

State Historical Society

A NEW RULING IS APT TO PLAY HOB WITH CREAMERY

STRIKES AT BUTTER MADE FROM SOUR CREAM

Regarded as Death Blow to Dairy Industry in State—Storm of Protest Has Arisen.

The Alliance Creamery company, one of the largest concerns in the city, which manufactures over half a million pounds of butter each year, will be dealt a body blow if a new ruling by the attorney general's office, made public last Saturday, is permitted to go into effect. Practically every creamery in the west will be affected, to some degree, by the new ruling, and Nebraska, as a state, will be especially hard hit, for the butter-making industry is one of the principal activities in the state, and Omaha is recognized as the largest butter-producing market in the world.

Under a law passed in 1887, and amended in 1902, the attorney general, in answer to an inquiry of the internal revenue bureau, has given an opinion that butter made from sour cream and neutralized by the use of lime water or other alkaline substance is subject to a tax of 10 cents per pound and must be branded as "adulterated."

This new ruling was scheduled to go into effect February 1, but so many protests have come in from the creamery men and others who see the injustice of the ruling that the time has been extended until February 15 in order to allow the filing of briefs by the delegation in congress has simply been deluged with telegrams protesting against the injustice. W. E. Spencer of the Alliance Creamery company Saturday sent a wire to Congressman Kinkaid and Senators Norris and Hitchcock, and those who appended their signature with his were R. M. Hampton, C. A. Newberry and half a dozen others.

Method Is Harmless.

Creamery butter manufactured in the central west has for twenty years been made from sour cream, sweetened by lime water or other alkali, and it is declared that if the ruling of the attorney general on a law that is twenty years old be allowed to stand it will amount to a calamity in the dairy business in Nebraska. It means nothing short of ruin for the creameries, the butter men say.

Over half the butter of this country is manufactured by the neutralized process, Mr. Spencer says. It is a practical, harmless method of manufacturing, and is in no way detrimental to the health of the consumer. The creameries add nothing to the butter, but use the milk of lime to take out a part of the acid which is detrimental to the butter. This process is similar and along the same line as the process of manufacturing cane into white sugar. The cane juice is treated with lime to take up the acid and also to prevent the juice from becoming acid. Certainly the government would not ask sugar manufacturers to brand their sugar adulterated and affix a tax of 10 cents per pound.

According to the definition of butter now on the statute books, the creamery men are within the law, as the ruling is added to the butter and the process is simply one of manufacturing where the lime is used as a reagent and not as a part. From a practical standpoint the ruling is absurd, and the manufacturers feel that it is not only unwise and unfair, but uncalled for. They say it is un-American and if put into force would greatly damage one of the strongest, most wholesome and beneficial industries of the country.

Add to Consumers' Burden.

Just where the demand comes from for the enforcement of this twenty-year-old legislation is unknown. It may be that the bureau of internal revenue experts, who are seeking for new methods of taxation, discovered it by themselves, or it may mean that the manufacturers of oleomargarine, who feel the competition of lowered prices on creamery butter, had the inspiration. Nine out of ten people in Nebraska and the west will feel the effects of the ruling, however, if the tax of 10 cents per pound is added to the price of butter.

The Omaha Bee, in an editorial on the subject, says: "The real test of the butter question will be whether the product is wholesome. If the product of the creameries is proper food, and that it is has not been questioned, then an order to enforce against it an obsolete law is unreasonable. No claim is made that the improvement of processes in the manufacture of butter has been detrimental to the food value, the appearance or the flavor of the butter."

"The affair reminds us of the hullabaloo raised a few years ago over the bleaching of flour, when the food administration sought to break down the milling industry in Nebraska by the enforcement of a rule that was proved to be ridiculous. Should the present practice with regard to the manufacture of butter be the source of a menace to public health, then the commis-

sioner of internal revenue with be justified in moving against the industry. However, creameries have sent hundreds of millions of pounds of butter to the dining tables of the world, and as yet no complaint as to its quality has been heard."

EX-SOLDIERS MAY EXAMINE LIST OF DISCHARGE PAPERS

There is now at the army recruiting station, 103 Box Butte avenue, the government list of surplus discharge papers, which may be seen by any ex-soldier who is in doubt as to whether he received his honorable discharge, or whether it has been returned to him on the various occasions when he was required to forward it to headquarters.

The different war bureaus have a total of several thousand extra discharge papers which they have been unable to deliver on account of incomplete address. Some of these have extra travel pay or bonus checks attached. There is also a list of liberty bond owners who have not been located.

If any ex-soldier has any doubt in his mind as to whether he is possessed of his discharge, it would be well to look over the list at the recruiting station. It may be that there will be a forgotten check attached to it. In any event it will take but little time to plow through the list, and may save considerable annoyance in the future.

OVER THOUSAND COME TO FIRST ALLIANCE MIXER

COMMUNITY PARTY A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Chamber of Commerce "Open House" at Roof Garden Draws Attendance from Entire County.

The first "mixer" given by the Alliance chamber of commerce, to which the residents of the entire county were invited, proved a splendid success. All during last Friday evening, the roof garden was crowded with those who came to dance, to hear the musical program and the recitations that had been provided, or to watch others enjoy themselves. The roof garden was crowded at all times, and there were constant arrivals and departures. It is estimated that fully fifteen hundred people attended some part of the festivities.

The dancing, with the music furnished by Harling's orchestra was the chief attraction for a number of the young people, some of whom came a number of miles over bad roads. The young people weren't the only ones who danced, a number of those who thought their dancing days were over ten years ago getting out on the floor and having just as good time as any of them. The orchestra played some of the older dance numbers, as well as the newer jazz stuff, and there was an old-fashioned square dance or two.

The program was so arranged that there was not too much of any kind of entertainment all at once. The readings, musical numbers and community singing was interspersed between the dance numbers. During the evening there was a solo by Mrs. J. S. Rhein; a violin solo by a member of the orchestra; a vocal solo by Miss Janet Grassman; recitation, Mrs. Dr. Morris; vocal solo, Miss Kathryn Kneist; recitation, Valetto Cox; concert number by the orchestra; and a recitation by G. W. Nation. J. P. Mann led the community singing.

Refreshments were served during the course of the evening in one end of the hall, hot coffee and doughnuts being passed out to the hungry. There was sufficient of each to go around, although the demand for refreshments ran pretty high.

The chamber of commerce plans to give a series of these entertainments in the future, at regular intervals. A special entertainment for farmers and ranchers is also in prospect. Attendance from the outlying districts was rather limited at last Friday's entertainment, due to the bad condition of the roads, but this is not likely to continue to interfere. Despite this handicap, the "mixer" was a recognized success and the city is indebted to Secretary Carey, who conceived the idea, for one of the most pleasant community gatherings in its history.

Mary Ellen Rice, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McNulty, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, had her tonsils removed at the St. Joseph hospital last Friday. She is doing as well as can be expected.

William Keiser, son of R. P. Keiser is suffering from a badly sprained wrist hurt in the basketball game Friday night, which, together with rheumatism, is causing him much pain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boag and daughter Irene, returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit in Aurora, Giltner and Grand Island.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Alliance and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Somewhat colder east portion Wednesday.

BURGLAR ONLY GETTING EVEN WITH JOKERS

ANGORA ROBBER PARTICIPATED IN A SNIPE HUNT

Young Man Arrested at Alliance Has a Novel Explanation of Cause of Crime

John Camery, arrested in Alliance a few days ago following a thrilling chase by Officer Stilwell, is possessed of a number of friends at Angora, where he is charged with breaking into the Angora Mercantile company store and taking some clothing and money. According to the Bayard Exchange, the burglar's version of the story is about as follows:

"John Camery, seventeen, an easterner unaccustomed to the ways of the wild and woolly west, recently landed in the little village of Angora. Camery was marked as a good sample of the proverbial tenderfoot and seemed to be ripe for initiation into western ways, so some of the young fellows around Angora thought it time to start the initiatory ceremonies.

"Among the things they did was to take Camery out for a good old fashioned snipe hunt. The tenderfoot held the sack in approved style, and after the hunting party returned from the hunt the joke was carried further by having Camery arrested by a mock game warden on charges of hunting without a license. The fake game warden put Camery to bed under guard but left the room occasionally to see what the young fellow would do about trying to make an escape.

"The joke worked out rather seriously than the jokers expected. Camery slipped out of bed in the absence of his 'guard,' and left without any coat. He went to the general merchandise store of the Angora Mercantile company, which was locked up for the night, and entered a rear window. After getting inside he helped himself to a coat and \$11.15 in cash, after which he fled to Alliance.

"The officers in Alliance were requested to apprehend him, which they did, and he was returned in charge of Bud Thompson of Angora, who had been deputized to bring him back. He was lodged in the county jail at Bridgeport on Thursday of last week, but no charge has as yet been filed against him as it is reported that the fellows at Angora who played the joke on him are sorry it turned out so much more seriously than was expected and are anxious to help him out of his trouble.

"At least this is Camery's story, although a further investigation may prove that it is incorrect.

THREE HEMINGFORD MEN FINED FOR INTOXICATION

John and William Walker, and Bert Brown, received fines of \$50 and costs in county court Monday morning and afternoon on charges of intoxication. The three men were also charged by County Attorney Basye with a second count, the giving away of intoxicating liquor, the fine for which could have been \$100 and costs, but none of the trio was stuck for the second count. William Walker pleaded guilty to the first charge, but the other two men fought the case, and at the close, after the court had assessed fines against them, announced their intention to appeal. Appeal bonds of \$150 each were filed in both cases.

Attorney William Mitchell represented the three Hemingford men and there were several interesting verbal tilts between the attorney for the defense and County Attorney Basye, Judge Tash once calling them to order.

The three Hemingford men were arrested by Sheriff Miller, Deputy Sheriff Miskimen and Chief of Police Charles Jeffers at Berea at a dance in that town early in the morning of Sunday, January 23. The sheriff received a telephone call shortly after midnight Saturday, telling them him there were three intoxicated men at the dance, and proceeded to go after them. He found William Walker "dead to the world," his brother with him. Brown was in the room where the dance was going on.

Attorney Mitchell put several witnesses on the stand, Joe Jelinek, "Red" Reece and others, who stated that Brown had been there for some time, and that they had not noticed that he was under the influence of liquor, although they had talked with him at close range. The three officers testified that they had to assist both Brown and John Walker into the car. The latter sought to prove that he had been out in the car caring for his brother. He declared that he had had no whiskey or home brew that evening, and that his sole indulgence had been a single drink of "Lyko," a patent medicine which has a reputation for a big wallop over in the Platte valley. Young Walker admitted under cross-examination that he had told the officers when he was arrested that he had been given a drink of whiskey, but couldn't recall who gave it to him. He admitted that he had been "spoofing" the officers, but insisted that his testimony on the stand was the absolute truth. The court didn't give him the benefit of the doubt.

PUPILS ASKED ABOUT THEIR MOVIE HABITS

FRIENDS OF CENSORSHIP SEND OUT QUESTIONNAIRES

Replies From Fourth to Eighth Grades Give Some Very Interesting Movie Statistics

Friends and enemies of state censorship for moving pictures are preparing for the battle that will ensue when the bill comes to a vote in the legislature. Those who favor censorship are carrying on an extensive campaign over the entire state in the hope of arousing public sentiment to a point where public supervision of movies will be deemed essential. Last week petitions were largely signed in Scottsbluff, and it is probable that similar petitions have been or will be circulated in other parts of the state.

One of the most interesting bits of the campaign is the "movie questionnaire," which came from the state welfare commission through Superintendent Leffler of the Lincoln city schools. Mr. Leffler prepared the questionnaire, and the welfare board was so struck with the way it covered the subject that they sent copies of it to the school superintendents of other towns and cities in the state, with the request that pupils in several grades be required to answer the questions.

In Alliance the questionnaire was submitted to pupils from the fourth to the eighth grades. The questionnaires had to be forwarded to Lincoln almost immediately, the time being so short that the teachers in this city were unable to tabulate the results. Most of the teachers were intensely interested in the answers to the questions, and some of them did a little tabulating on their own account, furnishing data that is especially interesting in view of the movie censorship fight in the legislature. It is probable that the figures from over the state will be tabulated, giving a much better idea of the influence of the movies on the children of school age.

The Questionnaire.

The questions on the questionnaire follow:

1. Are you a boy or girl? Age _____ School _____ Grade _____
2. How many times a week do you go to a movie?
3. Do you go to the afternoon show, to the early evening show, or to the late evening show?
4. Which theatre do you like best?
5. Do you usually go with your parents, with friends or alone?
6. How much money do you spend each week for movies?
7. Name your favorite movie stars.
8. Of the different kinds of stories you have seen at the movies, what kind have you seen most often?
9. What kind of a picture do you like best? (Write a paragraph on the back of this sheet about the best picture you have seen lately.)
10. Have you seen pictures you did not like? Why? (Write a paragraph on the back of this sheet telling about one of these pictures.)
11. Do you have opportunity to see moving pictures at any other place than movie theatres and large?

Attendance Not Large.

Three hundred and forty-three pupils, comprising all the school children in Alliance from the fourth to the eighth grades, inclusive, except the seventh grade at Emerson, filled in the questionnaires. The figures on attendance were perhaps the most surprising of the lot.

Alliance school children do not go to the movies as often as the average man would think. Of the 343 answering the questionnaires, 160 go but once a week, and 77 but twice a week. This covers over half of the children in these five grades. Twenty-two go three times a week; ten four times a week; only one goes five times a week; no pupil admitted going six times a week, and two said they attended every night.

Thirty-three go but once in two weeks; eight children are limited to one show in three weeks; twenty-five are permitted to attend but once a month; two declared they were allowed to indulge in movies only once in two months; one pupil got movie money only three times a year, and three attended twice a year.

Wild West Plays the Favorite.

A majority of the children in these five grades said their favorite movie play was a wild west production, which is but natural in a cattle punching country. Strangely enough, the serials received second honors. Most of the boys, it was noticed, were disgusted with love stories, which is not strange taking them at this age.

The favorite stars were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart and Tom Mix. There were, of course, a number of scattering vote cast for other stars. It was noticed according to one member of the high school faculty who looked over the papers, that the "vamps" were favored by some of the seventh and eighth graders, who were old enough to appreciate the love stories and some of the situations that the younger pupil "couldn't understand." A large number of pupils gave as their reason for

disliking certain pictures that they could not understand them.

It is regrettable that the questionnaire could not have been given in the high school, where some intelligent idea of the effect of the movies on the youth could have been gained. According to Superintendent Pate, it is probable that the questionnaire will be submitted later to the high school pupils, and a careful tabulation of the results made. It is believed that the results will be of value, because the pupils are not required to sign their names to the questionnaires.

EXPECT SPEEDY CLOSING OF PACKING COMPANY AFFAIRS

If the plans of the new officers of the Alliance Packing company work out, the affairs of the defunct concern will be settled within a comparatively short time. Application has already been made to the district court for a formal order of dissolution, the required thirty days' notice will be up February 11, and it is hoped that Judge Westover will be able to come over to Alliance and issue the order February 12. Immediately thereafter, the work of returning to the subscribers 82½% of their subscriptions will be begun. William Mitchell is the attorney for the stockholders, and J. W. Guthrie is assisting the secretary in closing the affairs of the corporation.

COUNTY JUDGE DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

TALKS OF JUVENILE COURT AT THE M. E. CHURCH

Says the Remedy Lies in Prevention—Thinks Fear of Punishment a Deterrent Force

County Judge Tash spoke at the Methodist church last Sunday evening on the work of the juvenile court, of which he has had peculiarly intimate knowledge for a number of years. After outlining the functions of the court, and the class of cases that come before it, after reviewing the volume of driftwood that came to the juvenile court, and detailing the stories of some of the neglected and dependent children, Mr. Tash proposed a remedy.

Every case that comes into juvenile court, he said, is evidence that someone has sinned against the law of both God and man. The remedy is prevention. Preachers, teachers and other agencies should teach the right way to live to parents. The right way to handle a typhoid epidemic, is not to hire a large corps of doctors and nurses and cure the cases as fast as they develop, but to find the source of pollution and stamp it out.

One of Judge Tash's conclusions was that preachers didn't talk enough of hell. Parishioners dislike to hear of believing in a literal, burning hell as in a literal heaven. He believed that the fear of punishment was one of the best preventatives of crime. The state penitentiary, he said, is a joke as a penal institution. There the prisoners are surrounded with most of the conveniences of life—hot and cold water, flowers, good food—until it is no longer regarded as a punishment to be confined in such an institution. A further evil is the prison reform association, which pampers them and in every way seeks to prevent them suffering from the punishment they deserve.

He closed his discourse by telling the audience that their courts and prosecuting attorneys were anxious to help them prevent crime, and that unless they received the united support of the people who elected them, their hands were tied. He told of General Pershing sending out word that his army could like the Germans if only "that damnable German propaganda were stopped at home." Mr. Tash told his hearers that if they would stop the damnable propaganda that is being spread now, to the effect that the courts were helpless, that prohibition wouldn't succeed, the laws couldn't be enforced, there would come an era of observance of law. Without public support it would never come, and good people, too easily discouraged, were in effect helping those they most wanted to see destroyed.

A good sized and appreciative audience heard the entertainment last evening at the M. E. church by Mrs. Inice McCorkle Dunning's class of extension of the Alliance high school. Every number was well rendered and the program went forward without a hitch. The dance of the Scotch lassies in "Comin' Thru the Rye" was especially pleasing and the musical burlesque introducing Ma Sweet and her family, brought forth much laughter and applause.

Ray Aspen, who was injured a short time ago in the O'Bannon accident, is now getting along nicely.

E. G. Laing left Monday to attend the Retail Clothiers' convention at Omaha. He will return Friday.

Paul Bock, of Harpers' has been confined to his home with tonsillitis for the last few days.

FULLER WRITES OF CONDITIONS IN BRITISH ISLES

ALLIANCE MAN REVISITS OLD HOME IN KENT

Prices Higher Than in This Country and Wages Lower—Effects of War Still Visible

Charles Fuller of this city, who is now visiting his old home in Kent, England, has fulfilled a promise made before he sailed and has written The Herald a letter telling of present day conditions as he found them. The effects of the war are still noticeable, Mr. Fuller says, not alone in the increased cost of foodstuffs and clothing, but in the manner of living. His letter follows:

Ashford, Kent, England, Jan. 2.—To the Editor of The Herald: We arrived safely at Southampton after a very enjoyable trip visiting on our way Chicago, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York. We had a fairly good trip over for the time of the year, but only had a few hours' sunshine the whole of the way, even before disembarking I was struck by the number of men that came to work on or about the docks on bicycles. They seem to take the place that the Ford has in America, being used by working and even business men and I found in other towns they are the most popular means of transit with people of all ages. This proves how much better off the working man of America is than one in England. Wages have increased 150 per cent but living expenses have more than kept pace with them. Carpenters are getting 150d per hour, equal to about 35 cents at the present rate of exchange and sugar, flour, potatoes etc., are higher than they are in America. Here every employer has to insure his workmen against loss through sickness or unemployment. Building material is almost impossible to get and the price is prohibitive, common lumber being worth five pence per lineal foot which at the normal exchange rate would be about \$150 per thousand. Houses have doubled in price over what they were before the war, and it is just as hard to rent a house here as at home, and if the owner wants possession of a house he must find one, equally as good for the tenant to move into, and as this is almost impossible it is hard to get possession of a house. Owners had to keep their rents down to 1914 prices till just recently when they were allowed to raise them not more than 30 per cent, then the owner has to do all necessary repairs.

I am not at all disappointed with the weather. We have been here nearly five weeks and have had only a few hours sunshine, a succession of dull, foggy and rainy days, and we seem to be the only people that wear rubbers or goshaws as the English call them. I suppose its because their grandpapas did not wear them. The only heat in most of the houses is the fireplace in the living room for the whole of the house, and in going to bed at night, you have to make all possible haste as it requires all your surplus body heat to warm the bed up and if you spend much time in the bedroom you are about perished before getting into the cold bed. The majority of the houses are without electric lights and telephones so different from us who look upon them as a necessity.

You have to be in the danger zone to realize what a terror the air raids (Continued on Page 8)

The suit of Philip Opolos vs. Christ Vallos and Sam Jackson, proprietors in the Alliance Billiard Parlor, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for half the sum claimed. Opolos told the court that he had started working at the billiard parlor November 21, 1920, and had worked until January 5, 1921, at which time he severed himself from his job because no wages were forthcoming. According to his story, he has been engaged at \$25 a week. It was admitted that he was a faithful employee and had been on the job from 6 a. m. until midnight each day.

PHILIP OPOLOS AWARDED HALF OF HIS WAGE CLAIM

The billiard parlor proprietors denied Opolos' story. He had come to them out of a job, they said, and he had agreed to work for them until he could find another job, and was to receive for his services his room and board, and as perquisites "all the cigars he could drink and all the Bevo he could smoke."

Opolos' attorney, County Attorney Lee Basye called to the stand Charles Mason, porter, who had been engaged by the defendants at \$20 per week and his dinners only. In cross-examination, the fact was brought out that the witness had been fired by Vallos and Jackson, and it was argued that his testimony was colored by his ill will.

Judge Tash, after hearing the argument, held that Opolos was entitled to reasonable pay for the value of his services, and finally allowed a judgment for half the amount claimed, or at the rate of \$12.50 per week. H. E. Gantz and R. O. Reddish appeared for the defendants.