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Western NEBRASKA

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

Tell 'Em You  
Saw it in  
The Herald

VOLUME XXIV

ALLIANCE, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

NUMBER 40

## LABOR DAY PROGRAM

Editor Cutright of Lincoln Star Made  
Big Impression in His Talk  
Here Monday

STRAIGHT FROM SHOULDER

Labor Day Passed Off Quietly in Alliance—No Big Parade—Only  
Afternoon Meeting

Labor Day was observed, Monday, in Alliance in a quiet manner. Men employed in the railroad shops, whose services were not absolutely necessary for the day in order to keep things running, were given a holiday. Business houses, for the most part, closed their doors at 12:30 o'clock Monday noon and remained closed for the remainder of the day. There was no parade or great demonstration. The day was quiet in the extreme. The Labor Day patriotic rally held starting at 2:30 o'clock in City Hall Park was not as largely attended as it should have been, considering the expense the Box Butte county Council of Defense and the Alliance Commercial Club went to in securing a prominent speaker for the occasion. A band concert had been advertised but for some reason or other the public was disappointed as to the band.

Robert Graham, chairman of the county council of defense, was scheduled as chairman of the Labor Day program. Mr. Graham was unavoidably detained elsewhere because of business affairs, and in his absence Representative Lloyd Thomas acted as chairman.

Mr. Thomas introduced L. H. Highland, president of the Alliance Chapter of the American Red Cross, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Highland was devoting much of his time to the work of the Alliance chapter without thought of pay or gain. Mr. Highland responded, stating that any credit due him was no more than that due anyone else who did their duty in these strenuous times. He gave a short history of the American Red Cross, telling of the enlargement of the work of the Red Cross since war was declared and telling of the activities of the organization. Mr. Highland confined his remarks principally to the men of the audience, telling them that if they were too old to fight or were physically disqualified or unable to go for some reason or other, their duty was to contribute to the cause at every opportunity and to "give until it hurts." He stated that at some time in the future—in a month, or two months or six months—it would probably be necessary for the Alliance chapter to call for another \$1,000 and when that time comes, Mr. Highland said, every person should be prepared and willing to give.

The next and principal speaker of the afternoon introduced by Mr. Thomas was John W. Cutright, the hard-hitting editor of the Lincoln Daily Star and one of the most intensely patriotic writers in the Middle West. It was especially fitting that Mr. Cutright should address an Alliance audience on Labor Day, for he has always been a strong labor man and has inspired his principals in the editorial conduct of the Star. He is a man who all along has upheld the hands of the president and the administration in the program before them.

From start to finish Mr. Cutright's speech was the address of an intense conscientious man. He stated that he would like to speak of the activities of the Red Cross, and that he would like to take on labor topics, but that he could not at that time because he had so much more to say and he had none too much time in which to say it.

Editor Cutright began his address proper by proving to his audience that America's part in the war began 102 years ago when the famous holy alliance of the House of Hohenzollern, Romanoff, Hapsburg and Bourbon was formulated in 1815, following the Napoleonic wars, and which was designed to end democratic rule in Europe, rent by popular revolutions, and in other countries. This, the speaker said, was not concurred in by the British delegate, who said his government would not stand for the suppression of popular government. The British government corresponded with the American government and this resulted in the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, the famous national warning to European powers that the United States will not permit the founding of autocratic colonies on the western hemisphere.

As for the specious claims of Kaiserism that the Germans have loved the United States, the speaker referred to the various instances in our history in which kings of the dynasties resorted to have gone out of their way to insult and harass the efforts of our people to firmly establish democratic institutions.

He replied to the criticisms of the lukewarm that this is an unjust, unpopular and a financial war, by proving, in unmistakable terms, that we are fighting on the side of justice, fraternity and equality as opposed to oppression and autocracy, just as ev-

## LEFT BEHIND BY THE GERMANS - BAPAUME



Photo by American Press Association.

Ruthlessly destroyed by the German army in its retreat to the Hindenburg line, villages, towns and entire cities in northern France are no more. This is one of the main streets of the city of Bapaume and is one of the first pictures of the German work of devastation to reach this country.

ery war in which we have engaged has been fought along the same lines.

"We fight not for conquest, commercial aggrandizement or territorial acquisitions on any pretext," the speaker declared, "and President Wilson's speech at Mobile showed us our aims in the present war." Editor Cutright held up to ridicule the theory that rulers were ruling by divine right, that God had placed their ancestors upon the earth to rule the people as they chose, and that the divine right rulers have no one to account to save to God Almighty Himself. He showed how God went back on the Bourbon and the Napoleon in France, on the Romanoff in Russia, and how the Hapsburg in Austria was playing second fiddle to the Hohenzollern of Germany. He showed the spirit of autocracy in their theory that "if we do not hang together, we will hang separately."

The speaker pleaded for unanimity of purpose behind the soldiers in the war, helpful co-operation and support of the Council of Defense, whose members are sworn to protect the soldiers abroad and the people at home from the insidious wiles of German agents. He brought up the proposition of teaching German in the public schools and showed that under the present law in Nebraska, where the parents of fifty children petition that German be taught in the schools, then the subject must be taught. With many of the old German families averaging about ten children each, he pointed out that six German fathers could compel the public schools of Lincoln to teach German and that the petition of a hundred and fifty thousand other persons would be of no avail. He called attention to the work of the German-American alliance in Nebraska and showed how this organization of Kaiserism had its clutches on the state.

To the citizen of German birth who is "pulling back" the speaker paid strict attention and he closed his address amid applause by saying substantially these words:

"If I had the power to do so, and the government will undoubtedly have that power before long, I would go to the man of foreign birth who is hampering the efforts of this government and say to him: 'We shall take from you the property you have been permitted to accumulate through the good graces of a paternal and beneficent government. We shall conduct you to the nearest seaport, take away your citizenship, give you the fifteen or twenty cents you had when you came here, put you on board an outbound ship, send you back to the kaiser you love and request him to put you in the army whose duty you dodged when you came to America.'"

Following the address by Editor Cutright, Robert Graham having returned, Mr. Thomas called upon Mr. Graham for a few remarks. Mr. Graham explained in part the work of the Council of Defense and stated that within a short time all would be given an opportunity to do something to aid the government.

J. A. Wolverton, east-end local engineer, laid off for a few trips the fore part of this week. He reported for work Tuesday morning.

### BARBERS IN LINCOLN RAISE PRICE OF SHAVES

The master barbers of Lincoln on Monday raised the price of shaves. Face shaves are 15 cents, the same as before, but 5 cents more is being charged if the neck is taken care of. Haircuts remain the same price, 35 cents. The barbers declared the increase prices were necessary because of the higher cost of barber supplies such as alcohol, soap and face lotion. The Alliance barbers seem to have beaten the Lincoln barbers to it, for they ascertained their prices to 25 cents for a shave and 50 cents for a haircut, also because of the higher price of supplies, including steaks, sandwiches, etc.

## MISS ALTA YOUNG ANNOUNCES OPENING

Alliance Teacher, Graduate of University School of Music, Announces Opening of Studio



Miss Alta Young, B. Mus., accredited teacher and graduate of the University School of Music, Lincoln, Neb., announces that her studio at 804 Emerson avenue, phone 75, is open to the public for their inspection.

Miss Young is a graduate of the University School of Music, Lincoln, Neb., in piano, all theoretical subjects and teachers' training course and holds a Bachelor of Music degree.

Miss Young invites closest inspection of diplomas and recommendations from all her instructors and the head of the university.

Miss Young has successfully taught five years. One year in the Normal Training Department of the University, School of Music, Lincoln, Neb.

She also holds good recommendations as teacher of voice and theoretical subjects.

High school students taking music for credit are specially invited to enroll.

W. A. Miller, engineer on the west end local, laid off for a few days this week, and took his family to Kansas City and St. Louis, where they will visit friends and relatives. Engineer J. A. Bacon caught his turn.

## NO INCREASE MADE IN LIVE STOCK RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses to Grant Increase to Railroads That Was Asked

The report of the market committee of the American National Live Stock Association, which has been received at The Herald office, tells of the work of the committee relative to the investigation now being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission and food-administration legislation. The report says in part:

"On June 27, 1917, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided the application of all the railroads of the United States for a general horizontal increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. It condemned any advance whatsoever in western territory, but permitted a slight increase in the rates on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore in the southern and eastern districts, and an average advance of about 5 per cent in class rates in official classification territory (the eastern district). All live-stock rates remain as they were. This was one of the most bitterly contested cases ever heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission. During January and February of this year the net earnings of the railroads showed a decrease as compared with the banner year of 1916, which seemed to indicate that a possible emergency might confront the carriers. The situation changed entirely in March and April, when the net earnings showed a decided increase over January and February. The threatened emergency claimed by the railroads did not materialize. The increase in net earnings noted in March and April has continued in greater degree for each succeeding month, and the

present indications are that the railroads of the United States will earn more net money during 1917 than ever before in their history.

"This case demonstrates the great value of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a protection to the public. The decision of the Commission is all the more gratifying in view of the wide publicity campaign of the railroads to convince the public that more revenue was vitally needed. Through letters and personal appeal, an almost overwhelming sentiment was worked up by the railroads, with the result that the Commission was flooded with petitions from all over the country urging that the advance be granted. Representatives of many important industries, commercial clubs, exchanges, banks, and insurance companies favored the increase. The opposition was led by the live-stock and grain industries. The National Shippers' Conference was organized for the express purpose of thoroughly presenting the shippers' side of the case. Our attorney, Mr. Cowan, and Secretary Tomlinson took an active part in the trial and co-operated to the fullest extent with all other protesting interests. Had the 15 per cent increase been granted, it would have meant that the paying approximately \$8,000,000 additional freight charges annually. This last effort of the railroads to increase rates is the third attempt they have made within the last four years. We hope that in future the railroads will devote their spare energy toward im-

## WOMEN TO BE REGISTERED

Women Will Be Registered for Service in Nebraska Council of Defense on September 12th

GOVERNOR NAMES THE DATE

All Women to Present Themselves at Polling Places for Registration for War Service

The proclamation of the governor makes Wednesday, September 12 the day for all women of the state to present themselves at the polling places for registration for war service.

At the call of the president, the women power of every state in the union is to be registered. While the date for the registration in Nebraska is September 12, in other states there are different dates and different methods. This registration involves every woman in the state, whether she be a housekeeper or office woman or professional woman, etc.

The president, the national council and the woman's committee and the census department together with the Box Butte County Council of Defense earnestly request that every woman register on September 12. The character of the work is really ten-fold. A woman may give service to her country through work that is done wholly by herself and her family. Thus, if she has a garden or raises any sort of fruit, vegetables, etc., poultry or stock, she is serving the government and can register in the agricultural department.

If she is an accountant, a bookkeeper, typist or stenographer or knows office work she may offer to do from one to as many hours a week as she feels she can give to her country.

The work is done locally. It is not necessary for women to leave their home cities or states. Domestic work, for instance, would include the care of children, perhaps the orphanage of a soldier who is at the front; knitting, or sewing, or the preparation of surgical dressing and many other forms of service that can be done right in one's home. The point is that UNCLE SAM SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE READINESS OF THE WOMEN TO SERVE AND IN WHAT CAPACITY.

The classes of service are: Agricultural, clerical domestic, industrial, professional, public service, social service, Red Cross and allied relief, miscellaneous and contributions.

Every woman is able to give some small portion of time to relief work, either at home or abroad. If she is a busy woman, she can promise one hour a week at least, to be used in making bandages, visiting the sick, caring for children whose mother has assumed responsibility during the war period.

An office girl can promise one hour's assistance each week in typing. The time spent in home gardening, drying and canning fruits and vegetables, etc., can be regarded as war service if it adds to the food conservation.

The registration cards, which the women will sign on Wednesday, September 12, will be kept in the counties where they have been signed and when the United States government has called for women physicians, nurses, clerks, stenographers, etc., a glance at the tabulated list will show what assistance can be secured from Nebraska as a state and Box Butte county as a county. The same holds true in every other county in the state. Three hundred thousand registration cards are being shipped to Nebraska for use on September 12.

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## CO. G HAS BASE BALL TEAM

Boys Have Need for Suits and Equipment—Ask "Home Folks" to Get It for Them

INCREASE COMPANY TO 250

Deming Paper Tells of Eloquent Address Made by Captain "Jack"—Other News Notes

Camp Cody, near Deming, N. M., Sept. 2.—Company G of the 4th Regiment Nebraska National Guard, now in the federal service and in camp here under the command of Captain J. B. Miller of Alliance, is to be increased from the present full war strength of 150 men to 250 men. The additional hundred men will be selected from the conscripted or draft army, it is stated. All members of the company hope that the new men will make as good soldiers and as trustworthy pals as the present membership of the company.

Captain Miller as well as the company as a whole have made a most favorable impression here, as evidenced by the comment in the columns of the local press. Among other interesting items contained in a current issue of the Deming Graphic, published at Deming, appeared the following squibs, which will prove of interest to the folks "back home":

"Captain Miller of the famed Company G, Fourth Nebraska, aroused great enthusiasm by closing his eloquent address with the exclamation: 'Thank God, this war happened before I was too old to go.'"

"Speaking of well-developed American soldiers, Private Jones, Company G, Fourth Nebraska, Capt. J. B. Miller commanding, stands 6 feet 4 1/2 inches and weighs 225, and the young giant has not yet attained his majority. When Jones goes into the French woods he can pick a flock of squirrels."

"A stunt that would have made Barnum envious was pulled off by Corporal H. K. LeRoy of Company G, Fourth Nebraska, who bent a five-eighths steel rod over his forearm and around his neck, the latter two at once, with the help of two strong men, and allowed huge rocks to be broken on his chest and top of his head."

It will be seen from these clippings that the members of Company G are active and understand the art of getting themselves talked about.

Company G has a ball team now, the lineup of which is as follows: Sergeant Lloyd Gurnsey, c.; Stub Fenning, p.; Pete Grove, 1b.; Leon Edwards, ss.; Corporal H. E. LeRoy, 2b.; Bob Messner, 3b.; Ben Joy, Jr.; Hollenbeck, cf.; H. Gurnsey, rf.; C. Gordon, substitute; and Happy Jones, mascot. The ball team will appreciate the receipt of equipment from any of those "back home" who can understand how the game helps provide genuine entertainment for both the players and the other members of the company. The team needs ball suits right now. Of course there is need for other team equipment, but the greatest need is suits. If it is not practicable to send suits, perhaps some of the boys back home would "kick in" a little for the fund. This is just a suggestion, but the team could certainly make good use of the equipment. Sergeant Gurnsey and Private Fenning are in charge of the team.

All members of the company have been more than busy since coming to Camp Cody. The preliminary work in setting up the camp is completed and drill work is progressing nicely again. All the boys are well settled now and everything is going along smoothly. The first inspection here was held a week ago Saturday, on August 25. The boys are all anxious for overseas duty, but no one has any idea when the call will come. There has been a rumor to the effect that the company might be sent to Cuba for training, but of course it is only rumor.

Deming is a busy place these days, and naturally so, with a sudden addition of so many men. New buildings are going up all around.

Sergeant Ulrich has been reduced to the rank of corporal.

Private Fred Wilson is now company clerk.

There are oodles of tarantulas and centipedes here.

Private Charles Gordon has had his head entirely shaven. He did not state whether it was an act of preparedness or not.

proving railroad service, instead of trying to extract more money out of shippers.

Docket 8426, which is the investigation instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding rates on live stock and its products throughout the country, has not yet been heard. Hearings may be held this fall."

### OCTOBER 1 TO 6 DATES FOR KANSAS CITY SHOW

The American Royal Live Stock Show is to be held in Kansas City, October 1 to 6. It is stated this will be the largest Royal in point of breeding cattle entries, and by far the most important ever held.

## HIS ONLY CONQUEST

