

Locals

Darrell F. Mahoney, former Alliance boy, son of Mrs. Walter Eaton of Crawford, has arrived "somewhere in France" with his contingent of United States soldiers. Darrell's nickname among the Alliance boys was "Mick" and he was a popular and well known young man here. He enlisted in the coast artillery last spring and was stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, California until November when the company was changed to an anti-aircraft company and were sent to France. The company left Fort Scott on November 30th. Darrell's first letter was censored "over there" on December 26th, left New York city on January 23rd and reached his mother at Crawford on January 26th—Just four weeks on the way. Darrell was in good health, had a smooth crossing, was with a "bunch that couldn't be beat," had good "grub" and a good place to sleep, so "why worry." He could not write a descriptive letter, only he "did not think France was going to be half bad."

John J. Rheinkober, proprietor of the Eagle Barber Shop, recently received an interesting letter from Charles H. Helper, formerly stationed in this city as a member of the recruiting crew at the United States army recruiting station. The letter reached Mr. Rheinkober promptly, being addressed to him on "unpaved Box Butte Avenue." Helper says he is doing well at Mason City, Iowa, where he is now stationed.

The fire department was called out at one-thirty o'clock Wednesday afternoon to fight for two hours a stubborn blaze in a barn on the alley back of the residence at the corner of Seventh street and Niobrara Ave. across the street south from the Central school building. The hay stored in the loft caused the fire to blaze for nearly two hours while the firemen, coated with ice from head to foot, poured water into the building. Small boys and cigarettes are blamed for the blaze.

It was the privilege of the editor of The Herald, in company with Messrs Kelley and Jeffers of Alliance to eat their Sunday dinner at the ranch home of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Emerson at Ellsworth. These estimable people have one of the finest cattle and hay ranches in the sand hills and they proved themselves capable entertainers to the hungry Alliancees who descended upon them just before dinner time. Mrs. Emerson observes the rules of the food administration strictly but she serves excellent and delicious meals.

Mrs. A. A. Layton will return Monday from Lincoln where she has been attending the Executive Board of the W. C. T. U. She has also been speaking at Cozad, Lexington and other points.

First Baptist Church Sunday school 10 a. m. Preaching Service 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Young Peoples Service 6:30 p. m.

Rex Pearson and wife became the proud parents of a son last week. Mr. Pearson is employed by the Burlington as a civil engineer.

Sergeant Scott enlisted a young man, James S. Lee of Scottsbluffs, about two days ago. The young man went home and entered a house infested with measles. He contracted the disease and was quarantined. He was very much alarmed and telegraphed to the Sergeant here. Scott released him on receipt of the doctors certificate, until he should recover from his misfortune.

W. E. Spencer, Manager of the Alliance Creamery Co., received word Wednesday that his son had crossed the water safely. Mr. Spencer does not know for certain whether his son is in France or England as he was not allowed to state in his letter. The young man has been recommended for First Lieutenantcy, which he will undoubtedly get immediately. He is an Aerial Observer, this branch of the service being a very important one.

Later enlistments at the local recruiting station are: Oather W. Wallace, Melbeta, Nebr. in the Aviation Section; Willie E. Holl, Broadwater, Nebr. in the Aviation Section; Jay B. Ekman, Morrill, Nebr. Infantry. The home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. L. E. Mark 902 Big Horn Ave. Wednesday Feb. 27, 1918.

Judge Berry returned Wednesday from Rushville where he acted as attorney in the case of a woman whom an attorney there had used illegal means to obtain a settlement. Judge Berry was successful in having the case heard and received a favorable verdict for his client.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hughes entertained a number of ladies at bridge Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. M. Franke.

Crawford had a foot of snow Sunday, to either side of the town at a distance of eight miles no snow fell at all.

Mrs. Henry Smith is quite sick with rheumatism.

Nona Hughes, daughter of H. C. Hughes is recovering from a very serious illness.

Mr. Legere of Bingham, is in the hospital suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

There was only one case of scarlet fever in town up to Wednesday morning, when another case was reported that of Gladys McCool. At present there is but one case of smallpox in town.

The land case of Snoko vs Beach, heard last week, was decided against Snoko.

All men enlisting from points outside of Alliance are furnished transportation and a ration of two dollars a day during their stay here. This makes it mighty convenient for a man outside of the city to answer the call if he is broke.

PAYING A DOLLAR A WEEK FOR WAR

Subscriptions Made Under Partial Payment Plan Played Important Part in Success of Liberty Loan—How System Could Be Improved.

An investigation recently completed by John Muir shows that subscriptions under the partial payment plan played an important part in the success of both of the recent Liberty Loans, and indicates that this method of paying the expenses of the war out of current earnings will have an even more important role to play in the case of the present loan. Reports received from nearly a thousand large corporations and firms show that more than 500,000 employees bought the bonds on the instalment plan, 47 per cent of them subscribing through their employers.

Commenting on the result of his investigation, Mr. Muir said: "Considering the fact that many corporations reported that the Liberty Loan campaign was so hurried and their opportunity to understand the situation and interest employees limited by time, there is little doubt that, with the proper intensive campaign prepared for the next loan, a showing of 100 per cent better can be made. Thousands of large employers of labor throughout the country did not make any effort to interest employees in the Liberty Loan because of the shortness of the campaign. With proper direction the next loan can cover the whole field of labor throughout the country, and the returns would indicate that it will be possible to raise a very large part of the three billion dollars, which it is supposed will be required, on the partial payment plan.

"Work of floating the loans of the future could be greatly aided in so far as partial payment participation is concerned by working out in advance a programme which would distribute semi-official forms designed to meet the various needs and by drawing up a time table of partial payment campaign activities to be followed throughout the country. For instance, one day could be set aside for advance notice that the company or firm would offer a partial payment plan, another day for competent speakers to discuss the advantages of government bonds, leading up to a climax when subscriptions would be taken. All of this should be prepared in advance. Many large corporations reported to me that they did not put forward any partial payment plan in connection with the Liberty Loan. They all would if properly canvassed and equipped with proper literature and forms.

"With the intensive method projected into all other big and small corporations and a programme worked out in advance, there is no reason to doubt that a somewhat similar result will be approximated all over the country.

"If the partial payment programme had been carried on with only average intensity by the Bethlehem Steel Company, the large number of foreigners employed would have made it probable that only 25 per cent of employees would have subscribed.

"Circulars printed in the various foreign languages and speeches made in foreign languages accomplished this remarkable result. Can it be doubted that in the case of many offices and plants where a majority of employees are American that almost 100 per cent is possible with sufficient enthusiastic work?

Position of Savings Banks.
"I have been in communication with hundreds of corporation and banking heads on the subject of the rate of interest. There is great diversity of opinion among them and many advocates of a higher rate of interest, but the consensus of opinion among the small savings bank people seems to be that a rate of interest allowed on government bonds higher or as high as the average rate of interest allowed on savings bank deposits would result in great disturbance in the investment markets and result also in that disturbance in general financial conditions which we are all anxious to avoid.

"Among large employers of labor all over the country there is a preponderance of opinion that while employees were enthusiastic there was a general inclination to purchase on the partial payment plan the smallest denomination which was available."

Shoes.
Shoes are made nowadays from all kinds of skins. Even banana skins make slippers.—New Idea.

WAR SAVINGS CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page 1)
that they were twenty five miles from the R. R., snow and bad roads not permitting work. Stated that the people there did not understand the war savings stamps and that if a speaker could be sent to Harrisburg men more could be accomplished. Harrisburg and county are required to raise \$100,000.

F. E. Medlock, of Sidney, Banner County, reported that the work in his county was well under way and that he was going to go over the top in the campaign and that the other counties would have to hustle to get ahead of him in producing results. He has a great many Germans in his district and has found them to be most responsive in buying the certificates, the hardest case he has there is an American citizen.

The report of Chairman Brittain of Box Butte County was the most favorable of the afternoon. The merchants, bankers, in fact everyone are aiding in the promotion and purchasing of the stamps. The hardest thing to contend with is the transient population, due to the potash factories and the R. R. Brittain showed that more had been done in Box Butte county than any other, with one exception. In the drive last Friday \$75,000 was raised under poor weather conditions, Hemingford raised about \$32,000. Mr. Brittain very highly of the work of Dean Shaw and the committees in the drive carried out. Practically every person in Alliance understands the War Savings Stamps, due to the newspapers publicity and ready response of the merchants in explaining what the stamps mean to the Government and to the individual Secretary Fisher has been unwavering in his endeavors to show people why they should buy the certificates. Box Butte has fallen down in only one respect and that was in putting the stamps in the two-bit class, too many people thing of the thrift stamp as a 25c investment.

Mr. Rebbick, the postmaster at Gordon explained his method of putting the certificates before the people. He has twenty-five postmasters under him and makes it a point to correspond with each of these, giving them advice and engendering the spirit of cooperation in them. He has had a fair measure of success, putting out about \$12,000 worth of stamps in the county in that way. Mr. Rebbick said that the young Americans could be taught the value of saving by the thrift stamps, each lad this spring should cultivate an acre or some patch of ground and put the proceeds into War Savings Stamps.

Alliance men who addressed the delegates were Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Graham and Dean Shaw.
Mr. Guthrie told of the drive held last Friday States that much could be done at Antioch and Lakeside. He found a young man at Lakeside who would be of great help in lining up that town, but he absolutely refused to do anything, was loyal but careless. Chairman Burgess appointed Mr. Hill of Gordon to line this young man up and make him producer.

Postmaster Graham, of Alliance made the most stirring address of the afternoon. Stated that he was ready at any time to give all that he had, his sons, worldly goods, himself, in the service of the Government, for a successful termination of the war.

Dean Shaw spoke about the methods used in the Red Cross work and asked that something be done toward getting War Savings Stamps into the hands of the numerous Japanese workmen at Lakeside and the other manufacturing plants. Said that many of these had subscribed to the Red Cross, but no record had been kept of the names and thus the subscribers had failed to get credit for their aid. This had made them angry and they refused to have anything further to do with government loans. If an interpreter was sent down there to explain the case to them, apologize for the oversight on the Red Cross, much could be raised from the alien laborers.

State Director Ward M. Burgess gave a very instructive and sensible talk to the delegates. Nebraska's quota on the War Savings Certificates is only \$26,000,000. Nebraska last year had excess war profits of over \$600,000,000. Mr. Burgess said that the people should respond and would respond even though it took the \$600,000,000. Much talk, he says, there is, regarding German citizens. A man does not have to be German born to be pro-German, any one who does not support the actions of the government is pro-German, whether born in America, France, or any other place. Some of the most loyal citizens we have are German born and they are very desirable citizens.

Mr. Burgess emphasized the importance of the various committees cooperating with each other. The Liberty Loan committees should cooperate with the War Savings Committee and vice-versa. The drives for War Savings Stamps and Loans should not be carried on in a competitive manner. In the matter of selling the stamps Mr. Burgess stated that any amount of the stamps could be sold to a purchaser, no limit being placed. The stamps should be handled through the post master who should act as distributor to the merchants.

In regard to the duties of every patriotic American, Mr. Burgess stated that every citizen should buy War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds to their capacity to handle their subscriptions. These plans are methods the government has adopted to procure money to carry on the war,

each citizen gets his money back with a good rate of interest added. If the people do not respond the Government will be compelled to adopt other means of raising the money which probably will not be so beneficial to the citizen. In regard to citizens, any person is a very undesirable member of a community who depends on others to take the whole burden. Each one must do his best and loan until he cannot loan more. This war can be won quicker if every man helps the Government to the extent of his means. The people at home are not enduring anything in comparison to the boys going to France and offering their lives as a sacrifice. Their is a sacrifice of blood, ours at home is a mere loch to the cause on which we get a good rate of interest, and receive the protection and benefit of the democracy. In fact the position we take at home can not be classed as a sacrifice, but as a protective measure.

After the speakers for the afternoon had been heard Mr. Burgess introduced Guy C. Kiddoo, who took up with the delegates a plan that the committee at Omaha had devised to carry on a drive and put the situation squarely up to every citizen of the county. The plan as outlined by Mr. Kiddoo has proven successful in Seward County, Saline County, Platte County and others. Mr. Kiddoo's plan was very favorably received by the delegates and at the close of the meeting it was voted to accept it as the basis of floating the War Savings Certificates in western Nebraska. The plan can be adjusted by the chairman of each district to fit the particular situation there existing. Many desirable suggestions were given by the various delegates so that each member could go home with a definite and comprehensive plan in mind.

The time set for the drive is Friday, March 22nd. Details to be known by the citizens of the county will be published in the newspapers two weeks before the drive. It behooves every citizen to watch for this and try and follow instructions.

The meeting was dismissed at six o'clock by the chairman. All delegates went to the Alliance Hotel for dinner on the invitation of State Director Burgess. An account of the evening meeting will also be found in this issue of the Herald.

The character of the parade of the "Mummers" in Philadelphia on New Year's day, as revealed in the published protests of indignant citizens presents further evidence of a curious lack of realization among our people of the existence of world-war and world-wide tragedy. Such lack or realization in Philadelphia itself is the more remarkable because that city at the time was in the grip of a coal famine under zero weather conditions, and freezing women with babies in their arms were frantically mobbing coal cars. Yet the merry and expensive annual parade was not only allowed to proceed but to include startlingly inappropriate features, the "destruction of Belgium, the toll of baby dead in the Zeppelin raids," etc., being "treated with broad humor," according to the local newspapers.

According to one protest in the Public Ledger complaining of the indecent performance, "Philadelphia" celebrated the birthday of the year in which tens of thousands of Americans probably are to die by parading and applauding a procession which made sport of the men who are to die and of the women who are to minister to the dying; and the government of the city gave prizes to these flowers of its manhood most successful in exhibiting their degeneracy. It had been previously announced that everything German would be left out, but if the German propagandists themselves had been in charge, they could hardly have secured a more complete forgetfulness or indifference to the facts of the hour. Clearly the Philadelphia masses are not awake to the fact that the world is on fire, one on pain of the confiscation of his

WHITE COLLARS TABOOED

There is no good reason why democracy should be regarded as genuine only when it is unkept or dirty, but perhaps in all countries the proletariat at one time or another has been inclined to distrust cleanliness as more or less remotely suggestive of the fine linen and purple of royalty. Perhaps history is only repeating itself in Bolshevik antipathy toward baths and spotless linen. At all events it creates only mild surprise to hear from William T. Ellis, the returning American, that in Russia as now ruled "any man who wears a white collar is at once put on the suspected list and watched." Though the laundry and the plumber are among the most substantial supports of civilization, it is perhaps only natural for Bolsheviks of lowly origin to scent enemy propaganda in both.

Let us not be to contemptuous. Our own elderly citizens can recall a time when a "billed shirt" was an object of suspicion even among America's native sons of toll. It is a far cry thence to the present hour with stiff white collars our democracy's universal possession. Only a man of wealth or a nimble social climber could now be caught wearing a soft or colored one. Russia may see an even greater change. Give the Bolshevik ten years, and they may be trusted to make a stiff white collar de rigueur at least on all dress occasions, perhaps even decreeing that every peasant and ex-sert shall wear

land. For it is born in the proletariat to aspire and democracy ever tends to advance.

PROTECT SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Another rise in the price of milk will be very unwelcome to consumers, but it will be well for these to consider certain facts, bearing in mind the assurance of the Food Administration that every precaution to prevent profiteering has been taken and that any increase in price allowed will be an economic necessity as well as a war measure. One thing to consider is that the farmer must find it more profitable to keep cows and milk them than to sell them for beef. Farmers can not be compelled to become money-losing philanthropists. Dairying must remain at least moderately profitable. Adults can live without milk, but the legions of "bottle" babies are dependent upon it for their very life. It is better to pay a reasonably increased price for milk now in order that the sources of supply may be protected, than to face prohibitive prices and a milk famine later.

The Germans with all their boasted efficiency, made a mistake in this connection which we should be wise enough to profit by. They set a fixed price for milk that pleased consumers but alarmed farmers who paid war prices for all their supplies. The result was that the farmers quietly drove their cows to the slaughter-pen, a resource which even German efficiency neglected to provide against. Instead of continuing to procure milk at a fixed price, the Germans after a while faced the extreme difficulty of obtaining milk at any price. Milk and butter are now reported to be about as scarce in Germany as roses in December. In this country we need to protect the sources of the milk supply not only in our own interests but in order to be able to ship condensed milk to our allies, the only kind now within their reach. Already American cows have gone to the slaughter-pen to the extent of ten per cent, it is stated. Obviously it is imperative that this shall stop.

Varnish and Enamel.

Paints which dry with a high luster or gloss are called enamels. These are made from zinc oxide ground in varnish. Varnish is produced from fossil resins such as copal, kauri, etc. These resins, which originally flowed from trees, have been deposited for centuries in the earth. They are mined in Africa and New Zealand and are found in big lumps.—Popular Science Monthly.

Origin of Razors.

It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that razors were made of steel blades. The men in the middle centuries resorted to pumice stone, with which, to use the words of Mr. Pepys, they went through the process of "trimming their skins."

STAMP SALE

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The dean said that the three aims of the church—alms giving, fasting and prayer, were being accomplished by the war.
Toastmaster Burgess closed the banquet by expressing his thanks for the excellent treatment of himself and his co-workers and emphasized the good feeling between the people of western Nebraska and the metropolis of the state—Omaha.

Immediately following, the entire gathering adjourned to the Elks club rooms where they were royally entertained with special music, athletic matches, singing and refreshments until train time.

Thought He Might Be Curious.
One day when riding in the country with their parents the children were obliged to sit in the back of the buggy. It was quite comfortable if they sat still, but a trifle small for much turning about, so there were numerous cautions to be careful not to fall out. When little brother was observed gazing intently down the road his sister questioned him thus: "What you looking back for; to see if you fell out?"

Could Tell Him That.
Client—"How much will your opinion be worth in this case?" Lawyer—"I am too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you."—Boston Transcript.

Auction Sale

Under an order in bankruptcy, issued by F. D. Crites, Referee, I will sell at auction the remainder of the stock of Alliance Auto Supply Co. on Saturday March 2nd, 1918, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Purchaser can take one article or as many as desired of same kind if in stock.

L. A. BERRY
Trustee in bankruptcy.
Col. H. P. COURSEY,
Auctioneer.

A Natural Fortification
If you catch colds easily, if troubled with catarrh, if subject to headaches, nervousness or listlessness, by all means start today to build your strength with

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which is a concentrated medicinal food and building- tonic to put power in the blood, strengthen the life forces and tone up the appetite. No alcohol in SCOTT'S.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil used in SCOTT'S Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 17-13

Farmers--Dairymen

Make your dairying profitable

FREE—Milk Test—FREE

Bring us a separate sample of each cow's milk. We will test it free of charge and give you accurate information as to each cow's value.

Weed Out Unprofitable Cows

You cannot afford to keep cows that show a poor percent of butter fat in their milk. Feed is high, besides you waste a great deal of time on a non-producer. Have each cow tested today and get big results in 1918.

52c DAIRYING WILL 55c
For Sour PAY For Sweet Cream Cream will bring a high price all summer.

BUY A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE TODAY

Alliance Creamery Co.