

Railroad News of Interest

Pat Loochi and wife are spending the holidays at Piqua, O.

Assistant Clerk Colling and wife went to Table Rock for the holidays.

Mrs. Gleason, one of the stenographers at the round house, is spending the vacation in Omaha.

Orie Brower resigned his position at the round house to accept a position in another part of the state.

Mrs. K. E. Rbinson was visited this week by her husband, who has been stationed temporarily at Crawford.

Mrs. George Dill is in Brokenbow for the holidays and to bid good-bye to a brother who soon leaves for the army.

Charley Leidoff reports that business is slackening a little as there were only 200 loads today on the Sheridan division.

Bob Driscoll and one of his sons are in Denver attending Mr. Driscoll's brother's wedding. The other son of Mr. Driscoll is spending the week in Scottsbluff.

Mrs. W. J. Bogard has gone to Creston, Iowa, to visit her husband's folks at that place. Mr. Bogard will follow after in a few days. He is employed in the freight office at Alliance.

William Snedden, formerly a fireman on this division, has enlisted in the navy. He left his home at Theford last week to go to Omaha, from which place he will get his assignment.

Mrs. A. P. Gordon has taken her son to Denver to be put under the care of specialists. Mrs. Gordon will spend the meantime in anxious waiting in the home of her parents, who reside in Denver.

An extra roadmaster and foreman was appointed last week in addition to Foreman Davenport and Waddel. George Redfern, formerly engineer of this and the Deadwood division, comes to take the position.

Mrs. Morris Brown, whose husband is employed at the round house at that place, spent the latter part of last week visiting friends in Alliance. From here she went to Ravenna to spend Christmas with other friends.

John Whaler, who has been a foreman at Seneca for several years, had a bad accident last week when he fell from an engine and suffered two broken ribs. He is reported as recovering nicely and will be on the job again a few weeks.

Mrs. D. A. Fitzpatrick and daughter, Thelma, are in the west on a pleasure trip with their final destination being San Diego, Cal., where they will spend the winter. Mr. Fitzpatrick will follow for a short visit, returning, however, to continue his duties as an Alliance division engineer.

Last Monday night one of the engines—5294—had a little fun. The steam valve leaked a little and after it had been put up for the night, No. 94 decided to play a joke on the boys. So letting a small amount of steam loose, 94 shoved its way off the track and into the side of the round house. Very little damage was done, the main trouble being to put the engine back on the track.

We asked Chief Clerk Charley Leidoff at the round house if there was any excitement. Charley threw up his hands and started to sink to the floor. However, he gained control of himself and managed to gasp: "Excitement, good grief, that's all we've had here all week. We call up one man and he just got up and told us that he had discovered that he was sick; called another and he said he had told the call boy where to get him, etc. We have been short all week and covered up to our necks in work." Charley has been hard-pressed, especially this week. Many of the men are worried about their questionnaires and did not report, so Charley had to hustle around to fill up the train crews. In addition to that he allowed his assistant, Colling, a vacation, taking all his work in addition to his own.

Some of the employees of the "Q" were fortunate enough to get a Christmas vacation. The majority of the men, however, were on the job as though there were no such thing as a holiday. The railroad business is one business that cannot shut down, so the best we can do is to appreciate the sacrifice of the men working so that we can come and go, receive mail and all the other conveniences that the railroad is necessary to. The following employees enjoyed Christmas leave: Roy B. Burns, George W. Bailey went to St. Louis; C. A. Adams, R. M. Weidenhamer, W. L. Redington, Kansas City; Conductor J. C. Laning and wife, Litchfield; Mr. and Mrs. Geisley, Litchfield.

GRASSHOPPERS IN VALLEYS IN 1918

University Expert Predicts Grasshoppers Along Valleys of Platte, Republican and Niobrara

Nebraska faces a recurrence of "grasshopper days" in 1918 in some of the river valleys, according to Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of the University of Nebraska State Farm Faculty and world-famous entomologist.

Dr. Bruner, when asked concerning a report from Washington that trouble was anticipated in the western states, said: "This department has been advised there is some trouble and possible damage to be expected to all cultivated crops. But if Nebraska suffers grasshopper troubles next spring it will be entirely local. The grasshoppers are not of the migratory type which we experienced in the earlier days and no such widespread destruction is to be anticipated."

"The excessive dry weather of the late summer and fall was ideal for the grasshoppers to lay their eggs so that the usual killing was not so heavy and it is to be expected that more of the eggs will hatch than in recent years."

"We have received information that grasshopper troubles are to be expected along the Platte, Republican and Niobrara rivers, particularly at Mitchell and Scottsbluff. Along in the central portion of the country, where the vegetation is heavy along the Platte, trouble is to be expected."

Nothing to Do Now
"Although there are over 10,000 varieties of grasshoppers only four are to be expected in Nebraska in any considerable numbers and they are purely local to this community."

"There is nothing which Nebraska farmers can do just now to prevent grasshopper troubles. We will have to wait until late in March or early in April after the frost has left the ground and then this department will issue complete instructions."

Dr. Bruner first came into international prominence when he was called to Argentina several years ago to wipe out a grasshopper plague which was causing millions of dollars' damage to crops and which threatened to destroy the country.

He did his job very effectively by introducing an educational campaign among the people of Argentina.

IT'S SURPRISING

That So Many Alliance People Fail to Recognize Kidney Weakness

Are you a bad back victim? Suffer twinges; headaches, dizzy spells?

Go to bed tired—get up tired? It's surprising how few suspect the kidneys.

It's surprising how few know what to do.

Kidney trouble needs kidney treatment.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only.

Have convinced Alliance people of their merit.

Here's an Alliance case; Alliance testimony.

Kidney sufferers hereabout should read it.

Mrs. J. T. Austice, 614 Mississippi St., says: "I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many because I have found them so good. I had been having backache when I used them and bladder trouble as well. The aching was steady and wearing and I was about used up. Doan's Kidney Pills drove away those symptoms of weak kidneys and so I know they are a fine medicine."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Austice had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fought Hard for Freedom.

In ancient and early medieval times Khiva was a part of the kingdom of Bactria, Parthia and Persia in turn. The great Genghis Khan overran it in the year 1221 and 150 years later it fell beneath the ruthless sword of Tamerlane. As early as the seventeenth century the Cossacks had discovered the wealth of the province, and in 1717 Peter the Great made an unsuccessful effort to annex it. A century and a quarter later Czar Nicholas I also attempted to conquer it, but with no greater success. Finally, in 1873, three Russian columns were set in motion with the design of squeezing the country into submission. In May of that year Khiva capitulated and the khan agreed to pay a war indemnity of \$11,000,000, a debt which is still being liquidated in annual installments.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Where Birds Have Advantage.

Birds have no transportation problems. Embargoes, blockades, autocratic commands of traffic officers are unknown to them. When it is sufficient for the human traveler to get a good breakfast and start for the world's end forthwith, he can begin challenging the migrating birds, but not before.

THE ELEVATOR STUCK

By J. K. WARD.

Mr. Frank E. Clark was introduced to Miss May Orr at a gathering at the house of mutual friends, and so the introduction was eminently proper.

Mr. Clark was twenty-three years old and held an official position in the electric light company of the town. Miss May was two years younger, and was a daughter of a well-to-do contractor. The two young people appeared to take a liking to each other at first sight, and, when the evening was over, Mr. Clark was made happy by receiving permission to call at her father's house. He availed himself of the privilege and in the course of the next three months he had become a steady caller. There was no engagement yet, but the father and mother liked him and showed their liking, and he considered the battle as won.

How little we know what the future has in store for us! One morning Mr. Clark woke up, whistling a tune and feeling happy, but as he glanced at the morning paper, before going down to his office, he felt his hair trying to climb on end. There was a sensational half-column about Frank E. Clark, the gist of which read:

"A young man named Frank E. Clark got drunk and terrorized part of the Fourth ward last night, and was not arrested until the police had made free use of their clubs. He first appeared at the corner of Welcome and Duane streets, and there he smashed in a pane of glass and began whooping and yelling like a Sioux Indian. He smashed into other windows, caused a horse to run away, and was carrying under his arm an automaton, which he had picked up in front of a dressmaker's show, when the police descended upon him."

About the time Mr. Clark was reading this and gasping for breath, Mr. Orr, the contractor, was also reading it and feeling various feelings. When he had finished his reading, he called to his daughter May and put the paper into her hands. When she had also read the article, he sneeringly exclaimed:

"Nice sort of a young man to come into our family! I want no more of him around this house!"

"No one wants any more of him around!" was the indignant reply. "He may call and try to explain, but no explanations will be accepted. I am glad I found him out before it was too late."

Young Mr. Clark was sure that the newspaper would fall into the hands of the girl he loved, and it was a long day for him. He meant to call that evening and see what damage had been done and make full explanations. He was at the contractor's house half an hour before the usual time, and his ring at the door was answered by Miss May's father himself. The old man was looking very grim, and was all prepared to say:

"What the devil brings you here, young man? I should think you would be ashamed to show your face among decent people! Get right off these steps before I apply the boot to you!"

Mr. Clark not only got off the steps, but off the entire premises. He could have explained the matter, then and there, but he rather lost his presence of mind with the shadow of the contractor's number ten shoe hanging over him. He went away to write a letter to Miss May, which he sent by a messenger boy; but it was returned unopened. He lost considerable time seeking to meet the girl in the street, but they did not meet. Two weeks passed—weeks of almost mortal agony to the young man. Then Providence gave him his chance. He had business on one of the floors of a skyscraper. Miss May Orr had business on one of the floors of that same building. He followed her into an elevator, waiting to ascend, and neither recognized the other until the cage had traversed a distance of three floors and a half. There it suddenly stopped. The boy who was running it called out: "Gosh hang it all; we are stuck!"

There was no disputing the fact. He pulled on the rope and the cage did not move. He sighed and looked helpless, but that did not mend matters. It was then that Miss May and Mr. Clark recognized each other. They both gave a sudden start and the girl turned her back on the young man. He was a young man to seize golden opportunities. This was one, and he seized it.

"Miss Orr, you are doing me a great injustice," he began, and it did not encourage him when she replied: "I will not hear a single word from you!"

"My name," he continued, "is Frank E. Clark. There happens to be no less than five Frank E. Clarks in the city directory. I have had the thing looked up and it was Frank E. Clark, the blacksmith, who raised that disgraceful row. The paper that published the affair is to make an apology tomorrow. I was never drunk in my life. I never smashed a window. I never carried an automaton around under my arm. I could have explained all this in five minutes, but you would not let me justify myself."

Miss May turned her face to him, but for a minute did not speak. His tones were sincere and convincing, but she did not want to give in too easily. Therefore, she said: "Very well, Mr. Clark, you can call this evening and bring a city directory with you."

And the elevator boy gave the rope a pull and the elevator returned to its duty.

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FARMERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS

Resolutions Are Adopted by Meeting at Omaha—Food Producers Still for War

The following resolutions were passed by Nebraska Farmers' Congress at Omaha December 22:

We do petition the proper authorities the preservation of liberty—to the government we renew our pledge of unselfish devotion to these principles, also pledge our hearty support to a speedy and successful conclusion of same.

We do petition the proper authorities requesting that they issue to every farm boy drafted for military duty and who is excused for agriculture production, a certificate designating his services to the government, stating he is in the service of his government and is ready at all times to do whatever duty deemed best for such individual to bring this war to a successful conclusion.

That on all boards or commissions appointed under the authority of the food control act, or future amendments thereto, men actually engaged in the production of food should be given proper representation, to the end that mistakes in the fixing of prices and in the administration of the food control act may be hereafter avoided, and public sentiment in support of the administration's purposes be preserved; and, in further that present administrative boards under the food control act be enlarged to give proper representation to actual producers of food to the end that a clearer understanding of the public need and a more equitable administration for the public good be had than is now apparent.

Recommend Further Control

That since the government has seen fit to specifically set a price on one farm product, we recommend similar action should be taken with reference to all commodities necessary for the proper execution of this war and the maintenance of life and production of food.

That this congress, in annual session, fully approves the work of the United States congress, in its taxation for war purposes of excess war profits, and that it specifically demands from the congress of the United States, additional legislation at the earliest possible moment, increasing the percentage of taxation on excess war profits to a point at least equal to that now in force in our allied warring countries, to the end that the great possible percentage of the cost of this war shall be borne by those who profit most by the war, and in the belief that the conscription of wealth is a measure of necessity fully equal to the conscription of men.

That since the proper marketing of farm products is fully held the battle of farm life, it is desirable that co-operation among farmers for marketing purposes be encouraged, and that to this end we urge upon the United States congress the necessity of continued effort to secure detailed market information, increased elimination of unnecessary middle men and the maintenance and operation of some national system whereby producer and consumer may be brought more closely together in the sale and purchase of the necessities of life.

That the present apparent tendency of men engaged in work necessary to the proper prosecution of this war, to take advantage of this situation, by gambling, speculation, or excess profits deserves the condemnation of every patriotic American citizen.

We heartily endorse the tendency of the several states to provide adequate education for rural children, and recommend proper legislation in Nebraska to aid this movement by correlating the primary and intermediate studies of rural schools with the science and practice of agriculture and domestic science that the rural child may be actively trained for the life which we hope the larger per cent will finally pursue.

Urge Sheep Production

That the production of wool and mutton may be brought to the proportion of which Nebraska's facilities offer, we urge strong legislation in the protection of this industry, in the taxing of all dogs, the revenue derived therefrom to be placed in a fund to compensate the owner in case of loss from dog and wolf depredations, and we further recommend and our agricultural college increase their sheep department with the idea of helping to stimulate this industry in Nebraska.

Feeling the principles of our tax laws are not equitable, as they are now applied—we urge such constitutional changes that will permit the placing upon our statutes laws which will unquestionably tend to check the constantly increasing evil of agriculture tenantry.

We recommend to the federal government the necessity of conservation of farm labor to aid production and that we are opposed to the importation of Asiatic labor for the farm.

In the interest of conservation we urge the discontinuance of the stockyards' practice of unnecessary feeding of grain to hogs on day of slaughter.

We urge upon the farmers' elevator companies of this state the necessity of installing mills suitable for grinding whole wheat flour and

corn meal. This is essential in order that these products may be sold at a lower price per pound than white flour and that our wheat supply may be conserved.

We are unalterably opposed to any legislation which will transfer from public to private ownership the water power of American rivers.

We call upon the Nebraska delegation to congress to oppose the Shield's bill and all other such monopolistic measures.

This congress recognizes the value of the federal farm loan act as great constructive legislation in the interests of the farmer. It has already operated favorably in reducing interest rates among private money lenders and millions of dollars have been loaned directly to farmers by the land banks, and we urge the farmers of Nebraska to support this institution which has been established for their benefit.

For Sugar Control

Inasmuch as statistics indicate that the quantity of sugar in the United States is apparently insufficient to allow each family its normal supply, we believe that the food administration should control the consumption of sugar. The present method of regulating the amount of sugar that may be purchased by a consumer does not control consumption. Moreover curtailing the amount that may be sold throws the sugar business all into the hands of the so-called "regular" dealers. We believe that the food administration should ascertain the amount of sugar in the United States, and the amount to which each person is entitled. Then cards should be issued and each family head should be allowed to buy in any quantity he chooses up to the amount allowed the members of his family from the present supply.

We recommend that every farmer, for his conveniences and benefit, take an inventory on January 1 of all his property, land, live stock, products, machinery and equipment and follow some system of book-keeping that will enable him at the end of the year to arrive at the cost of his different products and determine the profit or loss on same.

special effort be made to conserve and repair all farm machinery and equipment now on hand, and thereby eliminate as much as possible the

J. M. MARTIN AUCTIONEER

is ready to try your sales. Employ none but the best. You were several years collecting your property, so you can't afford to let a poor auctioneer give it away in a few hours

GET YOUR DATES EARLY. See F. E. Brown for dates. Phone Red 436, or meet me at the Market Day Sales.

purchase of new during the period of war.

To the citizens of Omaha and the management of the Hotel Castle we extend our hearty appreciation of the hospitality shown us during the session of this congress.

To the officers of this congress and those who have assisted in making this meeting a success we also extend our hearty thanks and appreciation. Signed.

C. H. GUSTAFSON,
FRANK LOOMIS,
S. ARION LEWIS,
J. J. KLEIN,
O. R. THOMPSON,
G. W. HERVEY,
J. F. MARDLE,
CARL E. SLATT,
A. M. TEMPLIN,
PROF. J. H. FRANDSEN,
H. C. FILLEY,
E. R. DANIELSON, Secretary.

In Damp Weather. Piano keys are wont to stick in damp weather, especially when the instrument is an old one. In almost every case, the sticking will not be between the keys, but along the front. This can be remedied with little trouble. Take a thin knife and work a little corn starch between the keys and the front board and they will slip easily.

"How to Become an Oil Buyer"
"Wouldn't Be an Oil Maggot"
"Casper in the Early Days"
Three Magazines on the Oil situation in Wyoming, for 50 cents, postpaid.

New West Magazine
319 Oil Exchange Building,
Casper Wyoming

NOTICE To Customers

Owing to the great advance in the price of materials, I have been forced to raise my prices. My price list is on display at my shop.

ARTISAN'S LIEN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY

SECTION 1. A person who makes, alters, repairs or in any way enhances the value of any vehicles, automobile, farm implement or tool, or shoes a horse or horses at the request or with the consent of the owner, shall have a lien on such vehicle, automobile, farm implement or tool, or horse or horses shod whether in possession of original owner or not, for his reasonable or agreed charge for work done or material furnished; Provided that the person making such repair or furnishing such material file in the office of the clerk of the county in which such work is done or material is furnished within sixty days a verified statement and description of the work done or the material furnished and a description of the article so repaired, altered or furnished, or the horse or horses shod.

SECTION 2. Such lien, so filed, shall become paramount to all other liens except those of like nature and shall be treated in all respects as a chattel mortgage and be foreclosed in manner and form as provided by law; Provided however, that such foreclosure proceedings be instituted within six months of the filing of such lien.

W. L. CAROLL

ALLIANCE

NEBRASKA

Annual Ball

Given by The Alliance Volunteer Fire Department

Phelan Opera House

Tues., Night, Jan. 1

Admission, \$1.00

The proceeds of this dance will be used to help defray the expenses of the delegates to the Annual Convention in Fremont in January. Help a good cause along.

Excellent Music

A Good Time For Everybody