

ALLEN G. FISHER
WAS FOUND GUILTY

Referee in Disbarment Proceedings
Before Nebraska Supreme Court
Files an Adverse Report

An echo of the famous Chadron-Omaha Hood-Crites-Fisher blackmail case, tried in Alliance last spring, was heard in Lincoln on Friday when Referee F. A. Barton in the disbarment charge hearing against Fisher found that the accused was guilty as charged on four of the seven counts against him. The referee made no recommendation in regard to what action the supreme court should take. In each case where a finding of guilt is entered by the referee the language is substantially as follows:

"The evidence is sufficient to establish the charge and to convict the respondent of irregular, illegal and unprofessional conduct. The foregoing is the finding in the first specification which charged that Mr. Fisher, as attorney for Nellie Woodward in a suit for specific performance of contract of lease with Chadron testified that two duplicate contracts were signed by the plaintiff and by defendant, Charles Hewins, in the presence of Mr. Fisher. The referee finds that the signatures of Hewins were forgeries and were traced from a genuine signature on a letter, and that Fisher knew Hewins did not sign."

The referee finds the evidence sufficient to sustain his charge of an attempt to black mail Attorney Edwin D. Crites and Mrs. Hood and to establish his guilt of irregular, illegal and unprofessional conduct. The referee states that Fisher was acquitted of this charge in district court on the technical ground that Mr. Crites and Mrs. Hood consented to be blackmailed. Robert Hood had employed Fisher as his attorney in domestic troubles, the intention being to obtain evidence against Mrs. Hood that might prevent her from obtaining alimony.

On the charge of evading an order of disbarment or suspension issued by the supreme court to take effect February 1, 1909, for a period of one year, the referee finds as follows:

"I conclude that the conduct of the respondent in this behalf was not a bona fide obedience to the letter and spirit of the said order but was an evasion and an effort to avoid the consequences of the said order of suspension."

Having been disbarred or suspended for one year Mr. Fisher is charged with practicing law. He had employed another attorney to take care of his cases in court, but was charged with really practicing law in disregard of the suspension from the bar. At one time during that period the clerk of the supreme court, at the direction of the judges of the court, returned a filing and fee to Fisher. The letter from the court contained a warning "not to try to avoid the same by signing other attorneys' names to papers filed herein. Otherwise your action might prove disastrous both to yourself and to the attorney whose name you attach to the paper."

POLICE GRABS JAPANESE
BOOTLEGGERS OF CASPER

Believed to Be Ring Leader—Was
Convicted and Paid
Fine of \$105

The police of Alliance scored a strike this week when Chief of Police George Stafford, assisted by special officer, Smith of the Burlington, arrested K. Suyefusa of Casper, on a charge of bootlegging.

Suyefusa is the proprietor of a restaurant at Casper, and had been for some time, it is thought, making regular visits to this section of the country with consignments of liquor which he distributed to agents in the various towns.

His plan of elusion was a unique one. On his stops he would register and pay for two rooms. In one he would store the liquor, and in the other he would stay. Should he be suspected, the natural course of the officers would be to search his room only to find no evidence. His arrest and conviction came as the result of a colored man, by the name of John Minor, telling of having purchased booze from the Jap.

The officers, who have been very diligent in their determination to stop the traffic in liquor feel certain that by this catch they have landed the ring leader of the gang.

MISS O'DONNELL WEDDED
EARLY THIS MORNING

A pretty wedding ceremony was solemnized this morning at the Holy Rosary church, Alliance, when Father Manning pronounced the words that united in matrimony, Miss Katharine O'Donnell and Mr. Daniel Keeney, of Pocahontas, Idaho. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Donnell, 404 Cleyenne street, was reared and educated in Alliance, but for the past couple of years has resided at Pocahontas. It was there that the young people met. Mr. Keeney is a practicing physician and, just recently discharged from the service of his country, has prepared a home for his bride at Pocahontas. The many Alliance friends of Mrs. Keeney will wish them happiness and prosperity throughout a long married life.

DR. HERSHMAN IS MADE
BURLINGTON SURGEON

In recognition of the faithful, efficient rendered the Burlington company as medical examiner, Dr. Hershman of this city was the other day made Staff Surgeon by the Burlington railroad company, upon his resignation of the former capacity. Dr. Hershman is now located in his new quarters in the splendid new building of the Guardian Trust Co. and feels that he is much better situated than ever before to care for his large practice and the new responsibility.

BOOZE AND BLACK MEN
MIX SATURDAY NIGHT

Two colored gentlemen, Mistah Will Minor and Mistah Albert Young blood, were arrested Saturday night by the police after a good one-round go at the Shelton (colored) restaurant on Box Butte, the result of imbibing too freely in the spirits of John Barleycorn. Both were allowed to languish in the city bastille over Sunday and at the hearing Monday morning the former was given thirty days, this being his second offense, while Mistah Youngblood drew a fine of \$25 for being intoxicated. It is probable another charge for disturbing the peace will be filed against them upon their paying the penalties assessed for the "spree."

ELKS TO CAMPAIGN FOR
ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS

The local lodge of the order of B. P. O. E. will inaugurate a campaign for one hundred new members commencing January 15th. The drive is being made with the purpose of making available the pleasures of the order to more of the local people and also that the proceeds derived from the initiatory fees may be used for the furnishing of the home and the equipment of the proposed gymnasium. About fifty have already been pledged and it is assured the full one hundred will be secured. When the drive has been completed an appropriate banquet will be served and a reception held that will long be remembered.

Mrs. Stephen J. Epler, wife of Rev. Epler of the Church of Christ is just recovering from an attack of influenza.

FREMONT PLANNING FOR
BIG FIRE CONVENTION

President Guthrie Receives Word
that City of Fremont is Looking
For a Large Crowd

John W. Guthrie of Alliance, president of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association, has received the following letter from the chief of the Fremont Fire Department:

"Fremont, Nebraska, December 29, 1918. Friend Guthrie: Please be advised that acting on your advice—your wire of December 21st also on the advice of Mayor Wiley of this town, we have confirmed preliminary preparations for the convention on January 21, 22 and 23, and are proceeding with our plans for the affair. We kept the postponement thought out of the Fremont papers but I noticed today that the Omaha World-Herald had an article under a Norfolk headline regarding the matter. I am writing you this time that you may take steps to prevent the other papers over the state from enlarging on it."

"We are planning on as large or larger convention than last year and will accept no thought or condition of postponement unless issued by you. We are glad to learn that the Alliance band and delegates are planning on coming down to wake us up—we haven't forgotten that live bunch of cow-punchers that came down last year—next to peace day they came about as near to waking up the town as anything we have ever had."

"With best wishes—A Happy and Prosperous New Year to yourself and the Alliance boys, I beg to remain, Harry S. Morse, chief Fremont Fire Department."

Nebraska firemen learned with deep regret and sorrow of the sudden death of George Howe of Fremont, Tuesday at noon. He was an ex-president of the state association, a pioneer member, and one of the most popular firemen in the state. His familiar face will be missed at the coming convention.

Miss Della Holsten and Mr. Marvin Dickenson sprang quite a surprise on their many Alliance friends last Friday afternoon when they were united in marriage at Scottsbluff. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Holsten of this city and the groom is a young railroad man who grew to manhood in Alliance. A short time will be spent in Denver by the happy couple before returning to Alliance to make their home.

ALLIANCE VETERINARIAN
HONORED BY GOVERNOR

An Alliance man has been recognized for his efficiency by the Governor elect S. R. McKelvie, when he appointed Dr. W. P. Spencer of this city, State Veterinarian. The office is an important one, carrying with it the appointment of numerous deputies over the state as well as much responsibility in the handling of the stock diseases throughout the state. Dr. Spencer is to be congratulated upon his appointment and the state will have a faithful, conscientious official.

Alliance Boy Tells of
Life in the U. S. Navy

Much has been printed of the happenings overseas; considerable we have heard through the medium of friends and relatives, but seldom do we have the opportunity of getting first hand information from one we know—one that has actually experienced the thrills of real warfare.

Earl Wambaugh, Alliance young man, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew G. Wambaugh living eight miles to the southeast of the city, home on a furlough after eighteen months of service in the U. S. Navy, has an interesting tale to tell and The Herald man prevailed upon him this week to give us an account of his experiences. He is now fireman, first class Sixth Division, Third section, and assigned to the U. S. S. Mt. Vernon.

Upon his enlistment at Denver, on July 11, 1917, Earl was assigned to the steamship, Illinois, which was bound for the fatherland with a cargo of \$10,000,000 worth of gold at the time of the declaration of war by England, whereupon it reversed its course and returned to Bar Harbor late being taken to the Boston naval yards and interned. It will be remembered that the investigation of the ship following its internment proved that its crew had so thoroughly wrecked the giant engines of the vessel that it was thought to be impossible to repair and the boat was made that it would take three years at least, to put it in sailing condition. Six months later, however, she started on her first voyage across the Atlantic under the American flag and since that time has made nine such trips. On six of these trips our friend, Earl Wambaugh, was a member of the crew and aboard, including the last one, when the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

"It was on the morning of September 5th, 1918," said Sailor Wambaugh. "We were out from Brest, France, about 280 miles on our return trip. A sister ship sighted the submarine about 500 yards away as its periscope came above water and fired, but missed. We could not see because of the position of the other ship, but we did use a couple of depth bombs and raised one of the submarines right out of the water. We do not know for certain that we sank it, but we feel sure that such was the case. The other ship got one we do know. Finally a shot was fired in the path of the torpedo, but again it missed and the explosion resulting from the torpedo tore a hole in the side of the Mt. Vernon about 18x20 feet and damaged an area of about 80x100 feet. The steam lines on that side were, of course, put out of commission, but the engines in the forward section escaped. For about an hour and before we could get the escaping steam checked we could hardly move, but as soon as the change was made and we got under headway, we soon got away. The ship was returned to the French harbor, through the danger zone in the dead of night, for repairs. Thirty-eight were killed by the explosion with twelve more injured. On board were 200 wounded soldiers being returned to the States and a crew of 1,200. They say it was a miracle that the ship was able to get into port on her own power, but you should have seen those fellows work. They all seemed to realize the seriousness of the situation and each man was willing to die at his post. So many of them offered to go below to help that it was necessary to turn some of the more less dangerous work and besides, not one of them was asked to do that which might mean to make the supreme sacrifice."

In recognition of the bravery displayed two of the men received medals—one for saving of life and the other for distinctive service. A peculiar coincidence of the experience was that on board was a young man whom the crew afterwards dubbed, "Hard Luck Smith." This was because of the fact that this fellow was also on the San Deigo when she was torpedoed. When the Mt. Vernon was struck, by some manner of means he got into a ventilator and as the water rushed into the hole torn he was forced on into the pipe. As he struck the bend in the pipe he became fastened and he could not free himself. His cries for help were heard, the ventilator cut and he was freed.

"The sensation of passing through the submarine zone is at first very exciting," said he. "You do not know just what to expect. The hydroplanes from which a submarine can be seen even fifty feet below the water surface, convey the ship for a distance of about eighty miles from the coast, as well as the convoy of torpedo destroyers and steamships. You get so accustomed to it though and do not pay any attention to where you are. We made several trips without convoy with the exception of the eighty miles, relying on the speed of the vessel to protect us. At the time we were struck but very few had the life preservers where they could get to them. We got careless. However, the ship would have had to sink very rapidly to get us. In drill we several times lowered away all life boats

loaded with sailors and cleared the ship in less than fifteen minutes."

The British convoys were very careless, according to Mr. Wambaugh. On one occasion he said that a submarine was sighted and that the Mt. Vernon turned on her running light and started. The British ship also increased speed, but failed to use the signal light with the result that it ran into the U. S. ship America, and caused her to sink. All but twelve were saved.

On one trip he got a five-day furlough, which he spent visiting such places as he could along the war stricken area. He first visited a hospital base sixty miles from Paris and seven miles from Chateau Thierry. There was not much to see there for the base was being removed and not much was left. In that region there is no vegetation; the roads are through the shell holes and the soil is literally torn to pieces. The towns are flat. They resemble the ruins of a city burned completely to the earth. Built fences are still standing are built of stone or just dirt heaped to a height of about four feet. The people seem to be very poor, but are very sociable and as he was a member of the first party of American sailors to visit that portion of France he said they were treated royally. Even their language is different from that of the French along the coast. A characteristic American habit was becoming very noticeable, he said, in that the citizens had raised several times over the prices of meals.

In Paris he saw the large cathedral or rather the ruins of it, upon which the long range gun of the enemy was trained and which, on Good Friday morning killed 127 as they gathered for worship. The church was built, or completed in 1847, after 200 years building and was one of the largest and finest in the country. Citizens told him that when the gun was active and shelling Paris a shell would strike about every twenty minutes, with wonderful regularity. Most of the places of interest were closed and the buildings protected from further shell fire by walls of sand bags, yet the people were very good to show them wherever they could, even approaching and asking whether or not they had seen this place or that. He climbed into Eiffel tower 450 feet, but could not go to the top which is 984 feet above the ground and upon which were mounted anti-aircraft guns. In one large court, which was used for the assembling of captured war weapons and war relics he saw the destroyed airplane of the French ace, who up to that time and before they finally shot his machine down, had sent sixty-one enemy fliers to the earth. Before being killed in an aerial fight he succeeded in bagging better than a hundred of the enemy machines.

"A most striking sight is the tattered style of hitching teams," said Sailor Wambaugh. "And most of the vehicles are of the two-wheel variety. They also have some fine ox teams, which they are still using. The subway system in Paris is the most efficient I have ever seen. It is very easy to get around over the city. You see no cows. All the milk used is from goats." "While in Paris," he continued, "I chanced to see a copy of the Omaha Bee and upon reading it noticed the picture of Miss Nellie O'Donnell of Alliance and the mention of her going to France. She arrived there just a few days after I left."

At Brest there are no sewerage conveniences, according to his story, and the odor arising from the homes he likens to that from the barnyards in the United States. A city of 100,000 population and without sanitation or sufficient water for living purposes. The citizens, too, are not so cordial to the foreigner as in the cities away from the coast. "Money could not buy the experience I have had," Earl stated. "I feel that the four years I will spend in the service will be well spent. It is not likely that we shall make another trip across until next spring, because of the making of repairs on the ship, but I am ready to go at any time. I have enjoyed the life and everyone treats you so well you can not help but be content. On board we have a base ball team, a foot ball team, teams for all other athletics and now that peace has come and we have more time, a twenty-two piece band and a minstrel show of our own. Indeed, we are not lonely. I have a German rifle that I obtained while in France that I would not part with. Had several other relics but they were distributed among the boys."

Earl left last night for New York where he will meet with some acquaintances just returned from the scene of war and spend a couple of days before going on to Chelsea, Mass., to report for duty.

SPRING TERM OF DISTRICT
COURT HERE IN FEBRUARY

Judge W. H. Westover of the 16th Judicial district announces the dates of the 1919 terms of court in the district, as follows:

Cherry—January 13th and, October 20th; Box Butte—February 3rd and November 10th; Dawes—February 24th and November 24th; Sheridan—March 10th and December 8th; Sioux—May 12th and October 13th.

FASHION SHOP PUTS
ON ANNUAL CLEARANCE

The Fashion Shop has on in full blast its annual clearance of Ladies Ready-to-Wear garments this week. The season's end has found the stock too large to make it possible to accommodate the new spring lines which will soon be purchased and too, carry goods over from one season to another. A full page advertisement on another page will afford full particulars.

HORACE BOGUE STORE BUSY
TAKING ANNUAL INVENTORY

The big Horace Bogue Store stock is this week being invoiced by the force of salespeople and they are a busy bunch. Mr. Horace Bogue owner of the store is here, arriving from Seattle Washington on Sunday. A very good business has been enjoyed by this store during the past year and the one to come promises to eclipse all previous ones. Mr. Bogue is more than pleased and plans, as usual a still better service to the people of the trade territory in the future than ever before. The management, Mr. Otto Zamzow, has builded a wonderful patronage by adhering strictly to the policy of full values and courteous treatment and the establishment is making rapid strides forward.

SCOTTSBLUFF WILL TRY
FIREMEN'S CONVENTION

The following taken from the Friday issue of the Star-Herald, Scottsbluff, indicates the effort of that city to obtain the firemen's convention next year:

"The Scottsbluff Volunteer Fire Department is planning to turn over a goodly portion of the state if necessary in order that the next annual convention shall be held at Scottsbluff in January, 1920. To that end a strong delegation from this city will be in attendance at the state convention at Fremont held the middle of next month, the delegation also having the backing of the Commercial club and merchants in general of this city, who have told the fire boys to 'hop to it.'"

The local boys also have the support of Alliance, North Platte, Gering, Mitchell, Morrill and other towns in the western portion of Nebraska who will send delegates to Fremont and who will "throw in" with our boys to get the convention here."

BUTTER MAKERS GIVEN
VERY SMALL MARGIN

New Regulations Restrict Profits and
Place Limit on Buying Cost of
Cream to Manufacturers

The new regulations by the U. S. Food Administration governing manufacturers, dealers, brokers and commission merchants in butter are far reaching and besides placing a maximum on the margin of profit to be derived by the manufacturer of butter they guarantee the direct shipper as great a price for his butter fat as is paid to any commission man who handles cream and renders the same service.

Mr. W. E. Spencer, manager of The Alliance Creamery, who attended the meeting of the members of the Nebraska Butter Makers and Creameries Association at Omaha recently, says the new regulations will tend to eliminate the commission man from the cream market, because of the ruling forbidding the paying of more than two cents per pound more to the commission man than he paid to the producer, which margin is not sufficient to sustain the smaller buyers, the manufacturer is also limited to 3-1/2 cents per pound buying cost—including station labor or commission and all other buying expenses and should this prove to cost a greater amount it must be deducted from the margin of the manufacturer and this margin must not exceed more than five cents per pound the actual cost of the butter fat necessary to manufacture and all other costs that enter into the making of the finished product. Another feature of the new rules is that the margin of profit must be on an average of two months, beginning December 1st, February 1st, April 1st, June 1st, August 1st and October 1st. Unlike the natural results heretofore of little, if any profit during the winter months and a better result during the season of large volume the manufacturer must in all cases confine his margin above the cost of cream from the producer to the maximum as fixed. A margin of about 3 1/2 cents per pound for the manufacture of the cream into butter is indeed, a small margin, yet that is just what it will mean to the creamery man. It will mean that without the greatest efficiency and economy there will be no profit derived. Already the Alliance creamery is figuring on the installation of new and more modern machinery to meet this condition, at an outlay of about \$5,000. If ever the farmer and dairyman were given an opportunity to realize full benefit on their products, it seems, that this new ruling has afforded it.

The big Hartman store at Marsland will on Monday commence its second annual clearance sale. The event is stated that the room may be available to the large stock of spring and summer merchandise soon to arrive and to avoid carrying over the surplus winter goods. Mr. Hartman is using a full page in this issue of The Herald to tell his patrons and friends of the sale and the savings afforded. Look it up—it will pay you well.

TROOP TRAIN THROUGH
ALLIANCE SUNDAY NIGHT

Epworth League of M. E. Church
Served Hot Coffee and Sandwiches
To Passing Soldiers

A troop train carrying four hundred and thirty-five soldiers passed through Alliance Sunday night enroute to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio from Van Couver, Washington. The boys, most of them limited service men, had been in the forests of Washington cutting spruce for the manufacture of airplanes and were being sent to Camp Sherman to be mustered out. Of the number there were 420 enlisted men and fifteen officers.

While not so spectacular, the army of the woods had an important part in the bringing to a close the greatest of wars. The work was both hard and dangerous and the per centage of casualties was much greater than in some other branches. In the short period they were engaged they cut some thirty million feet of spruce and supplied not only the needs of the American air service, but that of our allies. Many of them were greatly disappointed in not being privileged to go overseas and had the signing of the armistice come a little later one regiment would have sailed. It was planned to send one about December 1st, from the camp. They were a healthy looking, happy lot and were indeed glad that they could return to their homes again.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church prepared and served coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts to those who got off the train and that the hospitality was much appreciated was evidenced by the many smiles and expressions of gratitude. They literally devoured every edible in sight and as the train pulled out shouted their appreciation.

PRIVATE WELLIVER WAS
BORN IN STATE OF NEBRASKA

Miss Merle Welliver received official notice December 18th, of the death of her brother, Private Adolbert Marshall Welliver, on Oct. 2, from wounds received in action. Private Welliver was born at Superior Nebraska on December 20, 1894. At that age of four he moved with his parents to Rock Island, Illinois. He lived there during his school years.

the army, he was manager of a wheat farm near Fisher, Minnesota. Private Welliver was called to the colors on February 27, 1918, being sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. There he was assigned to Company F 159th Infantry and reached France in May going into active service almost immediately.

Private Welliver is quite well known in and near Alliance, having spent a summer here visiting his father, J. M. Welliver of Lakeside Neb., and one brother Cook, Grover L. Welliver serving with the A. E. F. in France. There are two sisters also, Mrs. Neal Follenauer, of Des Moines Iowa, who is his twin, and Miss Merle Welliver of Lakeside, Neb.

POTATO MARKET FIRMER
AT LARGER CENTERS

All Western Potato Markets Showed
Increased Demand Last Week
and Better Prices

The bad weather in western Nebraska, with the zero and colder weather which has prevailed during the past week, has caused a complete cessation in the hauling and shipping of potatoes. There are still quite a number of potatoes in storage in potato cellars which will move, when the weather moderates.

A better tone was shown last week over the entire middle west both in prices and demand for potatoes. Reports as shown by the Packer for the leading markets are as follows:

Firmer Tone at Chicago
Chicago—Although predictions had been made to the contrary, the potato market showed advances in price the days immediately preceding and following Christmas.

The improvement in the demand, together with the limited receipts was responsible for the firmer tone, has come principally from the increased call from local buyers, as there has been no particular improvement in the inquiry from the outside trade. Operators were of the opinion however, that as soon as the holidays were past the outside trade might be expected to buy more freely in view of the fact that they have been taking stock but sparingly during the last few weeks and what stocks they may have had have been heavily drawn upon.

The movement from the principal producing sections has been limited but there are those among the trade who believe that the farmers, who are holding a good portion of the stock, will sell more freely after the holidays and that the increased shipments will counteract the improvement in the demand.

Following Monday's advance the market was steady on Tuesday with Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan sacked No. 1 white stock selling mainly at \$1.80@1.85 per cwt. bulk white stock from these states moved at 1.75@1.80; Nebraska round white