

# GOOD COAL

will keep your home and office warm and comfortable during the cold winter months. Good coal costs no more than inferior grades if you know where to buy it. WE HAVE A BIG SUPPLY OF

Colorado Lump  
Colorado Nut  
Pennsylvania Chestnut  
Monarch Lump  
Peacock  
Coke

ready for delivery. Phone 75 and we will supply your demands.

All Kinds of Lumber

## FOREST LUMBER CO.

A. A. RALLS, Manager

# Service

at a restaurant means meals well cooked, served quickly and the personal attention that you like to have given you. If you are not a regular patron of the

## Alliance Cafe

we invite you to give us a trial. If you are satisfied with the service given, we want you regularly

Jesse M. Miller, Prop.

## Are Your Evenings

### a Drag

Do you have trouble finding entertainment for the long evenings? We can help you. The evenings pass quickly and pleasantly when spent at the spacious

## THE MISSION POOL HALL

Only club room that hundreds of Alliance young men have access to. Drop in for a game or two and forget your troubles or your business

Curry & Mapps

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE  
FULL PARTICULARS FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS  
WRITE FOR FOLDER & 129  
California Auto Tours Company  
CALIFORNIA BUILDING LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

## LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Cattle Trade Steady and Receipts Very Light.

HOGS ADVANCE 10 TO 15 CENTS

Steady to 10c Higher on Lambs—\$9.30 Is Paid For Best Lambs—Mutton Steady to Strong and Feeders Generally Steady.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Nov. 10.—Cattle receipts were light yesterday, about 5,500 head arriving. Owing to the quarantine in Iowa there was no stock here from the east and delay in disinfecting stock cars held a good many cattle back from western points. The beef market was slow, but prices were not materially different from the close of last week. Demand was fair from both local packers and outside buyers. Cows and heifers ruled fully steady all around. Business in stockers and feeders was hadly unsettled, but for the most part prices were on a par with last week's mean close.

Cattle quotations: Good to choice yearlings, \$9.00@10.50; good to choice heaves, \$9.00@10.50; fair to good heaves, \$8.00@8.75; common to fair heaves, \$6.75@7.75; good to choice heifers, \$9.00@10.00; good to choice cows, \$5.75@6.50; fair to good cows, \$5.00@5.65; canners and cutters, \$4.00@5.00; veal calves, \$7.50@10.00; bullock stags, etc., \$4.75@6.75; good to choice feeders, \$7.20@7.85; fair to good feeders, \$5.00@7.10; common to fair feeders, \$5.50@6.40; stock heifers, \$4.75@6.25; stock cows, \$4.50@5.50; stock calves, \$5.50@7.50; choices to prime range heaves, \$7.50@8.00; fair to good range heaves, \$6.75@7.35; common to fair heaves, \$6.00@6.75.

About 3,000 hogs showed up yesterday. The market was fairly active and prices generally 10@15c higher than the close of last week. Bulk of the supply moved at \$7.40@7.55, and tops reached \$7.65.

Sheep and lamb receipts totaled 23,000 head. The market for both fat sheep and lambs was active, with lambs selling at prices steady to a dime higher than the close of last week and mutton steady to strong. All previous records for lamb prices for November were smashed again yesterday, the top being as high as \$9.20. Other lamb sales were around \$9.00. Fed western and range ewes ranked anywhere from \$4.60 to \$5.85. Feeder prices were generally steady.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$9.00@9.30; lambs, fair to good, \$8.50@9.00; feeders, good to choice, \$6.60@7.00; feeders, fair to good, \$6.25@6.60; yearlings, good to choice, \$7.35@7.60; yearlings, fair to good, \$7.00@7.35; yearlings, feeders, \$5.40@5.90; wethers, good to choice, \$6.50@6.75; wethers, fair to good, \$6.25@6.50; wethers, feeders, \$4.30@4.85; ewes, good to choice, \$5.60@5.85; ewes, fair to good, \$5.25@5.60; ewes, feeders, \$3.25@4.15.

## POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASING

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal-savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well-informed persons who, in their imagination, saw lines of feverish depositors at post-office pay windows anxious to again return their savings to the boot-leg and body-belt depositories, whence they came before entrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the government to carry out its obligations, not only among the nations of the earth, but with the humblest citizen of our land.

Two important results have followed: thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad, are now patrons of our postal-savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady and healthy and the system has filled an important gap between the tin-can depository and the factory paymaster. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad and the transmission of money across the Atlantic was safe and expeditious, there was approximately \$42,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 388,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added and the number of depositors has increased enormously. This unprecedented gain is the more striking when it is considered that the net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. Scores of offices have done more postal-savings business since the war has been going on than was done by them during the previous existence of the service. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country.

New York City alone made a gain in September of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. Chicago reported a larger gain in the past three months than for the previous twelve months. More than 7,000 new accounts were opened during the period, bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

The unexpected increase in postal-savings business has not only added greatly to the general administrative duties of the system, but has brought up many new and interesting problems which have called for the careful personal consideration of Postmaster General Burleson and Governor Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General. But their task has been lightened somewhat by the promptness of depository banks in furnishing additional security to meet the abnormal deposits. A number of the very largest banks in the country, which have heretofore declined to qualify as depositories for postal-savings funds, are now among the eager applicants for them.

### NOTICE

Lunette Rockey having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her.  
CARL ROCKEY.  
4187-48-2t

## Uncle Sam's School of Profit and Patriotism.

### "BUY A BALE OF COTTON"



"We must all come to realize that the North and the West and the South are partners in the Nation's property. They are all three equally members of a great business corporation. Whatever benefits one member will benefit all members. Whatever wealth one member succeeds in securing will be divided among all the members when the profits are distributed in national dividends."  
"From motives of selfish interest, therefore, as well as of fraternal interest, the West and the North should help the South hold the cotton for the high price which will prevail immediately upon the termination of this war."—Extract from Editorial by W. A. Hearst.

### A CONFIRMED STATEMENT Evidence Alliance Readers Will Appreciate

Doan's Kidney Pills have done splendid work in this locality. Have merited the unstinted praise they have received.

Here's evidence of their value that none can doubt.

It's testimony from this locality, twice-told and well confirmed.

Such endorsements are unique in the annals of medicine.

Should convince the most skeptical Alliance reader.

George Busick, Gordon, Nehr., says: "I had a great deal of trouble from irregular passages of the kidney secretions and I also suffered from attacks of lumbago. Often the pain and lameness in my back was so acute that I was unable to stoop or do any kind of work. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in a short time and the cure has lasted. I am glad to confirm the endorsement one of my family gave Doan's Kidney Pills in my behalf some time ago."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Busick had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. nov5-2t-4032

### HICKORY CHIPS

In 1910 Tolstoy prophesied that a general war in Europe would begin in 1912 and last until 1925. It is hoped that he missed the latter date by more than two years.

If the world were to come to an end presumably Britain's official press bureau would report it as follows: "The situation at the front remains unchanged."

One statistician estimates that the war is costing Germany \$135 a second, or \$500,000 per hour, or \$12,000,000 per day. This would stag-

ger humanity if humanity were good at figures.

Poor old Malthus never had an idea of what would follow the shooting of an Austrian grand duke or he might have revised his theories, about increase in population.

Thus far neither Villa nor Carranza has laid claim to a monopoly of divine support. They do these things more naturally in Europe.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, sensible man that he is, has started for the South Pole, it being farther away from the war than is the North Pole.

Man who wrote "The Winning of the West", might publish a supplement on how he lost it again.

Liquor doesn't drown troubles, it floats them.

Anyone who thought the Braves were stalling has another guess.

Still it will take some time to repopulate the New German republic when it is founded.

The English envoy who is getting on an early peace may be a pronounced pessimist, at that.

Militarism may be a poor way to preserve culture, but Boston's baseball team is doing what it can.

The quiet and effectual way in which Spain is keeping out invaders that bull fights aren't so awfully humane, after all.

Now that Marie Henry has been pacified, Herm Ridder is at leisure to discuss the more abstract phases of the situation.

It is probably true that Satan never takes a vacation, but there's no good reason why he should be always working overtime.

One rather likes the euphemism of the railroad official who says: "I chewed tobacco for fifteen years but I chewed with a certain sense of responsibility."

Evidently Germany would have little difficulty in overcoming its enemies could it induce all of them to shut themselves up in fortresses.

## PRESIDENT AND PEACE

By Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Perhaps—who knows?—when President Wilson has finished his course as Chief Magistrate of this mighty Republic, and when historians come to assign his place in the pantheon of fame, they will pass over the great domestic measures of his administration, such as tariff revision, currency legislation, and so forth, and declare that his successful efforts to keep the United States out of war constitute his clearest title to the gratitude of his country.

In his famous first inaugural address, which has become a classic, and which every boy and girl should commit to memory as a literary exercise, Thomas Jefferson stated our ideal relations with foreign nations in these words: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none"—words fitly spoken, and therefore "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

That is the sum and substance of our international creed, to which we have adhered without the shadow of turning. A wiser or nobler creed no nation ever had.

His latest exposition is found in the terse, luminous, emphatic, opportune neutrality message of President Woodrow Wilson—a proclamation which all good and sensible citizens, of whatever persuasion, political or religious, uphold and applaud.

Americans are a peace-loving people. We believe in John Milton's fine saying: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." President Wilson expressed with great delicacy and felicity the sentiments of all true Americans when he tendered his kindly offices to the belligerent powers in order to stop the titanic struggle across the sea. Fortunate in his coin of vantage, happy in the confidence of a powerful people, let us hope that he will succeed in his philanthropic endeavors, and that upon him will rest the blessing vouchsafed to the peacemakers in the Sermon on the Mount.

When a boy back in the hill country of Kentucky I attended an election for the first time and saw four men shot during the day. One man fired six bullets at another man, and, missing his intended victim, wounded an innocent bystander in the leg. In this astounding Old World conflict, America is the innocent bystander, and from a natural desire not to be injured any more, as well as from motives of friendship and humanity, we wish to see a speedy end to hostilities.

The first reason why we desire peace in trans-Atlantic countries is that we are all akin to somebody over there, and our hearts go out to our kindred in their sore distress. This applies to us all, whether our ancestors came over 300 years ago, as mine did, or at a later time. It applies with particular force to our 10,000,000 citizens who were born in the countries now in battle array.

Another reason why we want peace is that the war has disturbed almost every business in which any of our people are engaged, entailing sorrow, suffering and want on millions of Americans who had no hand whatsoever in precipitating the awful situation.

Who started is no man seems to know. What it is about appears equally obscure. In his celebrated poem, "Blenheim," Southey caused old Caspar to give his grandson, Peterkin, a glowing account of the battle, whereupon the boy propounded the pertinent and far-resounding question, "What good came of it at last?"—a question which has not been answered to this day. So, perhaps, it will be with this war—the bloodiest in all the hoary register of time.

No matter who got it up, no matter what it is about, we fondly hope and fervently pray for its early conclusion, not only for the sake of humanity and civilization, but for the sake of our own prosperity and happiness. We take both an altruistic and selfish view of it.

In 1823, when the Greeks rebelled against the Turks, Daniel Webster in a memorable speech appealed to "the moral sentiment of the world," which has never been appealed to in vain.

The noblest words that ever fell from martial lips were General Grant's—"Let us have peace!"

Good men and good women will continue their unselfish and humane labors for peace till this stupendous struggle is closed and until—

"The war drums throb no longer,  
And the battle flags are furled  
In the Parliament of Man—  
The Federation of the World."