

Lions Club Hears Explanation of Waterway Project

The principal speaker at the Thursday evening dinner of the Alliance Lions club was Lion Charles Adams, manufacturing jeweler with Harry Thiels. Lion Adams explained the proposition of the proposed lakes-to-ocean waterway. Among other points the speaker brought out the following:

Three questions occur naturally to those middle westerners who may not have been informed as to the lakes-to-ocean improvement:

First—What is proposed?
Second—What effect will it have?
Third—What will it cost?

The questions are far-reaching, said Cub Adams. Commercial engineers and economists have spent months in preparing the complete answers. Stated briefly, the answers seem almost unbelievable. But proof can be given. Summed up, here they are:

First, in regard to the project, it is proposed to deepen present channels of the St. Lawrence river, in part by dredging and in part by dams which will back up the water. In some cases canals will be built to permit passage around dams or rapids. The work is planned to permit the passage of ships with a length of 800 feet and a draft of twenty-five or thirty feet, the exact depth being dependent on final approval of alternate plans. Incidentally, hydro electric power will be developed to the extent of over 4,000,000 horsepower, one development alone amounting to 1,800,000 horsepower and others to an additional 2,500,000.

The second phase of the subject—the effect of the proposed waterway—was explained thus by Lion Adams: Ocean steamers, except a very few, will be able to enter the Great Lakes and all their ports. Agricultural and other products of the middle west can be shipped direct to foreign countries by cheap water transportation, without expensive railroad hauls and without even more expensive handling at congested Atlantic seaports, such as New York and Boston. The saving on wheat alone is figured at 10 cents a bushel from Chicago to Liverpool.

Inasmuch as the farmer now receives the Liverpool price, less the cost of transportation to Liverpool, this means an increase of that amount in his sale price. The stupendous effect of this feature alone is summed up as follows by Julius Barnes, former director of the United States grain corporation:

"In the sixteen states whose farm price level would inevitably be improved by a reduction of the transportation cost, there is grown 3,664 million bushels of grain. If such a reduction of 10 cents in the transportation could be fully reflected to the farm price in this area, there would be an improvement in the farm position of \$366,000,000 in a single year. The same improvement in farm price position in respect to western Canada's production of 440 million bushels would be a gain to Canada's farmers of \$44,000,000. If we calculate that the full measure of saving will not be reflected to the farm, but that the farm position will be improved by 5 cents per bushel, we make a saving in the American farm income of \$183,000,000 and in the Canadian farm income of \$22,000,000, all on a single year's crop."

The hydro-electric power development is equally important. Competent engineers estimate that power from the St. Lawrence could be delivered at New York state cities, 200 miles away, for a cost of 4.6 mills, less than half a cent per kilowatt hour.

These are direct savings. Indirect savings include the saving of millions of tons of coal, now used for railroad transportation or generation of electric power, with resultant loosening up of the general demand for coal. They include also the relief of port congestion at New York, which would check excessive port costs on shipments which necessarily would continue to move through New York.

The final, or third point—the cost of the lakes-to-ocean improvement was next discussed by the speaker. The estimated cost of the entire project is from \$225,000,000 to \$252,000,000. A most interesting feature of the present plans is that it is not proposed to raise any of this amount by taxation. The rough plan now receiving favor is to form a corporation, with the governments of the United States and Canada owning the stock. This corporation would issue bonds to finance the undertaking, the bonds being guaranteed by the respective governments. It is figured that the revenue from the sale of hydro-electric power would pay the entire cost of operation, of interest and all other charges, with ample provision for a sinking fund to retire the bonds. Such charges are included in the engineers' estimates of the cost of power. In other words, the improvement will be self-sustaining as a power project, the shipping advantages being "thrown in."

Present treaties provide that no tolls can be charged on international waterways between the United States and Canada, and it is assumed that this arrangement would continue. Even on the assumption that only half of the saving would reach the farmer, his saving in a single year would equal

the entire cost of the improvement. In closing his remarks, Cub Adams cited several instances of Canadian municipalities and states voting millions of dollars toward public improvements of various kinds, and quoted an eminent Canadian financier as saying that if the United States could not see her way clear to join with Canada on the proposition, then Canada would "do it herself."

City Manager's Corner

(By N. A. KEMMISH)

The pipe for our new well came in Saturday night. We have been busy since, we can assure you. Today the men are installing the pump temporarily and hope to have it going some time tomorrow. We can later put in our concrete foundations and give them plenty of time to set before placing the machinery thereon.

Yesterday we pumped more water into the city mains than any time in our history. So far we have not imposed any restrictions upon the use of water or hours for sprinkling and as a consequence last evening between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m. the large pressure pump at the power plant could not pump the water from the reservoir into the mains as fast as it was being used. This was true notwithstanding it was pumping much beyond its capacity. We were not short of water in the reservoir, but could not put it into the mains as fast as it was being used.

Should the tire alarm be sounded, we ask that you discontinue for a time thereafter the use of sprinklers. This is necessary in case of a severe fire in order to build up pressure in the water mains so that we will have ample water for fire fighting.

Only 19 Cents of the Tax Dollar Goes to the State

An analysis of the tax dollar in Nebraska made by Secretary Phil Brown of the state department of finance, shows that only 19 cents of each dollar collected as taxes went to the state government, while 81 cents went for taxes under local control. Of the 19 cents received by the state, 6 cents were spent for education, while 3 cents each were spent for state institutions, general state government and roads, bridges and paving. Of the sixty-six commissioner counties, 21 cents of each dollar went to the county, as compared with 28 cents in the township supervisor counties, of which there are a reduction of 10 cents in the transportation cost in this area, there would be an improvement in the farm position of \$366,000,000 in a single year. The same improvement in farm price position in respect to western Canada's production of 440 million bushels would be a gain to Canada's farmers of \$44,000,000. If we calculate that the full measure of saving will not be reflected to the farm, but that the farm position will be improved by 5 cents per bushel, we make a saving in the American farm income of \$183,000,000 and in the Canadian farm income of \$22,000,000, all on a single year's crop."

The analysis of the state levy shows that while 61 cents of the total levy of \$3.30, was spent on the university, 69 cents was spent on the penal and charitable institutions. An interesting conclusion might be drawn from this by the sociologists.

The analysis, which is sent out in chart form, shows chiefly that the extremely high rate of taxes is due rather to the expense of running the local governments rather than the state government, as it shown that only 19 cents of the total amount of taxes collected goes to the state.

Cash Prizes to Be Awarded for Selling Chautauqua Tickets

The Standard Chautauqua system, which has given the city of Alliance two successful six-day programs in the last two years, will be with us again this season for a program beginning Sunday, July 9, and closing the following Friday. The program is said to be one of the strongest ever put on, and the price of the tickets is below that of last year.

The management has decided to offer prizes for ticket selling as follows:

For each \$100 worth—\$5.
To the one selling the largest number—\$10 extra.
This plan was tried in a small way two years ago, when Mr. Morgan offered cash prizes to the child selling the largest number. The prize was won by a girl who sold \$500 worth of tickets. At that rate, the winner would have a commission of \$25 and an extra \$10 for a prize.

This year the chautauqua management is giving the prizes rather than local men, and those who sell tickets will be well paid for their work. Rev. Mearl C. Smith has charge of the tickets and any one wishing to enter this contest should see him.

Look at the new models of The Good Maxwell now on display at the A. H. Jones Company. 60

Western Nebraska Is Essentially a Cattle Country

"Western Nebraska is essentially a cattle producing country," says Professor H. J. Gramlich of the University of Nebraska, in discussing the state's cattle industry in a recent issue of the American Hereford Journal. "A vast majority of the northwestern part of the state is made up of sand hills and so-called bad lands. These large areas grow nutritious grasses. However, the grasses are not so abundant as upon the more fertile soil to the eastward, and consequently the carrying capacity is slightly less."

In speaking of western Nebraska, Professor Gramlich states that it would be difficult to estimate the average sized ranch and the average sized herd carried thereon. However, in the sandhills area, one never finds a ranch of less than 640 acres, this being commonly spoken of as a "Kinkaid". A "Kinkaid" in many instances represents a man with a large family and a small pocketbook who went to the western part of the state and by virtue of frugality and willingness to work, has accumulated a small herd of cattle. The average section which he has homesteaded upon will carry about 40 cattle through the year. Progressive Kinkaiders have succeeded in purchasing adjoining sections and it is not infrequent to find ranches occupied by men who fifteen years ago were penniless and who now have several thousand acres of land and several hundred head of cattle. Many of the ranches contain as much as 15,000 to 20,000 acres of deeded land and several sections of leased school land in addition. A tremendous investment in the shape of several thousand head of cattle is frequently noted on these ranches.

West of the sandhills in the badland area, many fertile valleys are found and some relatively large strips of table land.

"Nebraska is a unique state," says Prof. Gramlich. "We who live here boast of its wonderful qualities and yet at the same time admit the presence of practically every known soil type, both good and bad, sand and gumbo. We likewise realize that in the extreme eastern part of the state, where moisture is usually present in abundance, the air is humid and during the summer months, when crops are growing at their best, man and beast alike must suffer from extreme heat, whereas our cousins in the extreme western part of the state, where the altitude is high, the nights cool and the air dry, are enjoying what the thousands of Colorado-seeking summer tourists enjoy during their vacations, even though our western friends do not, because of soil and climatic conditions, normally raise the crops commonly seen throughout the eastern part of the state."

"Because of soil and climatic conditions, the state is practically divided into two halves. The 100th meridian serves the purpose of a fence dividing the eastern half or farming section from the western half, which is commonly classed as a ranch or cattle feeding area. The western half has developed wonderfully in recent years and in many parts we find irrigated valleys producing almost unbelievable crops, and even on the high dry feed other than the summer and win-

ground, as a result of cultivation of varieties and plants adapted to the conditions, the tiller of the soil is reaping well for his efforts.

"Throughout this western half of the state very little grain is fed. Most ranches have sufficient grass land to cut an ample quantity of hay to carry their herds through the winter. During periods of high priced cattle we found ranchmen shipping in cottonseed cake to feed their calves and in many cases their older cattle. However, recently, if any feed is shipped or purchased, it is corn, because of the relative low price of this product. Where corn is fed, a limited quantity is used, merely enough to carry the cattle through the winter in good condition. One could safely say that the vast majority of steers shipped to market during the fall months from this area have never seen a kernel of corn and in most seasons have had very little ter pasture provided for them. As a result of the splendid blood which has been used by the cattlemen in this section of the state, feeder cattle from here have established a name for themselves on most of the markets of the country. No feeder steers on the Chicago market command a higher price than sandhill steers from western Nebraska. Likewise Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City operators find it comparatively easy to sell the products of the Nebraska ranches to the corn belt feeders."

The specialist is an efficient chap. He advises exercise and then sends you a bill that makes it compulsory.

Among other things fiction teaches us that friends occasionally stick to one who is dead broke.

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If you die in the next ten years how do you leave your wife and children? If you live through the ten years and face a possible shutting off in your earning power, how are you going to excuse yourself for spending all your income now as fast as you earn it?

Don't you think the time to protect your family against want is when you are able to do it? Don't you think the time to lay aside some money for your own family's future is when you are making it?

Our Insured Savings Plan is a system every forward looking man needs to protect his family and himself. It can't fail. A man at 35 planning to save \$1,000 in ten years will pay \$8.00 per month, he pays in \$960.00. He will draw out \$1,364.00, over \$100.00 more than he paid in, besides getting \$1,000.00 insurance for nothing. If he dies after the ninth year his wife will get \$1,889.00.

If you live you have the \$1,000.00; if you die your estate gets your savings and your insurance.

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—ASK—

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JOE (WOP) FLYNN, of Denver

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Battling Jean Thomas vs. Lloyd Dotson

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The First Lady Boxing Event ever held in Nebraska
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