

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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MR. WILSON'S TRIUMPH

(From the New York Times)  
Americans who regretted the president's decision to absent himself from the country in these days of domestic need and urgency, and the Times was one of those which regretted it, will not only cheerfully admit the greatness of his achievements at the Paris conference, but will rejoice in their recognition of his now amply demonstrated fitness for the work he undertook. Mr. Wilson's presence at the conference has not been a cause of discord or of jealousy; it has not been resented. It was seen from the beginning that he went there not to dominate, as his critics said, but to unite the nations. He has been marvelously successful in bringing into agreement men who represented interests that seemed to be conflicting. His influence in this work has prevailed because all the other nations represented looked upon him as a wise and impartial friend, interested only in making justice and the welfare of peoples the basis of the decisions reached. His triumph in securing unanimous approval of the league of nations constitution is one in which every American may take pride.

Mr. Wilson has a dreadful way with his critics. He does not reply to them, he does worse. They rail at him as an idealist, a visionary, a man without practical objectives, or if he have them, that they are impossible of acceptance; and they obligingly point out the things he ought to do. Mr. Wilson calmly continues his great labors, and presently lays his critics flat and leaves them helpless either by doing the very things they had proposed, and

doing in a manner better than they ever dreamed of, or else by attaining his ends in a way that robs their objections of every point. We are confident that Mr. Beck, for instance, must regret the violence of the language he used in his Lincoln Day address when he said that Mr. Wilson's foreign policy throughout "has been a black stain of dishonor upon the American people"; that "his principles have been a crazy patchwork of contradictions," consistent only in one idea, that the war "must end in a peace without victory." If this be just criticism, then Mr. Wilson has as his accomplices in dishonoring the American people, in constructing "his crazy patchwork of contradictions," and in bringing the war to an end without victory, some fourteen nations of the earth, including the greatest civilized nations. Such criticism recoils disastrously upon him who utters it. Not even the natural desire of a great political party to find or create "issues" for the coming presidential election can give lodgment in the minds and hearts of the people to this estimate of Mr. Wilson's distinguished service.

The day when the project of the covenant of peace was approved unanimously in Paris was one of the greatest in the world's history. The people of all the nations understand that; the people of America, with their horror of war, cannot be fooled about it, they cannot be misled into any small and narrow view of its momentous promise. In bringing the plan of the league into form and acceptance, Mr. Wilson has played a master role, every American feels that in his heart, every American un-

derstands that he brought great abilities, extraordinary qualities of tact and persuasion, and a profound understanding of the need of all the peoples to the performance of his task. The American people will be impatient of any petty or partisan obstruction put in the way of the acceptance of this covenant of the nations as their public system of law and justice.

PROSPEROUS AMERICA

In the year 1909, when nobody had a thought of this country ever being involved in a world war, our exports to foreign countries amounted in value to \$252,000,000. In 1918, the big year of the war, the total value of our exports had grown to \$3,150,000,000.

In 1914 the United States government owed foreign countries \$4,000,000,000. At the beginning of 1918, all this foreign debt had been wiped out and foreign countries were owing the United States \$10,000,000,000.

In 1913, while we were at peace with the world, we pointed with pride to our deposits in banks, then aggregating \$6,051,000,000. Today—after having gone through the great war, our people purchasing 18 billion dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds, besides contributing billions to other war activities, and paying the high cost of living—the total deposits in the United States amount to \$15,051,000,000, having increased \$9,000,000,000 during the war.

These are staggering figures, and we might go on telling how America and Americans have prospered as no other nation or people ever prospered before. Ours was a righteous cause and we were not in the war for gain, yet through it all our people piled up and are still piling up wealth beyond the dreams of the wildest optimist. And now that the government is about to launch its Victory Liberty Loan to finish the war job, the 5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 the people are to be asked to lend at interest as an investment will not be a "drop in the bucket" as compared with what America could do if necessity arose.

DESTRUCTIVE G. O. P. FILIBUSTER

By a filibuster conceived in hostility to President Wilson, Republican senators defeated bills appropriating some \$3,000,000,000 for the operation of the government and the demobilization of the army. President Wilson suffers nothing in prestige or in the public's confidence by reason of this show of petty partisanship, although, like every other citizen, he must have been pained for the sake of those who inspired it.

In the list of bills which this Republican obstruction prevented from enactment were several that are vital to a quick and thorough reconstruction of the nation's commerce and industry; to the employment of labor and to a fitting provision for returning soldiers and sailors. Some of these measures, such as that contemplating homesteads for soldiers, and that authorizing the formation of a regular army to relieve the men overseas, were of the utmost importance to millions of citizens who had deserved the best, not the worst, of congress.

Those Republican leaders who concocted and conducted the filibuster against legislation which the whole country has been expecting and urging have assumed a grave responsibility. The bills were before them; there was a majority in their favor; there was the admission, even of the Republicans themselves—by their voice and votes—that they were indispensable to the government and private enterprise. Yet, to gratify a spite against the chief executive they failed in their duty as legislators and worked harm to every interest, public and private.

POLITICAL CHICANERY IN THE DISCARD

Some men, who take a more or less active part in politics, due to their position, their business or their inclination, appear to believe that the old political methods of double-crossing and underhanded work at elections will still win success. Men who practice these methods and who still favor them can learn lessons by recent elections. The people take more interest in elections than they did in past years and they vote according to their convictions. Once in a while they may be fooled by the statements of unscrupulous men but they speedily find this out when men who do not "make good" are elected.

The voting by women was a new thing for Nebraska and politicians were deeply interested. At the Alliance election they walked to the polls, took their ballots and voted them as their judgment dictated. We predict that the women will make excellent use of their new voting power at all elections and trust that the day is not far off when they will have unlimited suffrage. In Nebraska this will undoubtedly follow the amending of the constitution.

NEBRASKA WILL RECEIVE PART OF WAR EQUIPMENT

The federal aid law has been further amended to permit all surplus war equipment and materials that could be used for road building purposes to be distributed among the states on the same basis as the federal funds are distributed. As gravel will be used in surfacing the greater part of Nebraska roads the army trucks obtained under this amendment can be used to advantage in hauling materials. All of the roads will be of a uniform grade. In order to do this it will be necessary to use machinery on a large scale. Tractors received from the War Department will be of great benefit in carrying on this construction.

FEDERAL AID GIVES GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Under the federal road act of 1916 Nebraska received \$640,000 for road improvement during 1917 and 1918. The condition under which this federal aid was given was that the state should raise a like amount for this purpose. This requirement was met by the legislature two years ago.

Under the amended federal road act over \$3,000,000 will be available June 30, 1919, and \$2,000,000 will be available June 30, 1920, from federal funds for road building in this state. This amendment, just as the original act, stipulates that an equal amount must be provided by the state for road improvement. The appropriation must be used within two years from the time it is available or it will be lost.

How shall the state raise \$3,000,000 in order to take advantage of this proffer of federal funds, is the all-important question. It has been suggested that the various counties of the state be asked to raise the money to meet the federal appropriation. But this plan is not practicable. About 75 per cent of the counties are already making the maximum levies allowed under the state constitution according to reports which have been filed with the Federal department. If additional funds were raised it would have to be by bond issues and this would involve more expense than would a direct state levy.

It is proposed that the funds to meet the federal appropriation be raised by a levy. This matter needs the attention of our present legislature because, in order to make the funds available under the year limit, the projects would have to be laid out, surveyed, and approved by the government immediately.

Horse Still a Going Concern

Horses are hardly maintaining their number on farms in this country, in consequence of the autotruck, the automobile, and the needs of the war, and yet there are nearly as many in the country now as a year ago, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Furthermore, there are now one-third of a million more than at the beginning of the war. It was expected that the war would stampede the horse market in this country and would send prices high enough to rob the farms of a large number of much-needed work animals, but there was

no such shock as was expected. From 1910 to 1915 horses on farms increased a little each year, usually over 1 per cent, and since 1915 the increase of four years has apparently been over 300,000. The present total, according to the estimate, is 21,534,000 horses. The exports of horses during the war to December 31, 1918, have been slightly more than 1,000,000; at the prewar rate the normal exports would have been about 1,000,000. As far as covered by domestic exports, the war made an extra demand on farmers for almost 900,000 horses. To this must be added the extra demand of the United States Government. By January 11, 1919, the War Department had shipped overseas nearly 39,000 horses, and on November 2, 1918, that department had in this country nearly 165,000 horses. The apparent figures of extra demand on the farmers of the United States by this country and the allies for horses on account of the war make a total of about 1,100,000 horses in exports and in the service of the War Department. The actual number is greater by the normal exports, and hence about 1,200,000 horses are indicated as the horse contribution of the farms to the war, not including private purchases and the United States Government outside of the War Department.

FARMER GOES MILES TO TELL OF RELIEF

"I have come twenty-six miles to tell you what Taniac has done for me," said Joe M. Vinson, a well-known farmer of Love, Miss., while in Memphis recently. "Three years ago," he continued, "my stomach got all out of order, I couldn't digest a thing and for eight months lived on buttermilk and the white of eggs. I was too nervous to sleep well, gas on my stomach made me miserable. I had spells of dizziness, would almost faint and could hardly get my breath. I had splitting headaches and was so bilious that I would often vomit. "Since taking Taniac my health is as good as anybody's and I feel like a new man. I eat anything I want, sleep like a rock, all the misery and swelling has gone from my stomach, I have gained fifteen pounds and can do a hard day's work. I wouldn't be in the same fix I was before taking Taniac for my farm and the stock thrown in."

Taniac is sold in Alliance by F. E. Holsten, in Hemingford by Hemingford Merc. Co., and in Hoffman by Mallory Grocery Co.

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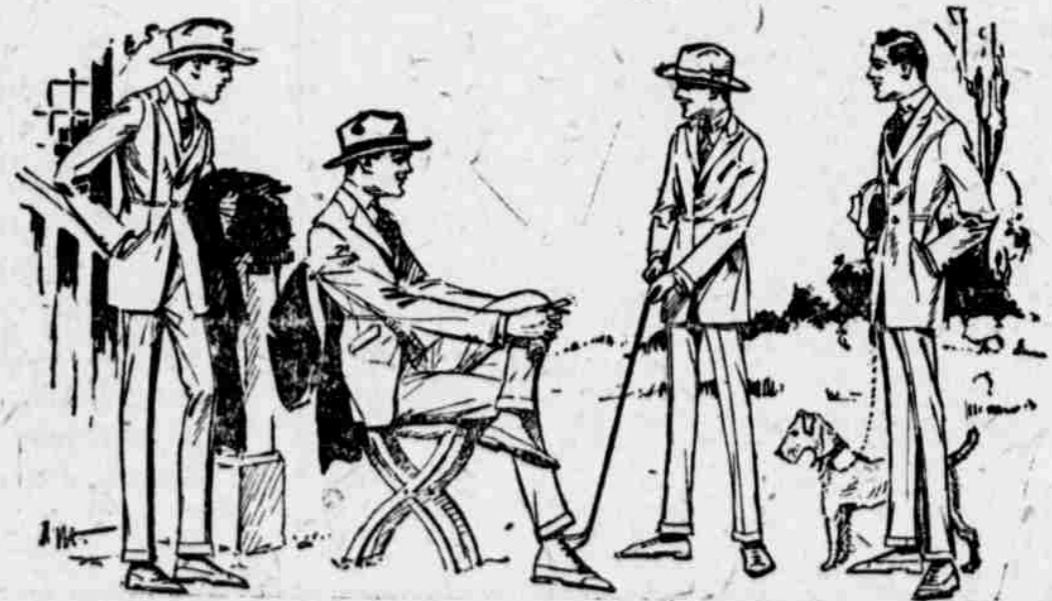
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