

MACHINE GUNNERS ARE HUSKY MEN

Gunner carries over 100 Pounds when going into the battle line. Men at Camp Dodge are taken from all walks of life and are husky, healthy giants, who picked the most dangerous branch of work because of desire to be in the thickest of the fight.

(By J. W. JARNIGAN, Herald's Special Correspondent).

Camp Dodge, Iowa, August, 8. —Putting the finishing touches on the 88th division of the National army has called into action all of the reserve forces of officers and men. Every detail has been looked after and there has been an enthusiastic response on the part of the men. Every unit has been placed at full strength by taking men from the depot brigade.

It is interesting to note how nicely the men fit into the special work assigned them. In the machine gun company the other day there were pointed out to us men distinguished in many different professions in civil life, but who have taken up the duty of machine gun operators from choice. They are husky fellows because that particular branch of the service makes large demands upon physical strength and endurance.

For instance, a machine gun weighs around forty pounds, and the tripod weighs about the same. Then ammunition and other equipment that goes with the machine will weigh any number of pounds, but not less than 25 if only moderately supplied. This makes over 100 pounds that a gunner must carry. In addition to this he must have his regular equipment, including gas masks, and all of this weight requires a man of strong physique to carry the burden. Then he must have reserve strength enough to set up and use the machine gun after making a dash for the enemy. Human endurance is taxed to the limit. This splendid company of men is made up of fellows from Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, both of the Dakotas and a sprinkling from a half dozen other states.

Among the men are such fellows as Rainsburger, of Duluth, who holds the world's record as an oarsman, having won this title at the international rowing meet a few years ago. Another machine gunner of renown is Duncan, of "somewhere in Illinois," who is one of the greatest pianists in the United States. He carried an insurance policy upon each of his hands for \$5,000. Another prominent character in this division is Slater who holds several records in the athletic world. He is from Minneapolis. This company has been under the instruction of Prof. Seymour, at the head of the athletic department at the state teachers college at Cedar Falls, Ia., for many years, but who now holds the rank of captain in the national army. The inspection of every unit is carefully looked after. Capt. Percy Bordwell, formerly a professor in the Iowa state university, has been promoted to major and assigned as camp inspector.

Many Soldiers Have Made Wills.
Having in mind the getting into the thickest of the fight in France many men have had wills properly drawn up. More than 100 soldiers have disposed of their property, personal and real, in wills drawn and executed in the judge advocate's office. The great majority of the men have stipulated in their insurance policies how their allowance is to be disposed of in case of death.

Athletic Training Has Been the Best.
Soldiers in the 88th division at Camp Dodge have had more thorough training along recreational and athletic lines than soldiers in any post in the United States. This is the opinion expressed by F. W. Marvel, member of the war department's commission on training camp activities, who is at camp this week to study the methods which have been adopted. According to Mr. Marvel the athletic work and recreational systems as organized by Capt. John L. Griffith, division athletic director, are the best in the country. To Capt. Griffith, aided by the regimental and company athletic officers belongs the credit for placing the 88th division at the top in the estimation of the commission on training camp activities. With Sergeant Earl Craddock, world's champion wrestler, a member of the headquarters troop, and Mike Gibbons, world's champion middleweight pugilist, Captain Griffith has worked out a system of hand to hand fighting which has attracted the attention of officers all over the country and is being considered favorably by war department officials for a part of the regular schedule of training for all national army fighters. The value of athletics in training soldiers has been made of maximum value here.

Men Must Pay Their Debts.
Before leaving Camp Dodge all men men have been requested to pay all debts that may have been contracted since their entrance into the army. Gen. Beach, commanding officer, has made it clear because in a communication to the men the general impresses upon them the importance of paying all debts before the division is ordered to France. He says the payment of bills is a requirement of military service which every soldier must meet. Those who try to evade payment will feel military discipline, the general proclaims.

Service Provided for War Families.
Soldiers of the 88th division who are expected soon to go overseas, are urged in division orders to take advantage of the home service provided by the Red Cross, which looks after the families left behind by the fighters. Any soldier who fears that his family is in trouble, the order says, should appeal at once to the service. "Relations between home service and families are confidential," the order says. Expert information about laws, medical care, spiritual comfort, and in fact every service which can be rendered to the family

of the soldier is given by this branch of the Red Cross.

Goes to Prison for Fifteen Years.
Andrew Prince, aged 25, of Hopkins, Minn., has been tried by a general court martial and sentenced to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will serve 15 years because he refused to sign the necessary documents that would have inducted him into the national army. He is a "conscientious objector" and with a sneer he bade Camp Dodge farwell under an armed guard boarded a train for the place of incarceration.

Formation of a New Division.
Everything points to the organization of another division as soon as the present men depart for overseas service. It requires 27,000 for a division. In addition to this number several thousand assigned to the depot brigade from which are drawn from time to time the men necessary to keep all units full.

The tents which now shelter some 12,000 men from Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska, will be used to supplement the barracks until the cantonment can be enlarged.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.
Because he refused to put on a uniform and stated that he "would not fight for the United States against Germany, since he was part German," Recruit Albert Christ, of Minneapolis, a member of the depot brigade, has been tried by a general court martial, and sentenced to 15 years in the disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth.

Private Chester M. Mallory, of Mt. Airy, Iowa, a former member of battery E, 339th field artillery at Camp Dodge, has been tried by a general court martial on charges of desertion and passing fraudulent checks to the amount of \$76, and sentenced to 10 years in the government disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth.

Sending Parcels to Soldiers in France.
Strict orders have been given relating to sending parcels overseas. Hereafter no exceptions will be made to the rule that parcels when presented to the postoffice, express companies or freight stations for shipment must be accompanied by a written request from the soldier, approved by a major or higher commanding officer.

Persons connected with the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross or other organizations in France must make a request for articles in a similar manner, the approval of an executive officer of the organization being necessary in such case.

Creek Regiment from Camp Funston.
Camp Funston, Kan., has contributed a swell bunch of soldiers to this camp, over 1200 of them. They are presumably to be on duty here after the 88th division leaves for France. Several hundred well equipped men have been brought here from other camps also.

Among the recent arrivals of negro conscripts were 600 former Pullman porters, waiters on dining cars and cooks and porters from hotels and barber shops. They are educated, have seen much of the ways of the world and are quite different from the contingent from Alabama and Tennessee.

Development Battalion Organized.
A development battalion has been organized at Camp Dodge where men who do not quite meet the physical requirements will be brought up to standard thru a course of special training. This is a part of the plan of the war department to utilize to the best advantage all of the men taken in the draft. Several hundred men have been assigned to this organization. The battalion has four companies and the men are graded and assigned according to their physical condition.

Two Officers Dismissed.
It was announced at the big cantonment Friday that two officers had been dismissed from the service, Second Lieutenants Arthur W. Furbur, of Minneapolis, and Elmer L. Berg, of Grafton, N. D. The men were acquitted some weeks ago of a charge of conduct unbecoming officers following their arrest in a vice crusade. While waiting for trial, however, on a subsequent charge they disappeared from camp.

Germ Attacks Bread at Camp.
A case of what is known as "rope" in bread was found recently in a company kitchen. The "rope" is a germ which develops in bread and if not sopped immediately will spread thru the entire camp, it is reported. An order has been issued directing all bread boxes in camp to be washed each day with a strong solution of lime water and be allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun before being used again.

Altho "rope" is not regarded as dangerous, it makes the bread unpalatable.

NO NEED TO WORRY

Youth's Desires Should Rather Be Cause of Smiles.

Grandma Says There is Bound to Come a Time in Every Girl's Life When She Wants to Put on Woman's Clothes.

"I am worried about Sue Charlotte," observed Mrs. Bardunkle. "She wants to be a young lady and wear corsets and a belt and high heels like Roberta Cullberts, and I want her to be a girl for a while yet, and wear loose clothes and low heels, and be athletic and childlike."

"Oh, let the girl wear anything she wants to," urged Roberta's grandma. "She will get tired of being a lady and want to be a girl again before long. High heels and things look exciting a long way off, but as soon as a sensible girl like Charlotte finds out that they hurt she will have nothing more to do with them."

"I remember how it was when I was a girl. I wanted corsets and belts and things that were ladylike and uncomfortable. But, of course, my mother wouldn't let me have any of them and I had to get them on the sly."

"Why, I can remember when the desire to wear those things was so strong in me that I grabbed an old pair that I found on a heap of discarded. They weren't all there, but I hugged them to my bosom, and what's more, I put them on. It was a struggle, for I was rather a stout girl and the garment was designed for a more slender and waspish waist than mine. I also found an old belt which I persuaded two stout girls to strap around me the way transfer men strap trunks."

"One day my mother saw me thus arrayed, my ample waist transformed into what I thought was something waspish, and she almost fainted with surprise besides exploding with amusement. I didn't mind the surprise, but the amusement wasn't what I wished to excite, so I took the things off and was glad to be comfortable once more."

"I went through the same thing," observed Bardunkle, "with my first collar, long pants and socks. They didn't have any boy's size collars in my day, and I looked the town over trying to find one. I think size 11 was what I wanted and I had to compromise on size 16 and celluloid at that, and the thing had a way of parting from the tie in front. Stockings transformed into socks were hard to manage, too, and they had a way of coming down and dangling around my feet in spite of various ingenious devices which I employed to keep them up. Cuffs also refused to be violetlike and protruded some six or seven inches."

"My efforts to be a man provided very fair comedy, but I persisted until I got a collar I could not draw my head down through. It was a lady's collar that I pinned to the inside of my coat collar. I was indeed proud and happy on that day. Socks, however, are still a bugbear, and I will be glad when a sensible substitute is provided."

"So I, too, say let the girl go ahead and have a throw at the woman's game if she thinks it will be fun. She will soon get tired of it and chuck the whole business."

"I'm not so sure of it," replied Mrs. Bardunkle sadly. "You haven't checked the manly cigars and tobacco yet."

Peculiarities of Birdmen.
That aviators have their own peculiarities in driving and can be identified as certainly as the telegraph sender can be recognized by the story told here by Lieut. R. G. Searson of Pittsburgh, now a member of the Royal Canadian Flying corps.

"When Major Bishop, the American flyer, who has won so much fame at the French front, takes the air," said Searson, "he can be easily identified. The machine moves with the instinct of a bird, so graceful and devoid of jerks is the movement. When Capt. Vernon Castle mounts, even if one does not see him enter the machine before he rises, his presence is betrayed by the plane's peculiar display of dancing in the air, as we call it."

GRAY HAIR BECOMES DARK AND BEAUTIFUL

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

An Excellent Record

In soliciting the support of Democratic voters for nomination at the primaries, Lloyd Thomas points to his record during the regular session of 1917 and the special session of 1918.

During the special session there were measures necessary that Nebraska might do her share in winning the war—notably, the sedition bill. Lloyd was one of the introducers of and gave his support towards the passage of this and other like bills in order that Nebraska might do her share towards winning the war. His entire record is a record of achievement and accomplishment. His attitude as a public official has been at all times fearless and independent, and he has worked ceaselessly for the benefit of the citizens of this district and of the state of Nebraska. He is not backed by special interests and he has no axe to grind. He asks your support at the

PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 20

AT THE REGULAR SESSION—1917

At the regular session in 1917 he was one of the introducers of and worked for the passage of the following laws:

Chapter 157—NEBRASKA'S PROHIBITION LAW. An act to regulate, restrict and prohibit the manufacture, sale, giving away, barter, carriage, possession and use of malt spirituous, vinous, alcoholic and intoxicating liquors. The Lincoln State Journal, a Republican newspaper, gave Lloyd Thomas credit for being one of the three men who were largely responsible for the passage of an effective prohibition law.

Chapter 217—18 MILES PER HOUR LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION LAW. An act to regulate the transportation of live stock to markets within a reasonable length of time. Since the passage of this act the railroads have greatly improved and kept up their live stock transportation facilities.

Chapter 114—THE STATE PUBLICITY LAW. An act creating a state department of publicity and providing for a director, the securing of state statistics, etc. Nebraska has received much and favorable publicity thruout the United States thru this bureau.

Chapter 178—OPEN GATE LAW. An act making it a misdemeanor to leave open any gate upon private property and to provide a penalty for violation.

Chapter 175—AN ACT TO DECLARE PIPE LINES COMMON CARRIERS for the storing, transporting or conveying salt, alkali brine and other mineral solutions or the products thereof and to place them under the control and regulation of the State Railway Commission.

Chapter 103—AN ACT PROVIDING FOR MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEMS AND FIRE PROTECTION. This law was needed by a number of the smaller cities and town thruout the state to enable them to establish municipal water plants and provide fire protection.

Chapter 112—AN ACT TO DECLARE OIL PIPE LINES COMMON CARRIERS and to place them under the control and subject to the regulation of the State Railway Commission.

Chapter 179—AN ACT RELATING TO THE PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATING OF FIRES and providing duties for the fire commissioner.



EDITOR THE ALLIANCE HERALD

State Representative for the 73rd District, comprising Box Butte and Sheridan counties. Candidate for the Democratic nomination for reelection. Primaries August 20.

Chapter 212—AN ACT AUTHORIZING the exchange of state lands in government forest reserves for other government lands of equal acreage and to provide for the leasing of such lands.

Chapter 237—AN ACT TO PROVIDE for the establishment of forest reserve areas by counties, cities and villages, and to provide for the acquisition, payment and maintenance thereof.

Chapter 240—AN ACT AUTHORIZING and directing the state auditor to make settlement with counties for the amount due the state for the support and maintenance of insane patients.

Chapter 236—AN ACT PROVIDING for the creation of a State Forestation Commission to serve without pay and defining its duties.

Representative Thomas also worked energetically and faithfully for the passage of the following laws at the regular session:

Chapter 218—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT BY railroad companies of wages in lawful money of the United States twice each calendar month. Lloyd, with Representative Shannon, pushed this bill thru both the house and senate

in spite of strong opposition.

Chapter 30—WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL. Providing for the voting by women in the state of Nebraska. Although passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, the opponents of this bill invoked the initiative and referendum and the question is to be voted on at the fall election.

Chapter 31—AN ACT PROVIDING FOUR YEAR TERMS for county officers.

Chapter 85—AN ACT providing employers liability insurance for the protection of all employes, excepting those on farms and in households.

Chapter 185—FEDERAL AID ROAD ACT. Providing for federal aid roads in Nebraska.

Chapter 205—AN ACT CREATING THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE and providing for the proper organization of National and Home Guards.

Chapter 241—A JOINT RESOLUTION CALLING A CONSTITUTIONAL convention.

Chapter 242—A JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the national congress to take immediate steps leading to the government ownership of all railroads, telegraph and telephone systems.

AT THE SPECIAL SESSION—1918
At the special session of the legislature in 1918 he was one of the introducers of and worked for the passage of the following laws:

Chapters 1, 2 and 3—SOLDIERS' VOTING LAWS. Creating new laws and amending the old election laws to provide for the voting by soldiers engaged in the war or away from the state.

Chapter 7—MINERAL LEASING LAW. An act to provide for the prospecting for and development of minerals, petroleum, gas, potash and other valuable substances, found in public lands and waters of the state of Nebraska, and providing the procedure to be followed in the leasing and development of said lands for mineral purposes.

Chapter 5—SEDITION LAW. An act defining sedition, providing penalties therefor and giving the State Council of Defense the necessary power to carry out the purposes for which it was created.

He gave his full support to the passage of the following:

Chapter 6—HOME GUARD LAW. Authorizing the organization of Home Guards and providing rules for their government.

HE HAS HELPED "PUT WESTERN NEBRASKA ON THE MAP."
IF RE-ELECTED HE WILL USE EVERY EFFORT TO HELP KEEP IT THERE. HE WILL SHOW SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE—JUSTICE TO ALL.

FOR RE-ELECTION TO SUPREME COURT



Judge Charles B. Letton
His Experience is a Valuable Asset
His Record Shows His Fitness

FOR UNITED STATES SENATE



FORMER GOVERNOR
JOHN H. MOREHEAD

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble—Salts fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.