

# Try The MODEL MARKET

PHONE 30—FOR CHEAPER PRICES

AND BETTER MEATS

--- SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ---  
 PORK SHOULDER STEAK.....20c  
 BACON.....27c and up  
 ARMOUR'S STAR HAM and MORRIS'  
 SUPREME HAM.....35c  
 COMPOUND LARD, 10 pounds for.....\$1.00  
 ROUND STEAK.....25c

## E. G.'s Column

"Modern Clothes For Men"  
 308 Box Butte Ave.  
 ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

If you had gold dollars, willing to give them away FREE, you couldn't do it—if nobody knew you would.

That tells the story in a nutshell, about our big sale, and we have tried to tell you in our advertising for the last week or two about it. You have received a circular, and you are going to get another one, and everything that I say in it is absolutely true, and you can believe it. I want you to come in and make us prove it to you, for we have tried to make it plainer than the city man did in his sign at the gate of his beautiful home just across from the big city park.

A man from the country, while sauntering through this park, came out near this home, and upon seeing this sign, read aloud: "Please ring the bell for the caretaker." After reflecting for a few minutes he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots.

In a few moments an angry-faced man opened the door.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bell-puller.

"Yes; what do you want?"  
 "I saw the notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."

That kind of a sign is possible of a mis-reading, and also is a sign that was in one of our stores a few days ago here in Alliance, which said that they had suits in their store for "All Wool Boys."

But this is the thing we have tried to get away from, and make our advertising plain, and tell the truth all along in such a manner that it will be a pleasure to come in and trade with us.

Jimmie was walking along the coast near the mouth of a river with his father one day, and he was very interested in the shipping. But at last he was very distressed to see quite a small tug pulling a great, heavy ship behind it. Every now and then, the tug would give a shrill yell from its siren.

When at last the tug's siren gave a more than usually pitiful scream, Jimmie suddenly burst into tears. His father took the boy into his arms in surprise:

"What's the matter, little man, what are you crying for?"

"Boo-hoo!" cried Jimmie. "I don't like that big ship pulling that little steamboat's tail and making it scream so!"

Well, we have been doing some screaming ourselves, but we do not want it misunderstood, for we are meaning to do it and are going to keep at it—notice our ad on page 3—till all of the people in this neighborhood know about our goods, and our prices, and once we get you to come in we are sure that we can convince you of our right to ask you in, and even to insist that you come in.

There had been a stormy scene the night before when Bertie asked Beatrice's father for the hand of his daughter. Now the discomfited lovers were discussing the affair.

"Oh, dearest!" sighed the damsel, "I'm so disappointed in father, and at the way he treated you. I have always loved and worshipped him. Now it looks as if my idol has feet of clay."

"Clay? Oh, I guess not 'clay'. I'll say they're CONCRETE."

Our big sale lasts all next week, and we hope that you will pardon us if we say it's a real sale, and

We will be glad to have you thank us for inviting you in.

Yours as always,

*E. G. Loring*

"Modern Clothes For Men."

Mrs. Rufus Thomas was operated on for appendicitis at the St. Joseph Hospital Wednesday morning. At last report she was doing nicely.

## RAILWAY INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON

### Excessive Labor Costs and Working Conditions Chief Causes of Trouble.

### NO CONTROL OVER EXPENSE

Prices and Wages Fixed by Government Leave Little Scope for Managements.

Washington, D. C.—In testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in the general investigation into the railroad situation, witnesses for the railroads contended that:

(1) The costs of operation are abnormal, owing chiefly to wage scales established by the government which exceed wages paid for similar work in other industries, and to wasteful labor costs, often for work not done, enforced upon the railroads by the so-called "National Agreements."

(2) That 97 1/2 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses in 1920 were at prices fixed directly by the government, or by general market conditions and over which the railroad managements had no control.

(3) That the general business depression was not due to the high freight rates, but to the lack of buying both here and abroad.

One of the most striking facts brought out in the testimony presented by the first witness, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific, was the following, in explanation of the chief reason for the increase in operating expenses since 1916:

"The labor bill of the carriers in 1916 (which was before the Adamson law took effect) stood at \$1,468,576,394. In 1920 it was \$3,698,216,351, an increase of \$2,229,639,957.

"The increase by years since 1916 has been as follows:

Increase in 1917.....\$270,905,748  
 Increase in 1918..... 874,331,209  
 Increase in 1919..... 229,315,081  
 Increase in 1920..... 855,087,919  
 or an aggregate increase

since 1916 of.....\$2,229,639,957

Exhibits were placed before the committee showing that for the railroads of the whole country, increased expenses in 1920 over 1919 were as follows:

Actual expenses for 1920. \$6,163,138,341  
 Actual expenses for 1919. 4,667,774,131

Inc. for 1920 over 1919. \$1,495,364,210

Mr. Kruttschnitt, in showing how little control the railroads had over necessary expenditures, said:

"Sixty-four cents out of every dollar of operating expenses were, in 1920, paid out to labor, and the wages of labor are fixed by the government.

"Fifteen cents out of every dollar of operating expenses was paid for materials and supplies at prices fixed by the government.

"Three and one-half cents out of every dollar was paid for other expenses incurred by the government in the first two months of 1920.

"A total, therefore, of 82 1/2 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses for 1920 was paid out at prices directly fixed by the government.

"The remainder, up to 97 1/2 cents, was for materials and supplies, purchased at prices fixed by general market conditions and beyond the power of the railroads to control."

To illustrate how labor costs were inflated by the "National Agreements" entered into during federal control, fixing rules and working conditions, the following examples were cited:

1. The Pere Marquette Railway was compelled to pay \$9,264 in back pay to four employees because their titles under these agreements were changed by a decision of the Director General, while the nature of their duties and the volume of their work remained the same.

2. A car repairer on the Virginian Railway was paid \$1,000 for work he never did. He was laid off with other employees because there was no work for him to do. When he became entitled under his "seniority rights" to be re-employed, he received back pay and overtime.

3. The Shop Crafts Agreement provides that when employees are required to check in and out on their own time they will be paid for one hour extra at the close of each week, no matter how few hours they may have worked. This rule in the first six months of 1920 cost the railroads \$6,500,000, or at rate of \$13,000,000 a year.

4. On the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad piecework car repairers decreased 4 1/4 per cent and airbrake repairers 2 1/4 per cent in efficiency under a guarantee of a fixed minimum rate per hour.

5. On the abolition of piece work on the Union Pacific Railroad in the wheel shop at Omaha, Nebr., the time required for the same work was increased 2 1/2 per cent and the output was cut down 2 1/2 per cent; and in a coach-cleaning yard at Denver the time required was increased 2 1/2 per cent and the output decreased 2 1/2 per cent.

6. Southern Pacific employees, whose sole duty was to keep watch on stationary engines and to stop the engine in case anything went wrong, were reclassified by Director General as "electrical workers," one man on the Salt Lake division being given back pay of \$2,381, another \$2,094, another \$2,009, another \$2,593, and six others amounts varying from \$1,596 to \$1,900.

7. Under the present classification rules of the shop crafts, in order to change a nozzle tip in the front end of a locomotive it is necessary to call a boiler maker and his helper to open the door, because that is boiler maker's work; to call a pipeman and his helper to remove the blower pipe because that is pipeman's work; and

## COMMENT & DISCOMMENT

(Continued from Page 8)  
 61. From what country do we get our borax? Persia and Tibet.  
 62. From what country do we get our figs? Smyrna.  
 63. From what country do we get our platina? Ural mountains in Russia.  
 64. Where does most of our quicksilver come from? California.  
 65. What is the greatest wool producing country in the world? Australia.  
 66. In what states are located our chief copper mines? Montana, Arizona, Michigan, Utah and California.  
 67. What is copra? The kernel of a coconut dried in the sun.  
 68. What is used to cut the facets of diamonds? Flat metal discs, fed with diamond dust and oil.  
 69. From what city do most of our laundry machines come? Newton, Iowa.  
 70. From what vicinity do we get most of our codfish? Off the Norwegian coasts.  
 71. What are felt hats made of? Wool mixed with hair.  
 72. If Rhode Island is the smallest state in the union, what is the next and the next to that? Delaware, Connecticut.  
 73. Where does most of our rubber come from? Brazil, South America.  
 74. What is zinc? A bluish white metal resembling tin.  
 75. What is the name of the acid found in vinegar? Acetic.  
 76. Where are condors found? Andes mountains, South America.  
 77. What fabrics is used in auto tires? A weave of Sea Island cotton.

## MALAYS THE LAZIEST PEOPLE

Natives Characterized by a Marked Antipathy to Labor and Extremely Philosophical.

Their disregard of money makes all dealings with Malays extremely difficult, and their dislike for work has completely blocked more than one project, writes Charles Mayer in Asia Magazine. To my mind, the Malays are the laziest people in the world.

When work is an exciting or amusing game, such as the hunt, they will go on for days without signs of fatigue. They seem to keep alive by some fantastic energy. But when work is just plain labor they will say, "Wait" or "I must think." Or a Malay may say candidly: "Sir, I have had plenty to eat. I am content." Many times I have had a Malay tell me, when I asked him to do some work, that he had enough rice and fish for the day and that he might die during the night. It is an unanswerable argument. Tomorrow's food can be found when tomorrow comes.

Why should a Malay gentleman, who believes in Allah and whose stomach is full, do the labor that can be done by heathen, pig-eating Chinese? "Will you row me across the river?" I asked a Malay one day.

"Um, I have eaten and I have plenty," he replied. "You may take my boat and row yourself across the river. Tomorrow, if Allah grants me life and if I need the boat, I will swim over for it."

That Malay trait of living for the moment has led many a European to murder, and more than once it made me feel like running amuck. It is mad dening. Getting work out of Malays is a fine art, a science to be learned only after years of patient arguing and cajoling. And yet, with all their laziness, they are lovable people. In most cases they are brave and willing to do anything for a person they like.

## Of East Indian Origin.

The Hindustani word "pajama" means literally "loose clothing," and it applies to the thin loose trousers tied around the waist, which are worn by Mohammedan men and women. The English adaptation, spelled "pyjamas" abroad, but "pajamas" in the United States, is applied not only to the trousers, but to a suit made up of trousers and blouse, worn in the dressing room or as a sleeping garment.

Herald Want Ads are read.

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If you'll check over the questions and answers, you'll find that some of the answers you were so sure of may be wrong. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Walker may have stepped off in answering some of the questions, but they sound all right to us. One man who saw the list says that while in Newton, Ia., was the place where most of the washing machines are manufactured, most of the laundry machines come from Troy, N. Y., and if we get time we'll see Charley Hill and settle the matter.

The publication of the Edison questionnaire has been a boon to the funny men, who have been making up lists of their own. The whole thing seems to have got Edison's goat, who was much vexed when the questions appeared in print. He is now at work on another list and declares that he will have the next one copyrighted, and will promptly prosecute any newspaper that dares to print it. So far as we can see, it looks like good advertising, and it doesn't cost Mr. Edison a cent. Were we in his place and could get all this free publicity, we'd figure out half a dozen new lists and release one a week until the public wearied of discovering how ignorant it is about everyday information, such as Edison insists his questions cover.

Mrs. Day Cunningham of Marple, attended the high school alumni banquet at the Palm Room Wednesday evening.

## Victor Records

ALL THE HITS—  
 ALL THE TIME.  
**THIELE'S**

The Time to---  
**Save Your Lawn Is NOW!**

If you want a fine looking lawn this summer, the time to begin working on it is right now. If you will put an hour or so a day working on it during the early spring, it will get the full benefit of the spring rains and will stand a twenty to one better chance of remaining green during the hotter and the dustier days to come. If you don't take care of it without delay, there is a strong possibility that you'll have no lawn to worry about later on. The first essential is—

Garden Hose, per ft. . . . 16 1/2¢ to 23¢  
 You'll need Sprayers, also, and there are several styles from which to choose.

Another essential to a well kept lawn is to get rid of the dandelions. We have the Dandelion Rake, which cuts the heads off the pests so they can be piled and burned, or, if you prefer, there are several successful Diggers. Above all, get started soon if you want to make the most of your lawn.

## Rhein Hardware Co.

Prompt and Courteous Service  
 ALLIANCE — NEBRASKA



## Tire Mileage at the Lowest Cost in History

SIZE and TYPE	NON-SKID		RED-TOP		RIBBED CORD		NON-SKID CORD		GRAY TUBES	
	Old Prices	New Prices	Old Prices	New Prices	Old Prices	New Prices	Old Prices	New Prices	Old Prices	New Prices
30 x 3 Clincher	\$17.55	\$12.85	\$21.05	\$17.00	—	—	—	—	\$2.75	\$2.15
30 x 3 1/2 Clincher	20.80	15.00	27.75	22.00	\$32.60	\$25.00	\$34.25	\$27.50	3.25	2.55
32 x 3 1/2 S. S.	26.30	21.00	31.60	26.00	39.20	32.90	41.15	36.40	3.60	2.90
32 x 4 S. S.	34.95	26.90	42.00	34.40	49.80	41.85	52.30	46.30	4.55	3.55
34 x 4 1/2 S. S.	49.85	38.35	—	—	59.10	49.65	62.05	54.90	6.00	4.75
35 x 5 S. S.	61.15	47.05	—	—	73.65	61.90	77.35	68.45	7.25	5.85

Plus war tax. Other sizes reduced in proportion

These Prices Apply to Our Regular and Complete Line

Price unsupported by value never is an advantage to any but the man who sells to make a quick "clean-up" and quit.

A reputable, unexcelled mileage tire made by a company that can and will deliver all and more than you pay for is the only one you can afford to buy.

Sold only by Dealers

## A New Low Price on a Known and Honest Product