

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

LLOYD C. THOMAS,
Editor

JOHN W. THOMAS, Associate and Livestock Editor
FRANK B. HARTMAN, Business Manager and Publisher

LEONARD HARTMAN,
Assistant to Manager

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.

Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance

Every subscription is regarded as an open account. The names of subscribers will be instantly removed from our mailing list at expiration of time paid for, if publishers shall be notified; otherwise the subscription will remain in force at the designated subscription price. Every subscriber must understand that these conditions are made a part of the contract between publisher and subscriber.

This paper is the official organ of the Nebraska Stockgrowers' Association. It is sent each week as a regular subscription by the Association to each member. If you are a member, you should receive the paper regularly.

This paper is also the official organ of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association and is sent regularly to each volunteer fire department of the state belonging to the state association.

If your copy of The Herald does not reach you promptly and regularly you should not hesitate to phone 340 or write this office at once. We want our subscribers to receive the best of service and wish them to advise us when such is not the case. News items are always appreciated, either by telephone or mail.



DEC. 27, 1917.



MUST LIKE THE U-BOAT THREAT

John W. Cutright, editor of the Lincoln Daily Star, in a recent issue had the following:

When a prominent German expert predicted months ago that America had a rope around its neck because Germany controlled the potash of the world, and potash is essential in war, he came about as near striking the truth as did the German statesmen who have kept predicting that the U-boat will win the war.

But American papers are still giving credence to that nonsensical German prediction about potash. A Nebraska paper of recent date says: "The United States needs 300,000 tons of potash annually. Yet last year, by our best efforts, we could produce but 10,000 tons. Next year we expect to get out 25,000, and it is figured that with all by-products utilized we may be able to develop 45,000 tons."

It is mortifying to note that some Nebraska newspapers do not even know the resources of their own state. Months ago there was one Nebraska potash factory turning out 118 tons a day, or at the rate of more than 40,000 tons a year. And there are four or five other factories near by it to help in its tremendous war work.

Meantime great quantities of potash were being extracted from seaweed and other materials in other states, and in California has recently been discovered a lake holding twenty million tons of potash in solution.

Let us not worry about the potash supply as any threat that we will lose the war. It is a Kaiser bogeyman.

DIALOGUE OF WAR FOR WOMEN

"A new decalogue of war for women has been arranged by the professors of the University of Turin," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense.

"This decalogue, like that of the Scriptures, applies to both men and women, and by close attention to its rules, everyone will be able not only to do her part, but to do it so systematically and efficiently that there is no demand the government could make would not find us prepared to respond at once. If every family kept this decalogue where it could be in view every day, it would remind them of their duty as well as the glory of sharing in the great new struggle which we trust shall bring to us a fulfillment of the Spirit of Him who came to bring, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men.'"

The decalogue is as follows:

1. Do not chatter. Keep to yourself the news you hear, your own impressions, and your apprehensions.
2. Do not listen to alarmists, or to those who would spread discouragement. Silence them.
3. Be moderate in your spending, neither lavish in gifts nor sordid in your economies. Let everything in your life, even your daily expenses, take on at this moment its true national importance.
4. Encourage national industries, avoiding imported goods, even though they may seem better and

less costly than those made at home.

5. Do not look upon the departure to the front of those dear to you as an abandonment. Be with them constantly in thought, as they are with you, particularly in the hour of danger; and do all that you can to replace them in their former occupations.

6. Do not complain of the difficulties, annoyances and privations caused by the war. Think of those who are dying for their country and complaint will halt upon your lips.

7. Multiply your activities, in your country by the work of your hands, the warmth of your heart, and the clarity of your intelligence.

8. Exhibit day by day and hour by hour the same courage a man shows upon the field of battle. Instruct the ignorant, uphold the feeble, console those who are stricken; transmit your own confidence to others.

9. No matter how long the struggle last may, await victory with strength and patience.

10. If you are stricken in your dearest affections, bear your sorrow nobly, that your tears may be worthy of the hero whose death you mourn.

GERMANY'S FREER HAND

The release of large German forces from the Russian front, made possible by the armistice, is regarded with apprehension. It is supposed that the Germans can now employ two million more men on the west front and to be feared that the Allies may be overwhelmed by numbers. But this is impossible, whatever may happen. Ex-Ambassador Gerard has said that Germany has twelve million men available for war, but he doubtless included the forces of her allies, for it is stated by supposed authorities that Germany itself has a force of only six millions, and, if one million has been sent against Italy, she has only five millions to employ on the west front. The total forces of the British and French, together with the relatively small American addition, are said to be nearer eight than seven millions.

Why, then, should the estimated increase in the German forces on the west be feared? Why have not the larger forces of the allies already driven the Germans out of France? The answer given is that mere numbers have not yet begun to tell and will not until waning man-power renders the Germans incapable of holding their long lines and forces the shortening of these. Moreover, as has been shown at Verdun, a smaller entrenched army with great guns can stand off a much greater army for a long period. It is contended that if it were a matter of mere numbers Germany would already have been conquered. It seems to be manifest that under modern conditions of war victory can be won only by the slow process of attrition—the gradual wearing out of the contestant with the smaller resources in men and supplies.

THE WAY TO TEACH THEM

We have remarked that pacifist congressmen have learned much since they went home on a visit—for one thing, that to be suspected of vote-hunting pro-Germanism is to be damned for life. But what of those who come and go among us in almost every town, criticizing, preaching "pacifism" which is now merely a polite euphemism for near-disloyalty? Even such of these as are not secretly influenced by German agents, who are not literally disloyal but only unloyal, are laboring to undo the work of a great government and a great people in an hour of national peril. What of them—are they also learning? Not so



HIS LAST HAND.

fast as the chrewd pacifist congressmen, because they foolishly imagine that they have much at stake. But there is a way to teach them and they will be taught in due time.

The most effective way is very pointedly suggested by the editor of the Saturday Evening Post. Remark that the emence from enemies at home is steadily increasing and that the department of justice can cope only with those who commit certain overt acts, he goes on to say: "If you know your left hand from your right you can tell Prussianism from Americanism. When you find a disloyal neighbor whom you can't send to jail, shun him as if he had the smallpox. Keep out of his house and keep him out of yours. Let him see that he stands discredited and disgraced—that he is unfit company for loyal Americans. Let him be socially interned, cut off from all speech and traffic with decent men and women." The editor urging this course concludes with good reason that the results will go further toward winning the war than would the annihilation of a half dozen German army corps.

AMERICAN UNITY

German propagandists and pro-German "pacifists" have no intention of slowing up their efforts, but the spectacle of American unity of feeling and purpose, a unity more complete every day, must give them moments of profound discouragement. This unity, with the president as its nurturer and spokesman, is the subject of comment in widely separated parts of the world. "The United States," says La Razon, a leading newspaper of Rio Janeiro, "occupies the most prominent place in the world today because of the perfect alliance which exists between the people and the government." The London Daily Mail goes so far as to say:

"No autocrat in history ever enjoyed the power and authority freely yielded to President Wilson by the American people. His voice is their voice, his thoughts their thoughts to a degree that no comparison with any European country can quite parallel. Whenever he speaks it is as though America, with its 100,000,000 people, blew a blast on a single trumpet. To read his latest address to congress is to know immediately what are the ideals and purposes of the entire nation."

What is most remarkable about this is its truth. We have not changed; our institutions are precisely what they have been all along. Our country is a republic composed of forty-eight self-governing states. Yet in this crisis one man does sit down pen in hand and speak for the whole nation, with the exception of a small, secretly disloyal element with foreign sympathies. Reading the president's recent address to congress, his response to the pope's peace appeal, and his other important public expressions since we entered the war, millions of Americans in the ranks of all political parties have applauded not merely because both the substance and form of the president's utterances have compelled admiration, but because he said what they themselves had more or less vaguely thought and had wished to say. Woodrow Wilson has a marvelous ear for "voices" from the farms, the workshops, the counting-houses, the universities, the home fire sides, and joined with this gift of perception are many other talents befitting a great statesman. This is why he can speak, in a great hour, for a hundred million people and is freely yielded a power and authority no European monarch enjoys.

A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER

Hector McQuarrie, a young British college man of long service in the Royal Field Artillery, has written a book called "How to Live at the Front," which contains much information of the little known sort and much good advice which the young American soldier going aboard may well take to heart. Perhaps the most important chapter is the one headed "A Curse of War," in which the author warns lonely American soldiers stopping in London or other cities that "there are a fearful number of women not necessarily professional women of a certain class going about in England, who have become quite unmoral and very kind-hearted." Of course the same is true in France. "There ought to be a

gravely reminded that the Saviour Himself once, when a great principle was at stake, took a whip in His hand and scourged evil doers. "And Jesus went up to Jerusalem," reads the 13th verse of the 2d chapter of John, "and found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and the changers of money sitting. And when he had made a scourge of small cords he drove all out of the temple and the sheep and the oxen, and poured out the changers' money and overthrew the tables, and said: "Make not my Father's house an house of merchandise."

BRIEF COMMENT

Slackerism is not confined to young men anxious to escape military duty. It is at its worst among the obstructors who are ready only to preach pessimism, the unwilling who are not lifting a finger to help win the war. These may not be actually disloyal but only unloyal; they may not be taking the Kaiser's blood money, but they are justly objects of suspicion. And they should be made to feel the sting of every real patriot's scorn.

Ex-President Taft wisely recommends no more deluded talk about a short war. He would have everybody get busy in every possible way, for "we must settle down to a policy based on the prospect of a two or three years' struggle." We should be cheerful and confident, but it is better to face the truth, indulging in no wasteful illusions.

Senator La Follette is reported to be practically ostracized by the other members of the senate. This war will not be won until a similar rebuke is meted out to the less famed, but equally busy La Follettes of thousands of American communities.

So far as is known villainous German agents had no hand in the frightful disaster at Halifax, but even if they had not we may be sure that they wish they had and that they will do the like whenever and wherever they can.

We now have 22,696 millionaires, one-third more than we had in 1915. The increase will not be so rapid now that munition makers must fill orders at rates fixed by the government, whether for the American army or for the armies of our allies.

Germany can be beaten, must be beaten and will be beaten, says General Pershing. Perhaps he did not add that Germany is now being beaten merely because the genuine soldier never boasts.

Apparently the authority of the Bolsheviks does not reach as far as Mesopotamia, where Russian troops are still reported to be co-operating successfully with the British.

The Germans only pretend to believe that England got the United States into the war, but everybody knows that Germany got Russia out of it.

If still in existence, the Nobel peace prize ought to go next year to the man who does the most to make a peace-seeking war vigorous and effective.

We should not confuse the best Russians, now cowed and suppressed, with the spineless Bolsheviks who have elected to lick Germany's boots.

We've given the Kaiser's agents in America plenty rope, but we needn't expect any hangings without our government's voluntary assistance.

Chamberlain's Tablets

Chamberlain's Tablets are indicated especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation, and have met with much success in the treatment of those diseases. People who have suffered for years with stomach trouble and have been unable to obtain any permanent relief, have been completely cured by the use of these tablets. Chamberlain's Tablets are also of great value for biliousness. Chronic constipation may be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and observing the plain printed directions with each bottle.

The Soft Corn Question

The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nebraska has just issued an emergency bulletin, entitled "The Problem of Soft Corn." The question of feeding soft corn is taken up as well as methods of drying it out. The bulletin is well illustrated with drawings showing ventilating devices for cribs. Free copies of the publication may be secured by writing to the Bulletin clerk, State Farm, Lincoln, Neb.

Nine Pounds of Iron and Steel

In the equipment furnished each infantryman by the Ordnance Bureau of the war department are 9½ pounds of iron and steel. This is exclusive of the uniform equipment provided by the quartermaster corps.

Used in the bayonet stabbard are 2 ounces of iron and steel; bacon can, 0.04 ounce; bayonet, 15 ounces; front sight cover, 2 ounces; knife, 1 ounce; meat can, 0.03 ounce; pack carriers, 0.03 ounce; rifle, 107 ounces; shovel, 25 ounces.

There's A Printer In Your Town—

The Herald Job Department is prepared to handle your Commercial and Job Printing. New Material—New Machinery — Experienced Workmanship. Give us your next order.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
Alliance Nebraska