

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, \$2.00 Per Year, Payable in Advance

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LODGE AND HAMILTON

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is an able historian and biographer. Among his writings is a biography of Alexander Hamilton. The founder of the Federalist party held about the same relationship toward the adoption of the constitution of the United States that Mr. Lodge holds toward the League of Nations.

There were things about the Constitution that Hamilton didn't like, just as some of the articles of the covenant of the League of Nations do not meet with Senator Lodge's approval. But Hamilton was big enough and patriotic enough to give his support to the Constitution's adoption, and for that he is praised by Mr. Lodge in his writings.

"Hamilton's confidence in his own theory deepened and his faith in the existing constitution declined. But when the work was complete at Philadelphia, when he had put his name to the compromise which he had anticipated, and in which he rejoiced, he gave his adherence to the new Constitution and the new system," wrote Mr. Lodge.

"Had he been an agitator, or a sentimentalist of muddy morals and high purposes, a visionary and an idealist, he would have stood up and howled against this constitution, which was not what he wanted, and which fell so short of his own standard. As he was none of these things, but a patriotic man of clear and practical mind, he knew that the first rule of successful and beneficial statesmanship was not to sulk because one cannot have just what he wants, but to take the best things

obtainable, and sustain it to the uttermost."

Senator Lodge upon occasions has declared for a League of Nations. He doubtless realizes that its covenant cannot be perfect in all things when first drafted, but that amendments will become necessary from time to time, as it became necessary from time to time to amend the Constitution.

Senator Lodge now seems to forget that the first rule of successful statesmanship is "not to sulk because one cannot have just what he wants," but to take the best thing obtainable.

Too bad Senator Lodge is not big enough and patriotic enough to earn the commendation he bestows upon Alexander Hamilton.

THE TRIUMPH OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In neither branch of Congress was the vote on the resolution proposing

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That is the Hoosier way—the way kitchen work is done in more than a million homes. But unless the housewife is supplied with labor-saving necessities, she cannot be expected to furnish the smile along with the meal.

In the Hoosier she will find at her fingers' ends everything needed in preparing a course dinner or simple meal. Years of experimenting have developed this scientific kitchen helper—the cabinet every home should have.

The prices are low—the terms easy. One dollar down, the balance in small weekly payments. YOUR Hoosier awaits you.

GLEN MILLER

an amendment to the Constitution to confer suffrage on women sectional or partisan. Representatives of both parties in the House and the Senate voted for, and members of both parties voted against, the resolution. It has been contended that the advocates of votes for women had never been able to win support from Southern Democrats, but an analysis of the Senate vote shows that Senators from seven of the thirteen States, including Kentucky and Oklahoma, were among those supporting the resolution.

Both senators from each of three Southern States—Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas—voted in the affirmative. The Democratic South's record on the resolution compares favorably with that of Republican New England. The Republican leader in the Senate, Lodge of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution. The Democratic Senator from that State, Walsh, voted aye. The other Democratic Senator from New England, Gerry of Rhode Island, was paired for the resolution. Both Maine Senators, Republicans, voted for the resolution, and in New Hampshire and Vermont, the Republican Senators were "fifty-fifty." Both Connecticut Senators, Republicans, voted "no."

While the vote by which the resolution was passed was neither sectional nor partisan, nevertheless its success at this time is attributed by women to the leadership of President Wilson, Democrat. Thinking men and women have known for forty years that suffrage would eventually be extended to women. But a half-dozen years ago the cause's triumph seemed yet a long way off.

But President Wilson's public espousal of the cause and his eloquent plea to Congress to accord voting privilege to woman not only in recognition of her wonderful services to the country in its time of peril, but as a simple act of justice, served to crystallize and quicken suffrage sentiment, and the passage of the reso-

lution by the Senate was only the happening of the expected.

The fight now goes to the State legislatures. At its recent meeting in Chicago, the Democratic National Committee adopted a resolution urging that the State legislatures be called together in extra session to act on the resolution that its ratification may be accomplished in time for women of all the States to vote in the 1920 Presidential election.

The United States is the world's greatest importer of hides and skins despite the fact that it raises more cattle than any other nation except India.

Holland women have won a victory. The Dutch lower chamber has voted to make women eligible to membership in the state's general assembly.

The English woman has always delighted to go bareheaded after dark, but the French women and the American women have always preferred to wear a hat.

This country imports between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of Roquefort cheese each year.

Try This on Your Eczema

If you are afflicted with any form of dry eczema or pimples, use the soothing, healing ointment, Dry Zensal, For the watery eruptions, Moist Zensal is the only sure treatment. 75c. a jar.

HARRY THIELE



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FABRIC Non-Skid Casing	RED TOP Non-Skid Casing	TUBE Fits all makes of casings
\$19.15	\$25.75	\$3.65

Prices reduced proportionately on all sizes.

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FISK TIRES

Alliance Churches Allied FOR Union Evening Services

The schedule as arranged by the Ministerial Association of the city is as follows: All 8 o'clock evening services.

DATE	PLACE	SPEAKER
July 6	Baptist Church	Dean Dixon
July 13	Methodist Church	Rev. Gould
July 20	Episcopal Church	Rev. Kearns
July 27	Presbyterian Church	Patriotic Meeting Led by Capt. Miller and Lt. Myers
Aug. 3	Methodist Church	Dean Dixon
Aug. 10	Presbyterian Church	Rev. Gould
Aug. 17	Episcopal Church	Laymans Platform Meeting
Aug. 24	Baptist Church	Rev. Wright
Aug. 31	Methodist Church	Rev. Kearns

Special music will be arranged. Watch for further announcements.

Cut out the above schedule and plan to attend all these community events.

Yours for a bigger and better Alliance.

Alliance Ministerial Ass'n.

New Rates Established for Long Distance Calls

Charges Quoted Are Based On Different Kinds of Service Provided

This company has put into effect retroactive to May 21, new regulations governing charges for long distance telephone calls.

These regulations are the same as have been in effect for inter-state telephone calls since January 21. They have not been put in force before because only recently the United States Supreme Court fixed the authority for making telephone rates within the state.

The principal change from the former method of determining long distance telephone rates is that instead of one class of service there are several, each with a different rate.

For example, there is to be one rate for "station to station" calls when anyone at a certain telephone is wanted, another rate for "person to person" calls when a definite party is desired, another for "appointment" calls, for night calls, and so on.

Basis of Rates

The basis of all charges on long distance telephone calls is the "station to station" rate. This is determined by the air line distance between towns. The rate is computed for the initial period of conversation on the basis of 5 cents for each six miles up to 24 miles and 5 cents for each eight miles beyond that distance.

"Station to Station" Service.

The station to station rate applies when the calling party does not ask to talk to a particular person at the telephone designated, but merely to anyone who answers the telephone. The word "station" as used here means "telephone," the service being a telephone to telephone method.

"Station to station" calls must be made either by giving the telephone number wanted or the name or address under which the telephone is listed. If the calling party states that he wishes to talk to a definite person, the "person to person" rate, which is higher, is charged. Charges for "station to station" calls cannot be reversed, that is, they cannot be charged to the telephone called.

The "station to station" service is the cheapest and quickest form of long distance communication. It is furnished at a lower rate than other classes of service because it requires less work on the part of the long distance operators and "ties up" the wires for a shorter period than when a particular party must be summoned to the telephone.

"Person to Person" Service

When a toll call is made, specifying that conversation is desired with a particular person and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, the "person to person" rate applies.

As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort and holds the wires for a longer period than "station to station" calls because a particular party must be brought to the telephone before a conversation is held, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the "station to station" rate.

"Appointment" Rate.

When the calling party in placing his call appoints a definite specified time at which he will talk to a "person to person" basis and the conversation is held accordingly, the "appointment" rate applies.

The "appointment" rate is about one-half greater than the "station to station" rate.

"Messenger" Calls

When a call is made on a "person to person" basis and a messenger is required to secure attendance of the designated person at a public pay station at the distance point, the "messenger call" rate applies.

This rate is the same as the "appointment" rate for the same distance, plus any charge for messenger service.

Messenger charges incurred are to be paid even though the desired conversation is not held.

"Report Charge"

The "report charge" applies when a "person to person" call, an "appointment" call or a messenger call is made and the particular person desired is not in or will not talk, or when the right telephone address of the particular person desired has not been given and he cannot be reached at a telephone within one hour.

Such a charge also applies if the calling party is absent when the connection is completed within one hour, or if he refuses to talk.

The cost of handling a call where we are unable to locate the party called, is nearly as great as when the person is found and the conversation held. The "report charge" covers a portion of this expense.

The rate for a report charge is about one-fourth the "station to station" rate.

"Collect Calls"

"Collect calls" are calls for which the charges are reversed; that is, are to be collected from the subscriber at the distant station at which the call is completed.

"Collect calls," or reversed charges, are not allowed in connection with "station to station" calls but are with other classes of service.

Standard Toll Night Rates

The following rates are charged for night service on a "station to station" basis. Night rates do not apply to other classes of service:

8:30 p. m. to 12 midnight—About one-half of the "station to station" day rate.

12:00 midnight to 4:30 a. m.—About one-quarter of the "station to station" day rate.

The minimum night rate is 25 cents. Day rates apply on calls made at night when the "station to station" charge is less than the minimum night rate.

Example Showing How the Method is Applied.

Following are examples for a call about 150 miles distant:	Report charge \$.25
"Station to Station" rate \$1.00	Rate charge 8:30 p. m. and 12 midnight, "station to station" service only50
Completed "person to person" rate 1.25	
Completed "appointment" rate 1.50	Rate between 12 midnight and 4:30 a. m. "station to station" service only25
Completed "messenger call" rate 1.50	
Plus messenger charges.	

The lowest "person to person" rate quoted is 15 cents, the minimum "appointment" rate is 20 cents, the minimum "messenger call" rate is 20 cents and the minimum "report charge" is 5 cents.

On "station to station" calls, where the rate is 25 cents or less, on initial talking period of 5 minutes is permitted without extra charge. When the rate is higher the initial period is 3 minutes. On "person to person" calls, "appointment" calls and "messenger" calls the initial talking period is 3 minutes.

The rate for any class of service may be obtained from the long distance operator.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY