

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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Published Every Thursday by

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Incorporated

Lloyd C. Thomas, President

J. Carl Thomas, Vice-Pres.

John W. Thomas, Secretary

Entered at the post office at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

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REQUIREMENTS OF AN EDITOR

Lawrence A. Rossman, writing in The American Press, tells of the "Requirements of An Editor." After reading over his article we have decided that all editors, including ourselves, don't measure up to the requirements outlined by Mr. Rossman but that his article contains some food for thought for the ordinary mortal who believes that all an editor needs to do is to sit back in his swivel chair, with his feet on the mahogany desk and watch the subscribers and advertisers crowd in the front door to eagerly deposit their shekels with the cashier.

Mr. Rossman's article is as follows:

The other day I took up a newspaper published in one of the great prisons and reformatories of the United States. The editor was a felon. The reporters confined their beats to within stern prison walls. The printers were men convicted of serious crimes, and the devil in that print shop was a real devil.

The remarkable thing about this paper was that it was filled with expressions of the great moral principles which should guide men's action. Men convicted for the violation of laws and principles governing society were in print extolling those very principles and urging their adoption by all mankind. Thus is it with many people.

The newspaper man is essentially a teacher. Every news item which he prints is for the purpose of information, and the larger the number of new and interesting facts he may report the greater becomes his success as a publisher. The editorials are written not for entertainment, but to guide some form of action.

The newspaper man confronts all manner of problems. His pupils are not those of immature age. The newspaper man seeks to educate the whole community, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the fool in his ignorance, the wise man with his skepticism.

The newspaper man delves into all manner of problems, the government of the nation, the politics of the local community, the economics of production, the philosophy of humanity. All serve as subjects for consideration of his fertile brain. All forms of human activity constitute his field of action. Humanity is his pupil.

Consequently with these responsibilities the newspaper man must have characteristics which will make his work a success. It is conceded a great teacher must possess ability, and if it is necessary for the teacher dealing with the immature minds of children, delving into one form of knowledge, to possess ability how much more important is it that the newspaper man should possess that ability.

In times past and even at the present day some men have believed if they could set type—they were fitted by nature or called by Providence to the duties of the country publisher, but too many men have been printers only, and too many men have been story writers only. The real newspaper man must be something different. If he is to influence men of big caliber he must possess ability to lead big men. If he is to influence those of less degree, those of less ability, the leader himself must possess more power. The newspaper business is no place for those unfitted for its great duties. The profession is overcrowded with those who cannot even perceive its possibilities, to say nothing of putting its great purposes into effect.

It would be astounding to know how much money this state expends to endow professors of archaeology and to spread the teachings of impractical illusions. But the newspaper man must be a practical teacher. The success of his school is judged by its tangible results. To accomplish reform is a practical problem. Good intentions alone will not accomplish great results.

But the newspaper man must be practical for another reason. The state and society does not contribute to his support. The newspaper field, and especially the country newspaper field, presents great business problems. The newspaper man is essentially a manufacturer. A newspaper costs money. The better educator the newspaper man must be the more money he must raise. One cannot help but regret that the great journalistic profession does not offer the financial inducements which cling to less useful vocations.

BOX BUTTE HAS DONE HER PART

If the officials in charge of the enforcement of the new draft law agree with us, Box Butte county will not be required to furnish recruits for the new army on the first draft, the drawing for which is supposed to take place on Saturday, July 21st. Newspaper announcements state that credits are to be allowed counties for army volunteers, for members of the National Guard, and for other reasons. As Herald readers will note by the news article in this issue, the quota for the first draft under the law for Box Butte county would be 58 men. If we are granted the exemptions as we understand them, we will have credits for more than this number. In other words, Box Butte county has already "done her bit" by furnishing a company of the National Guard and by the many volunteers who have joined the army. We hope that the officials will consider this in giving the credits allowed under the law. When subsequent drafts are made, if the war continues, we will of course send many of our registered men, but it is indeed gratifying to know that the response to the call has already been more than enough from this county.

THE FARMERS WIN

President Wilson's economic appeal to the country in April was addressed especially to the farmers upon whom he declared "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations." The response of the farmers, as forecasted in the Department of Agriculture's July crop report, is of a character to arouse enthusiasm. In spite of the late cold spring and other unfavorable conditions, the farmers throughout the country have risen to the occasion and have produced, or it is reasonably certain that they will produce, more than six billion bushels over last year's production in the principal food crops.

The corn crop, with a 14 per cent increase in acreage, shows an enormous advance over last year and may equal the record yield of 1912. The combined spring and winter wheat crop will be some 38,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Barley will probably be the third largest crop ever grown. A two-hundred-million-bushel increase is promised for oats. White potatoes, with 22 per cent increase in acreage, promise a record crop 167,000,000 bushels greater

than last year; sweet potatoes, eleven million bushels increase over last year; rye, a record crop of vast increase; rice, the second largest crop ever produced. The Department's report includes tobacco, which if not a food is a national comforter, with 84,000,000 pounds more than last year.

Such vast food production should not only go far toward feeding our allies, thus helping to win the war, but ought to gratify the home consumer with lower prices.

JUST PUNISHMENT

The conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, for conspiracy to violate the selective conscription law, is an impressive warning to those serving Germany's cause in our midst as well as to anarchistic repudiators of governmental authority. Both Goldman and Berkman are fined \$10,000 and get two years in federal penitentiaries, and at the end of their terms both will be deported from the country upon which they have long been a plague. Their counsel pleaded the rights of free speech, which the defiant Emma Goldman exercised to the extent of being sarcastically abusive of the court; but Judge Mayer effectively punctured the bubble and gave the convicted something to think about during their imprisonment.

The judge showed that it was in no sense a trial of free speech, that the freedom allowed under our institutions in this particular merely involved the expression of opinion in regard to or criticism of public policies, and that such rightful freedom became forbidden license when it reached the limit of seeking to nullify the operation of law. The judge warned those who "moek and sneer at the statutes" and interfere with their operation that they could do so only at their peril. Free speech is guaranteed in this country as no where else, he said, "but this is a republic founded on the principle of obedience to law." The Goldmans and Berkman would not only disobey but

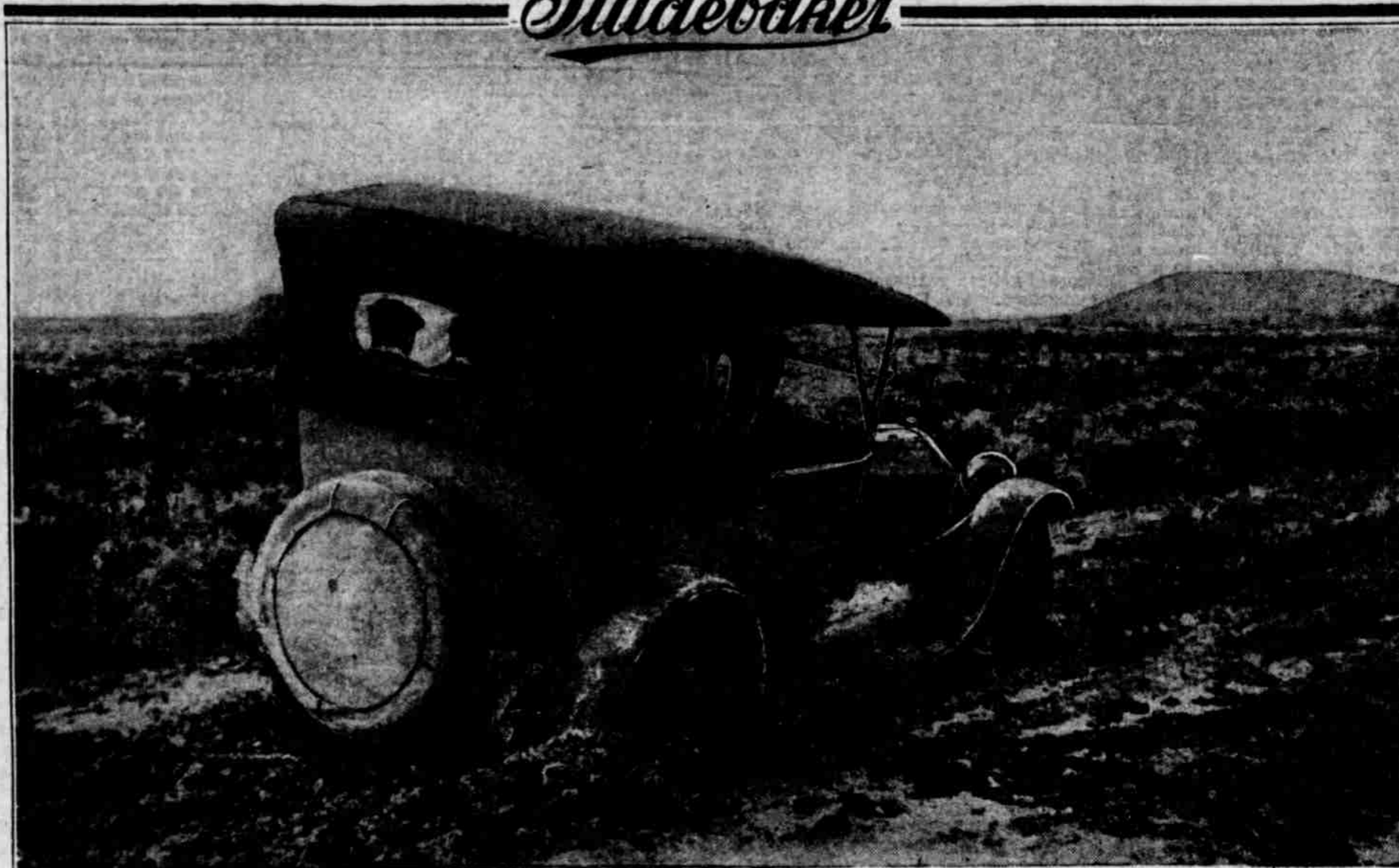
destroy the law, and, what is worse just now, they would limit this country's power to win the war. For this they have their punishment and it is just.

ALIEN LANDHOLDERS

Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg recently sold a large tract of land that he owned in Texas, and this is thought to be perhaps a confession that he has given up hope of severing Mexico's "lost provinces" from the United States. A more interesting question is whether an American could now sell and get the money for land that he owned in Germany, though it is practically certain that he could not. The property of an alien enemy is safe in this country, our ideals imposing obligations in war time which Germany has repudiated. The difference is highly creditable to our government and people, but the German method though lacking morally would of course be defended in the kaiser's dominions as merely a practical means toward the end of successful war.

The sale of the German chancellor's lands in Texas has once more called attention to the enormous holdings in this country of foreign individuals and corporations, a great number of foreign investors owning tracts of 100,000 acres or much more. A Dutch syndicate is said to own no less than 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico—a tract nearly as large as Massachusetts—and a German-American syndicate owns 750,000 acres in the same state. There is a British syndicate that owns two million acres in Florida, another owning one million acres in Mississippi, and two more that own about 1,300,000 acres each in Missouri. Secretary Lane wants congress to take this matter up for consideration, not with a view to dispute their titles but of obligating these foreign landholders to use the tracts more generally for crops or grazing instead of merely holding them for an increase in value.

Studebaker



Reproduced from an actual photograph taken near Fort Bridger, Wyoming

A Performance That Proved

This is the story of one of the most grueling tests to which an automobile was ever subjected.

Remember as you read it that the car was a Series 18 Studebaker taken from a dealer's stock, that there were no trained service-men at specially established "controls" to care for it, that the trip itself was not "factory planned," that it was just an ordinary tour.

No Special Preparations

On May 20th last, this Studebaker car left San Francisco as the pilot car for a caravan of advertising men going to the St. Louis convention.

No special preparations were made as far as the car was concerned. The trip was to be a long one—but nothing unusual was expected.

The first two days were pleasant and the roads were good.

Seas of 'Dobe Mud

The third day found the party at Lovelock, Nevada, in a pouring rain.

The harder it rained, the stickier and more tenacious became the 'dobe mud. In places the pools were hub deep. This mud was cement-like in its consistency—it took a pick and shovel to remove it from the wheels. Yet the Studebaker car pulled sturdily along and showed ample reserve power for conditions even more difficult. This lasted for three days until they reached Salt Lake City.

Over the Rockies in a Blizzard

Leaving Salt Lake City they started for Evanston, Wyoming, traveling the latter half of the distance through one of the hardest rainstorms imaginable—the road was washed out and the car had to find its own way over rocks and along ledges that seemed impassable.

Starting from Evanston for Fort Bridger they ran into a blizzard, which at lower levels turned into rain.

The road was a veritable canal.

At one point they only made nine miles in five hours (the picture above shows why).

More Rain and Mud

All the way through Colorado the rain continued—and kept up as the car struggled through the gumbo mud of Western Kansas.

Even between Topeka and Kansas City the roads were in awful condition.

Arrived in Perfect Running Condition

At Kansas City the clouds lifted, the sun shone and the rest of the run to St. Louis was made without incident.

Despite its all but unsurmountable difficulties the Studebaker car arrived in St. Louis only 2½ hours behind schedule in perfect running condition and having only changed one tire during the entire trip.

So well had it come through its terrible experience that the car was driven on to Detroit to the Studebaker factories without any overhauling whatsoever.

This performance is further proof of the remarkable durability of Studebaker cars—a durability that is due to one thing only—the mechanical perfection of this splendid automobile.

Any car that will come through a test like this in perfect running condition—any car that will perform as this one did is worth your serious consideration—you owe it to yourself to get a Studebaker demonstration before you buy any car.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

Lowry & Henry, Agents

Alliance, -:- Nebraska

Four-Cylinder Models

FOUR Roadster	\$ 985
FOUR Touring Car	985
FOUR Landau Roadster	1150
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Six-Cylinder Models

SIX Roadster	\$1250
SIX Touring Car	1250
SIX Landau Roadster	1350
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupe	1750
SIX Limousine	2600

All prices f. o. b. Detroit