

FACTS

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In American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,550,055 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and were using on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

On the declaration of war the United States had 55 training airplanes, of which 51 were classified as obsolete and the other 4 as obsolescent.

When we entered the war the allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the air service, officers, students and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

Before the signing of the armistice 3,227 De Havilland planes had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

Before the armistice 13,574 Liberty engines had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces and 1,025 delivered to the allies.

On November 11, 1918, the 45 squadrons of the American air force at the front had an equipment of 740 planes.

American air squadrons brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered 357.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France, 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, 11 were organized from the national guard, and 11 were made up of national army troops.

American divisions were in battle

for 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the first of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel, 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and the marines attached to it.

The casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary force battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than any other disease. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of every 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the army and only four afterward.

The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

The direct cost was about \$22,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to

the outbreak of the European war.

In addition to this, nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been loaned to the allies.

The army expenditures were nearly two-thirds of our total war costs, and they were nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the present war.

The total war costs of all the nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side.

HAROLD S. THOMAS.

WHERE THEY WERE ALIKE

A doctor who had a custom of cultivating the lawn and walk in front of his home every spring engaged O'Brien to do the job. He went away for three days and when he returned found O'Brien waiting for his money. The doctor was not satisfied with his work and said: O'Brien, the walk is covered with gravel and dirt, and in my estimation it's a bad job.

O'Brien looked at him in surprise for a moment and replied: Shure, Doc, there's many a bad job of yours covered with gravel and dirt.

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RATES \$25.00 DOWN
50 ROOMS WITH BATH \$2.50
100 ROOMS WITH BATH \$2.00
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PUBLIC SALE

As I have sold out and am leaving, I will sell on the farm known as the old Bushnell Place, one-half mile west of Hemingford, at 1 o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, Oct. 11, 1919

The following property:

4 Head of Cattle

One cow, giving milk; one cow, coming fresh February 1; two bull calves.

4 Head of Horses

One black mare, nine years old, weight 1,400; one grey mare, nine years old, weight 1,400; two spring colts, weaned and halter broke.

1917 Ford Touring Car.

Eleven tons good Alfalfa Hay.

Farm Machinery

One new 16-16 Moline disc, tongue truck; one three-section Moline harrow; one six-shovel Independent cultivator; one J. I. C. sixteen-inch plow; one Moline farm truck wagon, nearly new; one hayrack.

ONE SET NEW CONCORD HARNESS

Household Articles

Dining table and chairs; Bentwood churn; Cream Separator, and many other things.

Several dozen Buff Orphington chickens.

TERMS:—All sums under \$25 cash, over that amount a credit of 6 months time will be given on notes, approved by sale clerk, bearing 8 per cent interest.

AMOS H. HAILE

COL. S. A. GRIMES, Auct.

GEO. M. JENKINS, M. R. SWANSON, Clerks.

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