

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Owners
(Incorporated)

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

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance

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The Herald's Service Flag



AN EDITORIAL ON DEMOCRACY

With reference to the part to be taken by the United States at the peace table, a very able and enlightening editorial was printed in The Christian Science Monitor, the well known and widely read Boston daily on December 2nd, under the title "Democracy". This editorial read as follows:

In the international congress called to arrange terms upon which the peace of the world shall be re-established, it is fitting that the United States should have a part. If there were no other reasons, its participation in conference upon matters arising from the defeat of the Central Empires, to which it contributed in no small measure, would, no doubt, be invited as a matter of international courtesy. But there are other reasons, and perhaps the most potent of them is the fact that, not only from the time of the entrance of the nation into the war, but from the very beginning of the conflict, the United States has been a most important moral factor in the situation. It is not going too far to say that the attitude of Washington toward all phases of the war, from its beginning, to the drafting and signing of the armistice, was watched with the keenest interest by the statesmen of the world.

It was not through any act of the nation or through any act of its government, looking to interference in European affairs, that the President was tacitly agreed upon by the allied powers as their spokesman in dealing with communications from enemy chancelleries. It was because he had laid down, in addresses to Congress and in addresses to the people certain fundamentals which so appealed to mankind that, in time, he came to be regarded as perhaps the clearest enunciator and strongest exponent of the basic questions involved in the struggle.

At the very outset he struck the highest possible note in proclaiming that the United States entered the war that the world might be made safe for democracy. This was idealism, American idealism; and it was looked upon, at first, in many quarters at home and abroad, as simply an oratorical flourish; but as time went on it sank in, and, as it sank in, it was made clear that the only way in which the world could be made safe for democracy was through the destruction of autocracy. From the moment the United States entered the war one point, at least, was settled: the war should never cease until the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and their kind, were driven from power.

Idealism has marked practically every utterance by Woodrow Wilson since then, and at times it may have sounded strange to unfamiliar ears, but it was, after all, only a harking back to democratic doctrines such as the founders of the United States implanted, not only in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the Republic, but in the heart and conscience of the American people. Woodrow Wilson expounded nothing new; he simply applied Americanism to the solution of a world problem. To this is due the fact that he won at once the sympathy of his fellow citizens; to this is due also the fact that he soon won the attention, then the respect, and finally the friendly sympathy, of all peoples. Even the enemy nationalities sought his intercession and his influence.

It was Woodrow Wilson, but the founders of the Republic, and at the very birth of the nation, who pronounced incompatible with free government such conditions as existed in the Central Empires when Europe was plunged into the most terrible of wars. Even nations essentially different in thought and purpose from Germany and Austria-Hungary had come to accept as inevitable, because apparently inseparable from self-protection many of these conditions, and the United States was regarded as being rather backward than progressive because it was not, and had no ambition to be, great military power. In the making of the United States, standing armies were denounced by the founders as dangerous to liberty; wars for the extension of territory were regarded as unjust; dishonest diplomacy as reprehensible; bad faith between nations as inexcusable as bad faith between individuals. Woodrow Wilson, like most of his predecessors,

had imbibed the spirit of democracy, one of the foundation stones of which is square dealing. It was this spirit, ever alive in the nation, that set Cuba free, and insisted upon her remaining independent; that paid for the Philippines when it could have taken them; that refused to apply the Boxer indemnity to its own uses when China was seen to be in need.

Autocracy for years sneered at "the idiotic Yankees". It regarded democracy as a failure. It heaped ridicule upon the alleged inefficiency of the United States. It taught for a generation before 1914, in its principal universities, that there could be no such thing as honor between nations; that no nation should trust another; that treaties were not safeguards and were made only to be broken; in short that everything the United States held to be essential to the peace and happiness of the world, to honor and justice among nations, to fraternity among men, was puerile, nonsensical, weak, unworthy the consideration of a great and proud people.

It is not one of the least, but one of the greatest among the results of the war that the moralities woven into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, drawn as they were from the experiences and struggles of the English people during centuries, are today recognized not only by the democracies of Europe, but by the nations until recently enamored of autocratic sway. It is not strange that Great Britain and France should invite, and offer unstinted welcome to, the highest representative of the American democracy; but that in a hurried and clumsy fashion the disintegrated autocracies are striving to set up governments such as their rulers of yesterday redoubled and condemned is surely remarkable.

No less remarkable is it that President Wilson should be going to Europe to participate in a World Peace Conference in which the destinies of the nations that only yesterday composed the most contemptuous and arrogant autocracies of modern times are to be determined. These things, and many others associated with the present day, constituting and they do the most extraordinary events in modern history, are too great to be viewed from any narrow standpoint. They concern the future of humanity far more than they do the interests of any nationality or group of nationalities.

WILSON AN EXPONENT OF DEMOCRACY

The front page space of the large and small dailies over the country, formerly occupied by war news, is now devoted largely to President Wilson and the leading part which he has taken in the peace plan discussions going on in Europe. After meeting and conferring with the leading statesmen of France and Italy in Paris the president went to England where he has been for the past week conferring with British statesmen and where he has been the guest of King George.

The president in spite of the pomp and glitter of the receptions which have been accorded him since his arrival in Europe, remains the representative of the common people of the United States, and his head has not been turned by the honors shown upon him. Saturday afternoon in his speech at the lords' mayor's luncheon in London the president said:

"Mr. Lord Mayor, Your Royal Highness, Your Grace, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have again made me feel, sir, the very wonderful and generous welcome of this great city and you have reminded me of what has perhaps become one of the habits of my life.

"You have said that I have broken all precedents in coming across the ocean to join in the councils of the peace conference, but I think those who have been associated with me in Washington will testify that that is nothing surprising. I said to the members of the press in Washington one evening that one of the things that had interested me most since I lived in Washington was that every time I did anything perfectly natural it was said to be unprecedented.

In England, is the most sensible thing to do. The harness of president is sometimes a very sad and harassing trammel.

"In this case the breaking of precedent is sensible for a reason that is very prettily illustrated in a remark attributed to Charles Lamb. One evening in a company of his friends they were discussing a person who was not present and Lamb said, in his hesitating manner:

"I h-h-hate that fellow."

"Why, Charles," one of his friends said, "I did not know that you knew him."

"Oh, he said, 'I, I, I don't. I can't h-h-hate a man I know.'"

"And perhaps that simple and attractive remark may furnish a secret for cordial international relationship. When we know one another we cannot hate one another.

"I have been very much interested before coming here to see what sort of person I was expected to be. So far as I can make out, I was expected to be a perfectly bloodless thinking machine, whereas I am perfectly aware that I have in me all the insurgent elements of the human race. I am sometimes, by reason of long Scotch tradition, able to keep these instincts in restraint. The stern covenanter tradition that is behind me sends many an echo down the years. It is not only diligently to pursue business, but also to seek this sort of comradeship that I feel that it is a privilege to have come across the seas and in the welcome that you have accorded Mrs. Wilson and me, you have made us feel that comradeship was accessible to us in the most delightful and enjoyable of form.

"I thank you sincerely for this welcome, sir and am very happy to join in a love feast which is all the more enjoyable because there is behind it a background of tragical suffering. Our spirits are released from the darkness of the clouds that at one time seemed to have settled upon the world in a way that could not be dispersed, the sufferings of your people the sufferings of the people of France and the infinite suffering of the people of Belgium. The whisper of grief that has been blown all thru the world is now silent and the sun of hope seems to spread its rays and to change the earth with a new prospect of happiness. So our joy is all the more elevated because we know that our spirits are now lifted out of that valley."

COUNTY AGENT MAKES EXCELLENT RECORD

(Continued from page 1.)
farmers on which they are paying 5 1/2 per cent interest. Additional applications are being received almost daily.

One of the biggest problems during the year was the supplying of farm labor. Although hundreds of men were taken from the county farms for the army those who remained took up their task nobly with the result of a large increase in the acreage of crops as follows:

Crop	1917 acreage	1918 acreage
Potatoes	7,616	11,037
Corn	21,382	20,250
Wheat	9,000	21,000
Rye	10,949	8,170
Oats	9,675	11,524
Barley	1,877	2,357
Alfalfa	4,026	8,228

A large part of the county agent's time was taken during the summer and fall in supplying labor to the farmers. Great assistance was rendered by the Alliance Community Club. During the year 315 men were placed on county farms. This does not include about 400 Indians who were brought from the Pine Ridge reservation to help out with the potato crop.

During the past year the total loss from hog cholera in Box Butte county amounted to .007 per cent of the number raised, as compared to .04 per cent, the average for the state of Nebraska in 1917, and .045 per cent the average for the United States for the same period. There was only one outbreak of hog cholera during the year. Quick action was taken and the disease eradicated on the farms on which it was reported. This was undoubtedly brought in from outside the county.

Over 200 county farmers during 1918 kept detailed farm records. The example has caused many additional to start the year 1919 the same way.

Four exchange bulletins were published during the year, copies of which were sent to each farmer in the county as well as to all county agents in the state. A total of 3,500 exchange bulletins were sent out during the year. It is estimated that a total of \$40,000 worth of transactions were made as a result of the circulation of the bulletins.

The Box Butte county agricultural exhibit at the state fair, prepared by the county agent, lead all the dry land counties with a total of 32 premiums, including first and second on potatoes; 11 prizes on corn, including five prizes offered on White Cap, our chief crop; first and second on flax; first and third on onions; first prize on alfalfa as well as other minor prizes on the same crop in competition with the entire state, including the irrigated county.

The farmers of Box Butte county assisted greatly in all war charities. At the Red Cross sale held in January 1918, there were donated potatoes, grain, poultry, dressed hogs, butter, etc., which netted the local chapter, \$250. In addition to this Mr. A. H. Grove, president of the farm bureau, with the county agent collected a carload of potatoes donated by the farmers, which was shipped to Lincoln and handled by the Lancaster county food administrator which netted the local chapter of the Red Cross \$425.

1918 can well be considered the most successful in the history of the Box Butte county farm bureau. The comparatively small amount of money expended by the county for its maintenance has been repaid a hundred fold.

Town pleasures and country pleasures are only a stone's throw apart if joined by good roads.

Churches

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Services as usual next Sunday at the Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 10 a. m. It is hoped to get several plans introduced soon which will add to the interest of the school. Rev. Carl Kircher will preach at 11 o'clock on "A Lost Christ". Special music will be furnished by the choir. The Christian Endeavor Society will meet at 6:30 p. m. They are holding some very interesting services. All the young people should be present. At 7:30 the sermon will be, "Why Believe the Whale Swallowed Jonah?" We plan to have more of an informal song service Sunday night. It is earnestly hoped every member of the congregation will be there at both services, after this brief period without a pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

The first Sunday in the new year started us off fine. It certainly was gratifying to witness the splendid interest at all services. Another great day next Lord's Day is on the program. Those Bible Study lessons are taking hold of the many who attend. There is room for more in each class. You are welcome and will feel at home in every service. As some one has said, "You will be a stranger but once," and that is before you come. The subjects for the sermons are: "Tomorrow" and "Servant of All." You can receive your package of envelopes for the year. Just ask for them. The annual meeting of the congregation will be held next Monday evening. There will be the election of officers and annual reports. C. E. prayer meeting each Lord's Day evening. These are helpful to all who can attend. Come to the church with a message and a welcome.

STEPHEN J. EPLER, Minister.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. A. A. Layton, pastor of the Baptist church of Alliance will speak Sunday evening on the subject "Comfort for the Sorrowing and Sad of our Community and Nation." All such are invited to be present.

Bible School, 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young people's service at 6:30. Welcome to all.

A. A. LAYTON, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH

The Sunday school is increasing. One girl in the grades told the pastor the other day she had secured the promise of two new scholars for her class. Let each class secure as many or more and we shall observe a considerable difference in the size of the attendance. After all, that is the only way to build up a Sunday school.

The pastor will use for his sermon subject at the morning hour, "A Crisis in the Life of Simon Peter." Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. We are glad to note the lively interest manifested in this fine service. All young people are urged to worship with us, and old people are welcome.

The sermon subject at the evening hour will be, "The Most Fatal Delusion of the Soul." Our Sunday night crowds are growing, and the presence of so many young people is cheering. All who have no church home are invited to worship with us. The warmth of our hand shakes will be the size of our welcome. Come worship with us!

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, which is a branch of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Holds services as follows: Sunday School at 10 A. M.—Lesson Sermon at 11 A. M.—Testimonial meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. Subject of this weeks lesson: "God."

Christian Science Reading Room is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from two to four o'clock. All are welcome.

OLD-TIME COLD CURE—DRINK HOT TEA!

Get a small package of Hamburg Breast Tea at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teacup full at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus breaking up a cold.

Try it the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

RUB RHEUMATISM FROM STIFF ACHING JOINTS

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain. "St. Jacobs Liniment" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia. Limber up! Get a 30 cent bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

The Herald at \$1.50 per year is a great reading matter bargain.

Rub Soreness from joints and muscles with a small trial bottle of old St. Jacobs Liniment

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain. "St. Jacobs Liniment" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia. Limber up! Get a 30 cent bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

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Copyied From Nature.
Ideas for the colors in the best Scotch tweeds are found in the bed of the river Garry, in the Pass of Killecrankie. Granite, porphyry and Jasper are found there in rich reds, grays and greens, beautifully mottled and mixed in finely contrasted colors. The first order of tweeds sent to London in bulk was six pieces of black and white check made in Peebles.

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Alliance, Nebraska

How Spinal Defects Occur

MANY persons have asked how the spine can press the nerves and shut off the life-giving energy and cause weakness and disease in certain parts of the body. The spine protects the spinal cord through which energy passes from the brain to the network of nerves that supply every part of the body. The spine is made up of separate moveable parts that are easily displaced and are sensitive to every strain and jar.

Causes of the Fatal Pressure

In fact there are many contributory causes that lead to defective spines and they are present every day of life. Before, during and after birth the weak and tender spine is very easily affected. The manner in which a child sits at the school desk, or the position of the man or woman while at work is likely to cause defect and curvature. Strenuous games, active play, falls, blows, sudden twists, or strains from carrying or lifting heavy weights are all likely to throw the spine out of plumb. This brings about the fatal pressure upon the nerves and throttles or obstructs the life-giving nerve currents, thus leading to disease.

CHIROPRACTIC CORRECTS SPINAL DEFECTS

It lifts the pressure from the nerves, permitting them to nourish the famished, worn out and diseased tissues and organs. With normal nerve function restored, Nature brings about Healthy conditions in the organs effected. In

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no drugs or surgery are needed. Acute and chronic cases are handled in Nature's own way. Most cases in young and old respond quickly to Chiropractic (KI-RO-PRAK-TIC). Learn what it can do for you.

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DR. WALTER A. STATES
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