Effective October 21, rules and regulations governing public eating at any one meal, more than one-half places in Nebraska are unnounced by Gurdon W. Wattley, Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska.

These regulations, together with request of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator. They are a part of the general scheme of aupervision of public eating places of the United States and are the same as those obtaining in other states.

For the purpose of following general orders, public eating places shall be defined to include all hotels, restaurants, hoarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and steamships, and all places where cooked food is sold to the consumer on the premises.
No License Now.

It has not been deemed necessary, et the present time, actually to license the operation of such public enting places, but in cases where the patriotic co-operation of such public eating places cannot be had by other means, the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies, warns Wattles. A failure to conform to any of the orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice for bidden by Section 4 of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

These suggestions and general orders to public eating places," says Wattles, "are to make possible public eating places co-operating in the general scheme of furnishing food to the Affled nations.

"For the year ending July, 1919. the United States must send seventeen million, five hundred and fifty thousand tons of foodstuff across the water. This is an increase of five million, seven hundred and thirty thousand tons over last year. The only way that we can make possible this shipment is by the voluntary coeperation of every agency in the United States.

Nine Millions Fed.

"Public eating places are a hig factor in supplying food and will be a bigger factor in saving food. We estieat at our public eating places. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars, a more strict program than last year and we are confident that they will willingly do this. This is not rationing -a thing we shall never have, if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the treans and manner of saving.

"With Mr. Hoover, I believe we can accomplish the necessary end by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness of the vast majority to assume individual re-ponsibility. is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people. Our simple formula for this year is to reduce further the consumption and waste of all food.

"The general plan is this: The restrictions imposing Wheatless and Mentless days last year, will now, under the present program, become a thing of the past, because the slogan this year will be the general one to to save food all along the line. We do not ask you to save a particular of munitions. food, but to save on all foods. Under these circumstances, the Food Administration asks all public enting places to obey the general policies of the Food Administration which follow. We know that the majority of public enting places will welcome this enforcement, because it protects the patriot from the slacker, and gives the honest man who wants to save. protection from the wrongful acts of his unpatriotic competitors.

"These general orders are:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1 .- No public enting place shall serve, or permit to be served, any bread or other bakery products which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitute, or shall it serve or permit to be served, more than two ounces of this bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than four ounces of other breads, such as corn bread. muffins, Boston brown bread, etc. Sandwiches or bread served at board-50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.-No public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served, bread or toast as a garniture or under ment.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8 .- No. public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.-No public eating place shall serve, on choose specifically in writing from the permit to be served to one patron at Items offered so as to avoid wante

any one mical, more than one kind of ment. For the purpose of this rule, ment shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry, and any by-products thereof.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5 .- No. public eating place shall serve, or permit to be served, any bacon as a

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.-No. public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any one person nt any one meal, more than one-half ounce of butter.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.-No. public enting place shall serve or permit to be served any one person ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese,

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8 .- No. public eating place shall use or persuggestions, are made public upon the mit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter, nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served, unless the guests so request, and in no event, shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9 .- No public eating place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administration to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose,

GENERAL ORDER NO. 10 .- No. public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned, and all waste shall be saved to feed nnimals or reduced to obtain fats.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11 .- No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed, food on its premises in such manner as may cause deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12 .- No public enting place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream, or Cream DeLuxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent butter fat shall be

Supplementing these general orders, the Food Administration offers as suggestions:

BREAD AND BUTTER .- No bread or butter shall be served unless the guest requests it, and when bread and butter is served, it must not be put upon the table until after the first course of the meal is served. Toast must not be served as a garniture or under meat.

CEREALS .- Serve all cereals sparingly, as they are greatly needed both for the Armies and the Allies, and are ideal foods to store and trans-

MEATS .- Portions of meats shall be cut to the best advantage, and as small as practicable to meet the requirements of patrons. Prices should cults and canners, \$3,00@6.00. Feeders be adjusted accordingly.

possible. Trim and save all coarse fats from meat before cooking.

SUGAR .- Serve no sugar unless requested. Serve no candles after meals. Eliminate icing made with cane or beet sugar from all cakes. Use honey, maple sugar, corn sugar and syrups as sweeteners,

FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—Serve fresh vegetables and fruits wherever possible. Feature vegetable dinners and fruit and vegetable salads. Minimize the use of cannol fruits and vegetables,

COFFEE.-Economize in the use of coeffee by every possible means.

CHEESE .- A shortage of Cheddar, commonly called American Cheese, makes it necessary for public eating places to avoid the service of this particular kind of cheese wherever possible. The serving of cheese with salads and the use of cheese with cooked dishes, should be avoided.

ICE.-Serve ice sparingly; pracreduce consumption and waste, and tice rigid economy in its use. Ammonla is needed in the manufacture

SUPPERS AND TEAS.-The Food Administration believes the fourth ueal to be unnecessary and unpatriotic. Where such suppers are served, all meats should be eliminated.

LUNCHEONS AND BANQUETS .-The Food Administration believes elaborate luncheons and banquets are unp triotic and should not be encour. ged. Such luncheons and banquets are recognized as being necessary for the social enterment of the people. The hour for such functions should be so regulated that the repast should take the place of one of the regular meals.

SERVICE .- Reduce the use of china, linen and silver in order to efwherever possible in the plate or Plate service should be established wherever possible. Service plates should be eliminated.

MENUS,-All so-called general bills of fare used in public eating places ing camps, and rye bread containing should be abandoned. A standard form of menu card is recommended

maximum size six by ten inches. The encouragement of hors d'oeuvres, of vegetables, salads, fruits. sea food, and use of made-over dishes, and oxtalls, tongues, etc., will save greatly in all staples. Table de hote meals as prepared in America often

make waste and should be discouraged. The American Plan hotel or res taurant should require its guests to

## LIVESTOCKPRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

SEALON AND SELECTION OF THE SEALON AND ASSESSMENTS

Opening Steer Market Strong and 15-25c Higher

HOGS MOSTLY . 10c LOWER

Rough Packing Grades Very Draggy .-Bulk \$16,50@ 17.00, Top \$17,15.-Feeder Lambs, 50@\$1.00 Higher.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Oct. 22. The cattle run was light yesterday morning, but 375 cars or 9.800 head arriving, which is some 10,000 short of the supply last Monday, Trading opened in fairly active fashion, prices paid by the packers on western steers were fully 15@25c higher than last week's close. Butcher stock was slow on opening round but closed 25 @50c higher on everything destrable for beef. There was plenty competition on what few feeders were here and prices were 25@50c higher.

Quotations on Cattle: Choice prime beeves, \$17.00@18.25; good to choice beeves, \$15,25@16.50; feir to good beeves, \$13.25@15.00; common to fair beeves, \$9.00@12.75; good to choice yearlings, \$16.00@17.50; fair to good yearlings, \$12,00@15.50; common to fair yearlings, \$8.50@11.00; good to choice heifers, \$8.50@11.00; good to choice cows. \$8,00@10.25; fair to good cows, \$7.25@8.00; cutters, \$6.25@7.00; canners, \$5.50@6.25; veal calves, \$6.00 @18.00; bologua bulls, \$6.00@7.00; beef bulls, \$7.50@9.50.

Hoge Mostly 10e Lower.

But 45 loads showed up yesterday morning, estimated at 4,100 head of hogs. A few extra choice loads sold at steady prices with last week, best kinds bringing \$17.15. The bulk of the sales were 10c lower and the market was very weak on common packing grades. Most of the hogs sold at a spread of \$16.50@17.00 as against the bulk last Monday of \$17.45@17.55.

Lambe Sharply Higher.

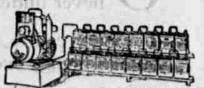
Receipts of lambs were the lightest since the first Monday in August, estimated reports calling for 19,500 head. Trade was slow to open, but packers higher, best fat lambs reaching \$15.60, feeder lambs were fully 50c@\$1.00 higher, and there seemed to be a better undertone through the trade all around. Fat ewes sold up to \$8.25.

Fat Sheep and Lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$15,00@15.60; lambs, fair to good, \$13.00@15.25; lambs, culls, \$8.00 @12.00; yearlings, good to choice, \$10,00@11.00; yearlings, fair to good, \$9,00@10.00; wethers, \$8,00@9.50; ewes, fair to good, \$7.00@7.50; ewes, FATS.—Serve as few fried dishes \$12.00@13.00; lambs, fair to good, \$11,00@12.00; lambs, culls and onts, \$8.00% 10.00; yearlings, light, choice, \$10.00@10.50; yearlings, fair to good, \$9.00@10.00; wethers, \$8.00@9.00; ewes, breeders, good, choice, \$14.00@ 16.00; ewes, breeders, fair to good, \$9.00@14.00; ewes, feeders, \$6,00@ 1.00; ewes, culls, \$4.50@000.

> Optimistic Thought. Teach the art of saving to the poor and soon there will be no poor.

# DELCO-LIGHT

Safe for the children. Brings lasting cheer. Benefits the whole family.



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Alliance Cleaning Works

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(Political Advertisement.)

#### J. W., GOOD FOR THE STATE SENATE

Why You Should Vote for J. W. Good for the State Senate.

Because he is an American. He believes in standing by our president and our administration and in doing everything we can to win this war and to save our boys. The man to send to the senate is the man who has done things in the past and who has shown deep interest in the community in which be lives. Mr. Good eating birds were destroyed, so that has taken deep interest in our schools, he believes in having better tended was accomplished. teachers and better schools, in every respect, and he has been an active worker in the church. He has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. for the last 20 years; not only interested in the Chadron Y. M. C. A. but at steady for someone above.—Albany has been on the state board for 18 Journal. years; he has helped to build and to raise the money for almost every Y. M. C. A. in the state: has spent his time and his money and paid his own railroad expenses to help this grand organization which is taking such a great part in caring for our boys, not only in the camps in this country but wherever they are located in any country, and we are sure every father and every mother is glad to know that an organization of this kind is taking so much interest in their boys when they are away from home. Mr. Good has always taken a keen

interest in farming and stock raising and when the government offered any county \$1200.00 if they would raise a similar amount for placing a county agent in their county, Mr. Good was one of the first men to put in his time and money to secure an agent and, in fact, put in more time and money than any other man in his county. He has not only been interested in his own county and community urging better farming and better stock raising but has been interested also in the surrounding counties. When Box Butte county - wanted a farm agent, Mr. Pugsley of the extension department of State Agricultural Farm asked Mr. Good to find a man for Box Butte county, and he filled their orders at prices 25@35c did it and Box Butte county can give Mr. Good credit for placing their first agent in their county as he recommended Mr. Fred Seldell to the extension department of Lincoln for the agent of Box Butte county and he has proven one of the very best of agents in the state.

When Sheridan county wanted to put a farm agent in their county Mr. Good was called upon to help secure an agent, also to organize the county. ewes, good to choice, \$7.50@8.00; He spent from two to taree weeks in the county making public speeches at Hay Springs, Rushville and Gorand Breeders: Lambs, good to choice, don talking up the advantages that would come to the county through their agent. He gave Sheridan county his time and paid his own expenses. What he has done for his own county, Box Butte county and Sheridan county he will do for any other county in the district and we believe that anyone wao has taken so much interest in his own county and adjoining counties in the past through public spirit is the man to send to the state senate for the 28th district as we are sure that Mr. Good is a man who will look out for our interest if sent there.

He is a farmer and a good one. He is a big stockman and has had 25 years successful business experience. A word to the stockmen. One of Mr. Good's greatest desires is to fix the law so that all railroads running into Omaha give the stockman bet transportation so that they are not put off at midnight or some other hour of the night one to one and a half miles away from the stockyards, as every stockman knows that they have to walk from a mile to a mile and a half to get to the stock yards.

He would like to see the railroad Physical Exertion and Heart Trouble. companies compelled to take their stockmen to the stock yards the same as a passenger tran takes you to the Union depot in Omaha.

We are sure you will not make any November for state senator, 28th dis-46-2t-9822

House Sparrow in England.

In the course of a campaign in England against the swarming and mischievous house sparrow the services of children and "sparrow clubs" were solicited. Bad results were the consequence, since little discrimination was used, and every sort of small bird was mistaken for the proscribed sparrow, and thousands of useful insect exactly the opposite of what was in-

Penalty of Good Nature. The reason why some men never each the top of the ladder is that they are always willing to stop to hold

Wisdom Comes With Age. A young man is apt to believe that

LIVED IN MISERY.

"I suffered greatly from

nervousness and head-aches. The least excite-

ment gave me dreadful

pain. I began using Dr.

Miles' Nervine and a few

days later started to take

Dr. Miles' Heart Treat-

ment. I soon got so much

better that I was encour-

aged and continued taking

the two remedles until I

was so well that work was

MRS. LOUIS ELG.

Idaho Falls, Idaho

no bother to me at all."

things just happen. His father knows that everything that happens is some sort of a natural result .- E. W. Howe.

three or

The only way of surely determining whether a sufferer from an irritable heart can bear extensive exertion is to put him through a series of gradnally increasing exercises, states the mistake by voting for Mr. Good in British Medical Journal, with careful examination after each exercise.

### DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the clean-liness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred.



- Mervous exhaustion blinding headache" Striving to

satisfy the demands of everyone is apt to affect the nerves,

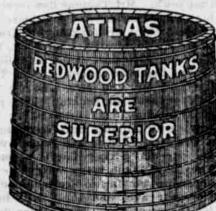
and continual standing may weaken the Heart. Dr. Miles' Nervine

is invaluable for Nervous troubles, and for the Heart Dr. Miles'

**Heart Treatment** is highly recommended.

IF FIRST BOTTLE FAILS TO BENE-FIT YOU, YOUR MONEY WILL BE

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# I Know the Voice

WHICH TELLS THE SUFFERINGS FROM A SORE TOOTH

I have to see or read for the first time the works of any noted writer of the middle ages, anything that pertains to Dentistry. There could not have been the demand upon them then as in being made today.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE AND DENTAL SURGERY Which has shown such wonderful progress in such a comparatively short time, has been compulsory—so to speak. Again

NECESSITY WAS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION

For twenty years—every hour of every day, I have heard someone say, "Why does not some one invent something to relieve pain in a safe and easy manner?" The cry for this great necessity has dwelt on my mind so long, that I finally solved the problem and have put it into use. Through Sturgis & Sturgis, Attorneys, I filed for a patent on this most wonderful method to relieve pain.

I KNOW THE VOICE OF THE SUFFERER; I ALSO KNOW HOW TO ANSWER

in a manner that should immensely please. It's here for you to take advantage of. I will gladly show you.

For Out-of-Town Patrons Appointments Made to Best Suit Their Conveni-

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DR. G. W. TODD

403 BRANDEIS BUILDING

OAMHA, NEBRASKA