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VOLUME XXIV

ALLIANCE, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, MARCH 29, 1917

NUMBER 17

\$30,000 FOR THE 73RD. DISTRICT

Estimated Sums Counties Will Receive under Nebraska and Federal Aid Good Roads Act

PAID OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

State Would Receive During Five Years \$1,600,000—Must Appropriate Equal Sum

Box Butte county will receive approximately \$10,000 and Sheridan county will receive approximately \$20,000 as their respective shares of the apportionment of the state aid road fund and the money apportioned to the state from the federal government under the federal aid road act of July 11, 1916, if the bill is passed by the Nebraska legislature.

Under the federal act Nebraska is to receive during the coming five-year period the sum of one million six hundred one thousand, five hundred sixty-two dollars and fifteen cents (\$1,601,562.15), upon condi-

Table with 5 columns: Counties, Amt. on basis of Area, Amt. on basis of Population, Amt. on basis of Rural Routes, Total. Lists counties like Arthur, Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Deuel, Garden, Grant, Keith, Kimball, McPherson, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS GIVEN INCREASE

Box Butte Official's Salary Boosted from \$800 to \$1,000 per Year by Senate Bill

The salary of the county attorney of Box Butte county is to be raised from \$800 per year to \$1,000 per year, under a proposed bill, Senate File 129, by Mattes and Neal, which passed to third reading in the state senate March 23.

The bill raises the salary of all county attorneys from counties of 5,000 population to counties of 140,000. It is not changed from \$4,000 in Douglas county. The county attorney of Lancaster county will get \$3,000 instead of \$2,500.

Rather than see the county attorney of Gage, his district, get an increase from \$1,800 to \$2,300, Senator McMullen had passed an amendment limiting the stipend in that county to \$2,000. He said the county attorney was allowed to take private practice.

- These are the other raises: In counties of 6,000 to 12,000 in population, \$800 to \$1,000. In counties of 12,000 to 16,000 in population, \$850 to 1,500. In counties of 16,000 to 18,000 in population, 1,100 to \$1,400. In counties of 18,000 to 20,000 in population, \$1,200 to \$1,600. In counties of 20,000 to 24,000 in population, \$1,300 to 1,800. In counties of 24,000 to 29,000 in population, \$1,400 to \$2,000. In counties of 29,000 to 35,000 in population, \$1,800 to \$2,000. In counties of 35,000 to 50,000 in population, \$1,900 to 2,500. In counties of 50,000 to 65,000 in population, \$2,000 to \$2,750. In counties of 65,000 to 75,000 in population, \$2,500 to \$3,000. In counties of 100,000 to 140,000 in population, \$3,000 to 3,500. Douglas county, over 140,000, remains the same.

MARTY O'TOOLE, HOLDOUT, SIGNS OMAHA CONTRACT

Marty O'Toole, famous spit ball hurler who once gained nationwide prominence through his sale to the Pittsburgh club for \$22,000, has come to terms and after holding out for some weeks has signed an Omaha contract.

O'Toole's contract is conditional. The terms are rather large for the Western League, but O'Toole must pitch 210 innings and win fifteen games to collect. The reason for the conditional contract is that O'Toole had a bad knee last year which hindered his pitching. If the knee does not bother him this year it is believed Marty will easily win the required number of games. But if he doesn't win at least fifteen games Marty would be too expensive a man for a Western League club to carry. Thus the contract.

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tion of appropriating an equal amount for the same kind of work. The federal appropriation is to be distributed among the counties, one-third in the ratio which the area of each county bears to the total area of the state, one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery and star routes in each county bears to the total mileage of rural delivery and star routes in the state, and one-third in the ratio which the population of each county bears to the total population of the state.

Interest in this subject has been so intense that C. A. Sorenson of the Nebraska legislature reference bureau has compiled an approximately correct statement of the amounts coming to each county in the state in case appropriation is made by this legislature to comply with the terms of the federal act. This statement was placed upon a large scale map and exhibited in representative hall, where it was a constant object of interest since its preparation by both advocates and opponents of the bill.

No figures were available at Washington showing the mileage of rural mail routes and star routes in each county in Nebraska, so Mr. Sorenson made an approximate computation from postal route maps, which is said to be nearly correct, but it was found impossible to secure data on the mileage of star routes, making it necessary to base the tentative distribution on the estimated mileage of rural routes. The table of tentative distribution under house roll 722 will be approximately as shown below insofar as it concerns the counties listed.

CROP ACREAGE LARGEST IN HISTORY OF STATE

Yield Will Depend Largely upon Weather Conditions—Expect Heavy Potato Planting

Nebraska's crop acreage this year will be the largest in the state's history is the statement made by observers. Whether Nebraska's 1917 crop yield will be the greatest in its history will depend on weather conditions, but at least an effort will be made by the tillers of the soil to raise a bumper crop. The high cost of living, with the consequent high prices paid for farm produce, is in part responsible for the increased acreage.

Only a normal wheat crop is expected at best in this state this year. The wheat acreage would have been much larger than in 1916 if it had not been for poor conditions at planting time. As it is, just about a normal wheat acreage, about the same as in 1916, was planted this season. The weather was dry last fall. The wheat came up, but it was not a strong stand. It entered the winter in poor condition, and the winter proved to be the driest winter in many years. Farmers now say that the wheat is not strong and will require the most favorable conditions from now on to make even a normal crop.

The recent "tapioca" sleet storm, coating the ground like snow, and extending over practically all the Nebraska wheat region, was a blessing to the wheat raisers. It furnished some much-needed moisture and also served to protect the wheat from what the farmers have greatly feared—a dry March with high winds, which would have ruined the prospects of the wheat crop.

The corn acreage in the state this year will be greater than last year. Where wheat has been winter-killed the farmers will plow it up and plant the fields to corn.

The high prices brought by garden produce and by such staples as beans will mean an increased acreage for these also. Included in this list is very likely to be the potato. The high prices now paid for potatoes are expected to mean an increase in the Nebraska yield next fall. One of the effects of the high cost of living which will be seen in cities and towns all over the state will be increased gardens. In the larger cities and towns every vacant lot stands a good chance of being used for garden purposes, and many of the back portions of residence lots which have heretofore stood idle will this year be turned into food producers.

The increased yield from this source alone, over the entire state, will amount to considerable.

COLUMBUS BREWERY PLANS MANUFACTURE NEAR BEER. Colo. bus. Nebr.—Final decision to convert the Columbus Brewing Company into an establishment for the manufacture of "near beer" was reached when George Rembour, secretary of the company, returned from an investigation trip in the east.

The Attitude of Newspapers and Magazines Towards Prohibition

Paper Read Before the All-Day Meeting of the Alliance W. C. T. U., March 22, 1917—After the Reading of the Paper, Publication of It Was Requested by Unanimous Vote of the Union

The attitude of newspapers and magazines toward prohibition is, as a whole, becoming more favorable as the question is increasingly being agitated and prohibition territory enlarged.

Newspapers and magazines are conducted much on the principle of mercantile establishments, in that they sell their customers what they want. Subscribers are the customers upon which periodical publications are primarily dependent, because they furnish the circulation upon which they depend to secure advertising.

Temperance people who act consistently and favor with their subscriptions the periodicals that are conducted on temperance principles, assist them more than merely the amount of the money paid on subscription. It is probable that the income derived from advertising patronage amounts on an average to more than double that derived from subscriptions. Hence, the dollar paid on subscription to the average paper practically amounts, directly or indirectly, to several dollars.

Magazines, as a rule, have been in advance of the large daily newspapers in adopting a policy for temperance and prohibition, due principally to having a class of readers who are more favorable to temperance legislation than are the readers of dailies, as a whole. Very few of the leading magazines now accept liquor advertising, while many of them editorially espouse the cause of prohibition.

That temperance sentiment in rural communities is usually stronger than in the larger cities is reflected in the fact that not one of the many first-class farm papers published in this country accepts liquor advertising, and most of them in editorials plainly and emphatically endorse the prohibition by law of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

While the large daily papers have adopted a strict temperance policy more slowly than the rural papers, the magazines and the farm papers, it is a noteworthy and encouraging fact that recently a number of the leading daily newspapers of the United States have thrown out all liquor advertisements and have fallen into line, editorially, with the wonderful temperance and prohibition movement that is sweeping over the nation. One-fourth of all the daily newspapers in the United States now refuse to take liquor advertisements. Many instances could be cited but a few will suffice:

Dayton Morning Journal. Here is a letter issued by E. G. Burkhams, president of the company publishing the Dayton (Ohio) Morning Journal and the Dayton Evening Herald, directing the general manager of the company to discontinue liquor advertisements in these publications:

My dear Mr. McDonald: I have come to the conclusion that liquor advertisements have no place in our publications, standing as we do for the finest public service and progress in all things. This class of advertising is out of harmony with the modern and fearless newspaper and is a continual cause of protest and objection from thousands of our readers. Therefore kindly issue the necessary orders for the discontinuance of liquor advertising to take effect today.

Sincerely yours, E. G. BURKHAM, Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, is one of the most up-to-date daily papers anywhere. It has long espoused the dry cause. In an issue of recent date that journal gave a splendid answer to the contention of the liquor interests that prohibition does not prohibit.

Reporters Get Evidence. Toledo, Ohio, newspaper men found a social club in that city where liquors were being sold on Sunday. The reporters joined the club and gave it a write-up, telling the location and plan of membership. The Toledo authorities with all this information say they cannot apprehend similar clubs because the city is too poor to get the evidence. It cost the two reporters 80 cents to get the evidence.

If Toledo would sober up and get rid of her saloons, which are keeping the city poor, she might have enough money to spare at least 80 cents to the Prosecuting Attorney with which to gain evidence of this kind.

Valuable Services by Indianapolis Papers.

The valuable services rendered by the Indianapolis Daily Times and The Daily News of that city should not be overlooked in giving credit to the factors which have brought about the wonderful and rapid strides that have been taken in the cause of temperance and prohibition in the Hoosier state. About two years ago The Times purchased its columns from liquor advertising, and a year later The News did likewise. Being no longer under financial obligations to the liquor interests, both papers were free to speak out on the dry side. The Times vigorously advocated the prohibition issue, and

The News turned the light of publicity on the doings of the liquor lobby.

There are still a number of metropolitan daily newspapers, published in the large cities where the liquor interests dominate politics and to some extent business, that are yet notoriously subservient to those interests. The following editorial from a local paper, The Alliance Herald of March 15, gives an illustration of one:

Editorial Wail Availed Nothing. Out from Cincinnati—booze ridden, booze controlled, booze soaked, booze befuddled—came a wail against the enactment of a federal law that would prohibit newspapers containing liquor advertisements from being circulated thru the United States mails in dry states. The wail was an address by the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer before the annual meeting of the Associated Ohio Dailies. It preceded the enactment of the law but did not prevent it.

It takes a long while for some reactionary editors to learn that the world really moves and that they can't prevent it by making a fuss about it. About one more clip and "Sip-sin-naughty" may have to clean up and be decent. And the editors? They may as well organize a sob squad now and begin consoling one another without further delay.

National Periodical Society.

Edgar T. Criswell, executive manager of the National Periodical Society, representing the magazines of this country, was seen in New York recently by a representative of the American Issue in regard to the Bankhead bill, which, if it becomes a law, will prohibit the circulation, in wet states as well as dry, of papers containing liquor advertisements. Mr. Criswell said the members wanted no liquor advertising and would not lift a finger to defeat such a measure; said, indeed, that he hoped it would pass.—T. M. Gilmore, in Bonfort's Circular, February 15, 1917.

Mr. Gilmore tearfully chronicles this interview with Mr. Criswell. But surely this was not the first intimation the editor of Bonfort's has had that the majority of the reputable magazines of the country have barred liquor ads! They didn't wait for federal action. They recognized public sentiment; knew the liquor ads were offensive to the taste of their readers and cut them out of their own accord.

The Anti-Liquor Advertising law recently passed by Congress does not prohibit the circulation of such papers in territory in which the liquor traffic is licensed, but covers a large part of the United States by forbidding it in dry territory as follows: Senate Amendment No. 34.

Sec. 5. That no letter, postcard, circular, newspaper pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertising of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or referred to any persons, firm, corporation, or association, or other address, at any place or point in any state or territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the state or territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or convey or deliver by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months or both, and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any persons violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail or delivery, according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to which it was addressed.

Periodicals Cabled Down. Many more instances could be mentioned showing the attitude of leading periodical publications towards the question of temperance and prohibition. Occasionally, a periodical that goes counter to the present trend of public opinion receives a calling down that is well deserved. An illustration of this is found in the following:

The Medical Times, a monthly journal published in New York, in its January issue contained an article headed, "The Futility of Prohibition." The article declares that prohibition can never be enforced, as it is impossible for any government to police all homes and that the mak-

ing of intoxicants is a simple matter, requiring no more intelligence than bread making. The Medical Times refers to those who oppose the liquor traffic as "impatient simpletons and ambitious reformers." The page of the Medical Times in which appears the article is being sent all over the country, possibly at the instigation and expense of the liquor interests. When Dr. Howard Sellards, of Portsmouth, Ohio, received a copy of the Medical Times containing the anti-prohibition article, he wrote that journal as follows:

Your reprint of a page of the Medical Times of January, 1917, received. Your article is an insult to the medical profession, unless you take us for a set of blockheads, in which case you might be excused for ignorance. If your editors were actively engaged behind the bar, one could excuse you for trying to put over us stuff, but for two men posing as editors of a medical magazine, one with A. B., M. D. behind his name and the other with M. D. tacked on to his, trying to hand physicians such an argument, you must think we are all feeble-minded. Talk about prostituting the profession! I wish your gentlemen could see yourselves as other physicians who read your article will see you, I am truly sorry for you both and sorry for the profession to which you claim to belong. Respectfully, HOWARD SELLARDS.

OUR UNCLE SAMUEL WANTS MORE MEN

Government Needs Mechanics and Helpers—No Examinations Apply at Post Office

The United States Government needs mechanics and helpers. No educational examination is required, but applicants will be rated upon their experience and physical ability. F. W. Hicks, secretary of the local civil service board, has a number of applications at the post office.

Applications should at once apply for application to the Board of Examiners at the Ordnance Establishment or Labor Board at the Navy Yard, at which employment is desired. Applications may also be made to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., the secretary of the Civil Service Board, Postoffice, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Calif., Customhouse, New Orleans, La., Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo. Applications should be properly executed, including the medical certificate, and filed with the Board of Examiners at the Ordnance Establishment or Labor Board at the Navy Yard at which employment is desired.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES CHARGES

Relates to Operation and Maintenance Charges for North Platte Project in Nebraska

Notice has been received from Department of the Interior at Washington, under date of March 16, relative to the operation and maintenance charges for the North Platte Project in Nebraska and Wyoming. The notice is signed by the first assistant secretary, Alexander T. Vogelzang. The notice reads:

"In pursuance of Section 4 of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 288) and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and particularly of the reclamation extension act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 686) announcement is hereby made that the annual operation and maintenance charges for the irrigation season of 1917 and thereafter until further notice, against all lands of the North Platte Project, Nebraska-Wyoming, under public notice, shall be as follows: A minimum charge of \$1 per irrigable acre which water is used thereon or not; 35¢ per acre foot for all water delivered prior to and including June 30; and 75¢ per acre foot for all water delivered after June 30; the minimum charge of \$1 to be applied in payment of the charges under the acre foot rates. All operation and maintenance charges will be due and payable on March 1 of each year for the preceding irrigation season."

RAILROADS AND U. S. TO PROTECT BRIDGES

Co-operating with the government, railroad officials are taking extra precautions to eliminate the possibility of destruction to their properties. This co-operation applies particularly to the railroads that are of the trunk line designation and might be called upon quickly to haul troops and munitions in the event the strained relations with Germany should assume serious proportions.

All the lines operating to the west and most of those operating to the east have placed guards at either end of each bridge on the numerous lines. These guards patrol the bridges night and day and all persons except company employees are kept off the structures. The precaution has gone farther than the bridges and scattered all through the switch yards in cities specially deputized men are employed guarding switches and crossings where there is likely to be considerable congestion.

HELP FARMERS OF NEBRASKA

County Agents of Nebraska Are Doing a Big Work over State—Results Now Evident

STATE LEADER VISITS ALLIANCE

Ten Experts Are Now at Work in as Many Counties—Other Counties Want Experts

County agents are making rural Nebraska a better place in which to live: "To increase the net income of the farm without impairing the fertility of the soil, and to establish a better rural life through co-operative effort with farmers"—that is the way A. E. Anderson, state leader of county agricultural agents in Nebraska, summarizes the field that county agents of this state are seeking to fill. Mr. Anderson was an Alliance visitor last week. He was in attendance at the conference of county agents of western Nebraska held here last week and also at the meetings and banquet of the potato growers held here.

Making rural Nebraska a better place in which to live, economically and socially—this is the cornerstone of the Nebraska county agent program. And this program, pushed by county agent and farmer in joint effort, is paying dividends in the coin of better country life and in a widening stream of profit for the farmers' pockets.

At present Nebraska has ten persons who are "helping farmers help themselves"—ten agricultural agents residing in as many counties, working with and for farmers, by demonstrating better methods of farm practice, by assisting in the organization of farm and farming community so as to secure maximum profits, and by stimulating better rural life.

Bridging the chasm between farmer and experiment station: This form of extension work had its birth in the realization that ordinary forms of extension work do not bring farmer and experiment station close enough together—that available agricultural information does not "get across" as fully as it might thru another channel: Printed page of bulletin and of farm paper, short courses and institutes, etc., desirable as they are, have not gone the whole way. Personal contact that bridges the chasm between farmer and experimentalist is furnished by the county agricultural agent, who is at once the employe of the farmers of the county and a representative of the official sources of information in the United States department of agriculture and in the experiment station.

This dream of forming a closer relationship between the farm and the experiment station took shape in the establishment of the co-operative relation now existing between the United States department of agriculture, the agricultural extension service of the university, and local county farmers' associations, known as farm bureaus. Under this arrangement, county agent work is supported by funds from the United States department of agriculture, by appropriations from the Smith-Lever fund administered by the University of Nebraska agricultural extension service, by local contributions of funds from county farm bureaus, and in some cases by funds voted by county commissioners. Work is supervised by the county agent leader, who is employed jointly by the United States department of agriculture, by the state college of agriculture and by the county farm bureaus having local charge. In the early days of the work members of the bureaus paid an annual fee of \$5; members now pay general fees of 50 cents to \$1 annually. Six county boards now contribute to the support of the work and there is prospect that two more will follow their example this year.

Ten County Agents. Nebraska now has ten county agricultural agents: F. M. Seidel, Box Butte county; C. R. Young, Dakota county; Thomas, Dawes county; L. B. Rist, Gage county; R. E. Holland, Kimball county; A. G. George, Madison county; C. E. Gunnels, Seward county; A. C. North, Sheridan county; R. H. Camp, Thurston county, and Fred L. Taylor, district leader and county agents. Ten other counties have made application for funds to assist in employing county agents. This number does not include the woman county agent employed by Seward county November 1, Miss Esther Warner.

"Helping farmers help themselves" is the keynote of county agent work in this state. "The history of county agent work in every state shows no county agent project can be carried on successfully without the co-operation of the farmers themselves," says Mr. Anderson. "We place the work in the hands of local persons and try to make them feel responsibility for it. It is their work—we are seeking only to serve them."

Three aims govern county agent work: (1) To increase production by the use of better methods; (2) to increase financial return by assist-

(Continued on page 5, 2nd section)