

READ BY EVERY MEMBER NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION. ALL THE NEWS OF ALLIANCE AND WESTERN NEBRASKA OFFICIAL ORGAN NEBRASKA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. IT REACHES HEADQUARTERS FOR 15,000 FIREMEN

VOLUME XXIII

ALLIANCE, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916

NUMBER 29

WILSON RENOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Marshall selected as running mate for second term; stirring scenes in St. Louis last Thursday night when nominations were made by acclamation; Tully of Alliance attended the convention.

WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

The Democratic Standard Bearers

President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall were nominated by acclamation last Thursday night by the Democratic national convention...

An interested Alliance man at the convention was Charles Tully, alternate delegate, a leading western Nebraska Democrat...

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination, but there was a possibility that some vice presidential nomination booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall...

Mr. Bryan speaks At the Thursday night session William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was escorted to the speaker's place by a committee headed by Senator Kern of Indiana...

Mr. Bryan opened by expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred by the invitation to speak to the convention. "Every democratic convention is a love feast to me," he said...

The Democratic Platform The Democratic platform, as adopted by the convention Friday morning, is as follows: The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration...

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws, and unelastic

currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Lauds Banking Reform. Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, a true Democracy of credit under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the antitrust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Claims Aid to Labor. We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the post office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

TARIFF. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what these changes may be, the Democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make an impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing condition under which our trade is carried on.

We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

SHIPPING BILL. Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation.

We heartily indorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas.

AMERICANISM. The part that the United States will play in the new day of inaugurations

relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party therefore recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great life and a magnificent society, to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Plea for Unity. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard to our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to the country.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people.

Bans Alien Alliances. We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

PREPAREDNESS. Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world.

We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea-coast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing.

SAFETY OF SEA. The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the peaceful paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation could have foreseen.

We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with

the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

PAN-AMERICA. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith.

MEXICO. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable the necessity for their remaining will continue.

Intervention, implying, as it does, military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

THE FARMER. We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states.

In the federal reserve act of the last congress and the rural credits act of the present congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

We favor continued liberal provision not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance, and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

GOOD ROADS. The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of postroads and roads for military purposes.

EMPLOYMENT. We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment: A living wage for all employees. A working day not to exceed eight hours, one day of rest in seven. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

LABOR. We declare our faith in the seaman's act, passed by the Democratic congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We heartily commend our newly-established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH. We favor the thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease-prevention.

We favor establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

BUDGET SYSTEM. We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government, and to that end favor a return by the house of representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership. We favor this as a practicable step toward a budget system.

WAR WITH MEXICO NOW A CERTAINTY

145,000 members of National Guard mobilized on orders of secretary of war. Fighting started Wednesday between Americans and Mexicans at Namiquipa, Old Mexico. Declaration of war expected any time.

Following the refusal of the United States to accede to the demand of General Carranza, provisional president of Mexico, that they withdraw from Mexican soil, and forbidding them to move from their present positions either east, west or south, a declaration of war between the United States and Mexico is imminent. On Tuesday Secretary of War Baker issued an order ordering all national guardsmen in the United States to mobilize and prepare for a move to the border. There are 145,000 national guards in the country. It is expected that a call for volunteers will be issued after the declaration of war. 100,000 volunteers will probably be needed.

Latest News Dispatches on Situation Washington, June 21—Carranzista troops and soldiers of Gen. J. J. Pershing's expeditionary command south of Namiquipa are on the verge of hostilities, according to reports made from the field to Columbus, N. M. A wireless dispatch from Col. D. C. Cabell, General Pershing's chief of staff, said that the attitude of the Carranzistas was such that American motor truck supply trains are in danger of being fired upon.

The Carranzistas are said to have mounted artillery in positions menacing the Americans and dispatches indicate that with the two commands in close proximity the danger of a clash is increasing.

Rumors were current in Columbus that General Pershing has split his command into three columns, each prepared to move in the event of hostilities, while others said truck trains had been fired upon. However, no confirmation of the reports could be obtained at military headquarters there.

The issue of war or peace with Mexico hangs in the balance awaiting General Carranza's decision as to the course he will pursue. Officials here believe that forty-eight hours might bring a clear understanding of what the immediate future has in store.

A note signed by Secretary Lansing, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the demand for withdrawal of American soldiers, from Mexico, accompanied by a specific warning that an attack on the troops "will lead to the gravest consequences," was telegraphed to Mexico City by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate. In plain terms, it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war by open hostility toward the United States, and failure to safeguard even the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border from the lawless elements among his countrymen.

The president and his cabinet discussed the possibility of a state of war in two days and the general opinion, unofficially, was that hostilities will come.

When the note had been handed to Mr. Arredondo for delivery to his chief, copies were sent to all embassies and legations for their information. General Funston sent a long code dispatch to Secretary Baker today indicating what portion of the 145,000 guardsmen ordered under arms he needs immediately to stiffen his border guard.

The Border Situation El Paso, Texas, June 21—The border read the latest notes to General Carranza and then lapsed back into the expectant waiting that has followed each crisis in the Mexican situation. Speculation centered on the "First Chief's" reception of the Lansing document. Much interest was taken in a telegram received this afternoon at the Mexican consulate from the official news bureau in Mexico City. This message read: "General Carranza, addressing a patriot crowd in Mexico City, declared that there would be no war between the United States and Mexico unless the United States should send a further punitive expedition into Mexico."

The address referred to is believed to be the one mentioned in Monday night dispatches in which General Carranza was quoted as saying he did not wish war, but would not dodge it to the sacrifice of the national dignity.

In some quarters the telegram was interpreted as forecasting a back-down. It was pointed out that the United States has no intention of sending additional forces into Mexico unless a new situation arises.

Whatever Carranza's attitude, military authorities along the border announced themselves tonight in complete readiness for eventualities. At every point where the threat of the defacto soldiers exists, every preparation has been made for the protection of American lives and property.

In military circles it is agreed that the American defense against the slightest Mexican aggression will be a swift and sharply executed offensive. The only way to protect the border will be to drive the Carranzistas away from it. Indications which piled up today

from various Mexican towns along the border point to the probability that the first dash of American regulars over the international boundary will meet with slight resistance.

Men, women and children in those centers are being ordered southward, while merchants have been instructed to move their goods to interior points. There has been no general preparation of trenches or other fortifications.

It is believed here that whatever fight the Mexicans might make would be staged some distance to the south. American military men do not expect a pitched battle. They say that the Mexican officers who crossed over into El Paso when the Scott-O'Brien conference was on and witnessed the display of United States regulars, realize well that the poorly equipped and ill drilled peons under the Mexican banner would have no chance in a genuine engagement with the Americans. They predict the Mexicans will make a retreating fight of it.

While the Carranzistas undoubtedly outnumber the Americans at any given point, they are not feared by the Americans, who figure one Yankee worth five Mexicans. That is about the ratio of the troops engaged in the first Mexican war. The Mexicans are not rated as highly now as they were then.

Militia Ready to Go Washington, June 21—The division of military affairs sent orders to the guard in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and Wisconsin to be ready for definite orders to move to the border at General Funston's orders. Such orders are expected tomorrow.

This means, of course, that the pick of the country will go at the outset, permitting those less efficient units of the guard more time to learn the essentials of active duty.

The best state organizations in the country, so far as the larger delegations are concerned, appear to be New York, with 15,000; Pennsylvania, with 10,000; Illinois, with 6,000, and Wisconsin, with 3,000.

They are roughly 35,000 and, with the increment of enlistments which are reported to be running extremely well at the start, this group of four states alone could furnish more troops than now constitute the entire force of regulars and militiamen on the Mexican border.

It is believed that border hostilities would not grow materially worse, the regulars could replace the regulars man for man and release the veterans for duty across the border.

None of the conditional orders for aeroplanes have been made definite. The purchase of such equipment is expected to be zero board, appointed a few weeks ago after the war with Mexico.

Spacht at Y. M. C. A. Convention Charles Spacht returned Tuesday morning from the national Y. M. C. A. convention, held at Estes Park, Colorado. Charles was a delegate from the Peru State Normal, which he is attending. There were 210 delegates and fifty-five leaders present. Some of the noted speakers present were "Dad" Elliott, international secretary, who is well known to all college boys; John Timothy Stone, pastor of one of the largest Chicago churches; Dr. Richardson, of the Boston University of Theology; Arthur Rue, a missionary of Shanghai, China, who will return there soon; Dr. Harrison, a missionary from Arabia; and H. H. Grafton, a young missionary from Japan.

Mrs. E. F. Stoling of McCook, who came as a P. E. O. delegate, and was the guest of Mrs. M. M. Reynolds, stayed over until Sunday, when Mr. Stoling joined her. They departed Sunday night for their home. Mr. Stoling is the traveling auditor on the McCook Division.

Mrs. Anna Lewis left Monday for Albia, Iowa, accompanied by her brother, Oscar Brandberg, who has been in the hospital at Alliance for some time. He is still in poor health and is going back to his old home for a change of climate.

The attention of Herald readers is respectfully called to the fact that there are three sections of the paper this week, a total of twenty pages. You will miss reading good, live news and interesting advertisements if you miss a single section. Look for them all.