

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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If your copy of The Herald does not reach you promptly and regularly, you should not hesitate to phone 340 or write this office at once. We want our subscribers to receive the best of service and wish them to advise us when such is not the case. News items are always appreciated, either by telephone or mail.



DEC. 20, 1917.



THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL FLAG LAW

Since the publication in The Alliance Herald last week of the article regarding the neglect to put up flags at country schools by several boards in the county, so many inquiries have come into this office regarding this law that we are publishing it complete for the information of all concerned.

This law was passed at the 1917 session of the Nebraska legislature. It is known as House Bill No. 730 and reads as follows:

Section 1. Flags and flag staffs shall be acquired, constructed, maintained and used on the grounds of public institutions of learning in the following manner: Each such institution shall erect and maintain in a suitable place upon its grounds a flag staff of any suitable material, which shall not be less than twenty feet high and painted white.

Section 2. The flags to be acquired for use upon said poles shall be not less than six feet by eight feet in size for urban schools and six feet by four feet for rural schools. The colors shall be fast colors and cloth shall be of good substantial material. The said flags shall be so arranged upon the said poles as to be raised and lowered with ease. The national flag of the United States of America of any convenient size shall be conspicuously and continuously displayed on the interior wall of every school room, class room and chapel in the public school buildings of the state of Nebraska. A program providing for a salute to the flag and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed best adapted to be the requirements of whatever grades in such schools shall be carried out by each teacher on Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Memorial day, Flag day, and upon such other special occasions as may be required by law or rule of the school board.

Section 3. Each public school or institution of learning shall acquire and maintain a flag staff and flag in accordance with this act. A donation may be accepted for the purpose, but if no donation is made the same shall be paid for out of the funds for the maintenance of such public institution of learning.

Section 4. The said flags shall be raised upon their respective staffs on all national holidays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the weather conditions are favorable.

Section 5. The state superintendent is empowered to make rules and regulations governing the use of the flag by schools and it is hereby made his duty to enforce the provisions of this act. The provisions of this act within the meaning of this section shall be deemed and taken to apply not only to the common schools of the state, but also to the public high schools, public normal schools, state university and each and every public institution of learning of every nature and description whatsoever. The word pupils, within the meaning of this act, shall be deemed and held to apply to every person receiving instruction in any public institution of learning.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the governing board of each public

school or institution of learning within this state to provide a flag and flag staff in accordance with this act and to enforce the rules and regulations of the state superintendent regarding the same. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

FROM THE CATHOLIC PULPIT

Two recent utterances of Catholic clergymen are notable. In a sermon in Washington Bishop Russell declared that the power of all government, though depending on the choice of "the people," is derived from God—a truth on which is based "the much abused and much misunderstood so-called 'Divine right of kings.'" Bishop Russell also made the assertion—highly interesting if entirely accurate—that "at least one-third of the American army and navy is made up of Catholics, although we are only one-sixth of the whole population." Nearly all Americans of Irish birth or parentage are Catholic and many of them are supposed to lean toward pro-Germanism because of long-standing hostility toward England, but Bishop Russell's statement clearly indicates that there is very little lack of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes among the Irish in this country.

The other notable utterance from a Catholic pulpit was made by Father McCort, of Philadelphia, who paid his respects to "the present indecent dress of women." He said he was engaged in propaganda against a "growing impropriety" responsible for "much of the evil of the times," and declared that "indecent styles" are "no excuse whatever for women appearing without sufficient clothes." He was understood to refer especially to the short skirt, which some may contend is not indecent because the exposed members are covered with shoe leather running nearly up to the knee. But this plea, even if accepted, does not remove the economic objection involved in the extravagant waste of scarce and costly leather. Nor does it take away the confusion of the thousands who every day tardily discover that supposed "little girls" are in reality full-grown or even aging women.

THE WAR EXPENDITURES

It has been predicted that the United States will be forced to spend fifty billions in this war, and it is said that the government is now spending in a year considerably more than the entire cost of our four year's war of 1861-5. Indeed, it is asserted that our present war outlay is fifteen times as great as that of half a century ago. No doubt many will agree with the New York World, therefore, that congress as a matter of course should look searchingly into the outflow from the treasury and audit carefully the administration's war expenditures. Doubtless the proposition is reasonable enough, provided congress, in its search for extravagance or errors of judgment, rises above a parsimonious spirit and does not hold up any important expenditures already begun.

But among average citizens the feeling about this matter is probably similar to that of the late Henry M. Flagler when he undertook to extend his railway from Miami to Key West over a few small islands and the open sea and sent out engineers to report upon the practicability of the scheme. When after two years they reported that the thing could be done and began to give the figures, Mr. Flagler refused to hear of the estimated cost. He was determined to build and was afraid a

statement of the great cost might cause him to lose courage. Like Mr. Flagler in the case of his marvelous railroad, now triumphantly in operation, the people of this country want the war to be won, no matter what it may cost; and many of them, unalterably determined to see it through, shrink from seeing the startling figures and staggering totals in fear lest their resolution may in some measure be weakened.

SOLDIERS TO BE PROUD OF

A welcome result of the disgraceful "frame-up" designed to prove the existence of immorality in Camp Upton is the testimonial of the Major-General Bell to the good behavior and promise of the young soldiers in his charge. In exposing the deliberate and groundless slander, General Bell said: "I have never known a body of men as self-respecting, as morally clean as these. The pride they exhibit in avoiding anything which might reflect discredit upon themselves or their camp is as remarkable as it is gratifying. The handful of regular officers in this camp are enthusiastic over the results of our first experiment in creating a national army. They have never dreamt that such a cheerful spirit of subordination, of pride in good behavior, or zeal to learn could be exhibited save by the exceptional members of long established crack military units which have acquired a high degree of esprit de corps. Their good behavior is really extraordinary; their zeal to learn only less astonishing than their progress. They will soon be ready to begin training beside their brothers in France."

In every army, as in every community, there is a certain percentage of the criminally or immorally inclined. This is inevitable, and is known to every one with any experience of life. But the gratifying assurances of General Bell show that the great cantonment under his care is characterized by a much greater general wholesomeness than could be expected and gives promise of successful achievement at an earlier day than the country had good reason to hope.

PHILANTHROPY AND ADVERTISING

Andrew Carnegie who has just celebrated his 82nd birthday, deserves a good word from his countrymen in spite of the faults that were noticeable in his day of prominence. We hear little of him now, but no longer than ten years ago his utterances or his benefactions were in the papers almost every day. If he still retained his old vigor and had money enough, it would scarcely be surprising to find him offering to finance the war, for it will be remembered that he was reported to have offered to buy the Philippines from the United States in order to present them to their inhabitants—an extraordinary proposition which, of course, could not be considered for a moment at Washington.

Mr. Carnegie has been criticized for raising hundreds of white monuments to himself with his name on them and embarrassing as many town treasuries with the requirement that they pay half the first cost of those monuments plus the expense of maintenance through the years. Yet the Carnegie libraries are of great value and a distinct gain to the country. If Mr. Carnegie had given his millions anonymously, there would never have been anything but praise for the generous unknown, and the fact of his generosity remains even if still somewhat shadowed by his self-advertisement and love of the limelight. No less a personage than the poet, philosopher and statesman, Lord Morley, declared, after personal acquaintance, that Andrew Carnegie was an idealist. Such he no doubt was, although in his make-up the advertiser insisted on sharing the front seat with the truly generous benefactor.

SOCIALISTS ARE IN LINE

One of the most significant of the comments on the president's great address to congress came from the socialist editor of the Appeal to Reason, said to be the oldest and largest socialist publication in this country. In his congratulations addressed to the president this socialist says: "Your open-hearted espousal of a democratic peace after the Central European people have been freed from the yoke of Prussian militarism removes the last possible suspicion against the cause of the Allies. I earnestly trust that the peoples of Germany and Russia, particularly socialists, will now realize that they have been badly duped by the scheming Prussian military masters. Your address should convince liberals of all lands that the cause of democracy is championed by the American president and throttled by the kaiser."

This may be a sincere statement, or it may mean that socialists have seen a light and now realize that they must either get in line or face the wreck of their party and policy in the United States for a generation to come. Originally made up largely of persons of German birth or patronage, the socialist party in this country from the beginning of the great war has been so pronounced in its pro-German leanings that all of its prominent members of native birth have left it in disgust since the sixth of last April. The expressions quoted above may indicate a tardy willingness on the part of the Ameri-

can socialist party to give up pro-Germanism rather than commit suicide.

EVEN RECREANT RUSSIA

The Russian revolutionists, after disposing of a home autocrat, permitted the control of garrulous enthusiasts prompted by secret traitors, and now in consequence they are at the mercy of a foreign autocrat who, if allowed, will make Russia pay the tolls he will be unable to collect elsewhere. Such is the manifest meaning of the intimations feeling their way out of Berlin to the effect that Germany is willing to make peace by restoring Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, provided Germany and Austria can take compensation in the east at the expense of Russia. It seems to be assumed, that, as Russia has betrayed the Allies, the resulting resentment will permit a settlement involving the payment of all bills by that country and the saving of everybody's face except that of the helpless and foolish Slav.

It might be urged that faithless Russia deserves such a fate, and but for one great obstacle she might be compelled to suffer such a consequence of her folly. The one great obstacle, which may be aptly described as Russia's undeserved protection, is the sentiment reiterated by President Wilson, wholeheartedly supported by the American people, and apparently accepted by the Allies. This sentiment decrees that Germany shall reap no harvest, great or small, in any quarter. "The voices of humanity," reads the president's message, "insist that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have done deep and abominable wrong." Even recreant Russia will be protected.

According to a quoted German paper, the Weser Zeitung, President Wilson promised the millionaires gigantic profits and the people generally great prosperity out of this war of his making. We don't remember it. What we do remember is his call to universal sacrifice on the altar of national honor and the world's freedom.

The college professors, according to one of them in Chicago university, will win the war because they are trained experts. The farmers have been told that they will win the war by producing the necessary food. Labor has been assured that it will do the same thing by keeping the wheels of industry turning. The captains of industry and the great dreamed of something of the same financiers have also heard or

dreamed of something of the same sort, and the people generally have been taught that their loyalty and co-operation in every possible way are imperative. As for the gallant men in khaki, they undoubtedly have a right to the conviction that they will play at least a small part. Scientific experts out of the colleges are of great value, but, after all, they are only one cog in a mighty wheel.

If national guardsmen from thirty-three states had arrived in France some weeks ago, as recently announced, our force of regulars that went across early last summer must have greatly enlarged its original dimensions. We are gradually producing a formidable army "over there."

The Detroit Free Press is quite serious when it says that "if Germany should win this war it won't be necessary to die to go to hell." No doubt many thousands in Belgium, northern France, Serbia, Rumania, and the overrun strip of Italy feel exactly that way about it.

In doubtful praise of the late William E. Chandler, the New York Sun remarks, that but for the "political acumen" of this republican leader, Samuel J. Tilden, democrat, "would undoubtedly have been seated as president."

Although the world got along without sugar up to about 200 years ago and can do it again, it is best to keep on saving it for a rainy day in spite of the fact that the shortage strain is now slightly relaxed.

It being necessary to save both water and fuel in Berlin, bathing is now "verboten." But the most popular German form of immersion—in a submarine—is still urgently recommended.

More to be feared than her military offensive is Germany's political offensive—crafty intrigue which is still pushed in every country, and with especial energy and cunning in our own.

The reassembled congress needs all the wisdom, courage and devotion to duty that can possibly be mustered. This is no time for pretty self-seeking or partisanship.

Italy has another Garibaldi on its war front and he is sure of victory. At all events his name will prove an inspiration.

Grape juice does not intoxicate, but the Russians are unquestionably drunk with the new wine of liberty.

Rheumatic Aches

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KILLS PAIN

New Foodstuffs Are Recommended for Use in Germany
Concentrated straw fodder and ground grape pits are suggested for table use in Germany. In a published list of new foodstuffs, with descriptions of use, the following are also found:

Rhubarb leaves, saweed, straw meal, crushed and ground maize ears, heather stalks, ground sugar-beet seeds, parsley seed, wild radish husks, bran, wine yeast, beechnut cake, fish meal, and various mixed foods.

Attempts have recently been made in England to establish the use of rhubarb leaves as greens, but it appears that such food is dangerous. English newspapers have reported several cases of illness following the eating of rhubarb leaf blades.

At the Front



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