evening had the following to say regarding the Tuesday session:

Nearly two hundred Sheridan county farmers and business men, representing the delegation which arrived in Lincoln by special train Monday evening to attend the organized agriculture meetings, descended in force upon the house of representatives late Tuesday morning and were given a royal welcome. In their honor the house took a recess in order to permit visitors and legislators to get together, and then allowed another half hour for speech making.

The main attractions of the day were Representative Lloyd C. Thomas of Alliance and John J. Jones of Rushville, a member of the delegation. Both told of the wonderful opportunities offered in their part of the state, and both expressed the opinion that sooner or later the eastern end of Nebraska would come to recognize that there was a western end.

"A large majority of the people in the eastern part of Nebraska have always believed that western Nebraska consisted of nothing but barren sandhills and tall, scarred buttes. They are just beginning to find out that beyond the sandhills lies an empire of thousands of square miles whose fertile lands are producing more acre for acre, than eastern Nebraska ever has or ever will produce."

"You people back here don't know what you've got to your own state," said Mr. Jones. "Ours is an empire yet to be developed, and in it there is room enough for all. Those of you who have no homes are especially welcome. We have in our country a family of Belgians who had to be imported at the expense of friends seven years ago. Now they have 640 acres all paid for, and they ride to church in their own auto. We have on deposit in our county \$2,241,755, and we have only 7,200 inhabitants. Our per capita wealth is more than \$300, a record which I don't believe can be equalled by any other county in the state."

"What we need most right now are railroad facilities. Northwestern Nebraska has been exploited by the railroads. The companies have refused to help the county to be developed as it should be developed. This is a matter for serious thought, and it should be considered by this legislature. If the remedy cannot be reached in any other way, gentlemen, the time has come when Nebraska should go on record for government ownership of railroads."

The addresses were heard by a crowd that filled the gallery and lobby. The visitors were an enthusiastic set, and they received the colloquies not only with handclapping but with cheering. About twenty women were seen scattered through the throng.

In welcoming the visitors Speaker Jackson announced that he would turn them over to ninety-nine "other orators" of the house. Mr. Thomas was called to the front upon motion of Henry Richmond, who was in the northwestern part of the state the first of the week and who accompan-

led the boosters to Lincoln. At the close of the proceedings the house upon motion of Peterson, extended congratulations to the delegation for its enthusiasm and enterprise in making such a trip.

In telling of the wonders of western Nebraska, Representative Thomas said:

"During the last few years the eastern part of the state has been frequently stirred from its periods of self-satisfaction and its egotism has been bothered with rumors from the western end. A large majority of the people in the eastern part of Nebraska have always believed that western Nebraska consisted of nothing but barren sandhills and tall, scarred buttes. They are just beginning to find out that beyond the sandhills lies an empire of thousands of square miles whose fertile lands are producing more acre for acre, than eastern Nebraska ever has or ever will produce."

"Your state reports for the year 1915 give the following interesting statistics regarding Sheridan county: There are 786 farm owners and 119 tenants in the county with 1,339,957 acres included in the farms. Of this acreage 134,841 acres are cultivated and 1,205,116 in an uncultivated state. There is no irrigation in Sheridan county."

"Sheridan county has 20,304 head of horses, valued at \$2,930,400 and 533 head of mules, valued at \$55,965. There are in the county 2,847 head of milk cows, valued at \$170,820 and 58,000 head of other cattle, valued at \$2,320,400. There are 8,704 head of hogs, valued at \$174,080 and 4,326 dozen chickens. During the year 1916 there were raised 31,602 acres of corn which averaged 27 bushels per acre, a total of 853,254 bushels."

The Grain Crops

"There were planted 3,986 acres of winter wheat which averaged 14.5 bushels per acre, a total of 57,797 bushels. There were planted 19,803 acres of oats which averaged 30.3 bushels per acre, a total of 609,932 bushels. There were planted 7,502 acres of rye which averaged 15.6 bushels per acre, a total of 117,031 bushels, and 1,789 acres of barley which averaged 29.3 bushels, a total of 52,418 bushels. The county has 8,302 acres in alfalfa, the value of the alfalfa crop last year being nearly \$200,000. Wild hay is cut from 33,737 acres. This year there were cut over 40,000 tons, valued at present prices at more than \$400,000."

"But it is in potatoes, upon which people are coming to depend more and more for their food, that Sheridan county excels, being second only to the nation in 1916 in the state."

Box Butte county with a yield from 6,000 acres of 742,200 bushels, an average of 127.7 bushels per acre, valued at \$920,640, was the only county in the state which excelled Sheridan.

"Sheridan county, with 5,460 acres planted to potatoes, raised 452,568 bushels, an average of 120.8 bushels per acre, valued at \$791,483. This made 1,029 carloads. Figuring 60 cars to the train, this county alone raised a total of more than 13 train loads. It is not an uncommon thing in western Nebraska for the potato crop to render a net profit of from two to four times the present value of the land."

"The combined valuation of the improvements on the lands in Box Butte and Sheridan counties, comprising my district, is \$3,099,160. The combined valuation of the horses, mules, cattle and hogs and sheep for the two counties is \$5,268,075. The total of the combined corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, wild hay and a potato crops for the two counties for the year 1916 was \$3,488,982. The total valuation of the live stock and grain on the farms and ranches of the two counties during 1916 was \$2,757,057."

Representative Thomas also spoke of the wonderful development of the potash industry in southern Sheridan county, telling of the four plants now in operation, turning out potash at the rate of not less than \$10,000,000 worth per year and stated that western Nebraska leads the United States in the production of potash. Lloyd left Lincoln Tuesday afternoon for Auburn and is attending the state volunteer firemen's association convention there on Wednesday and Thursday.