



# Will WE Be at the Firemen's Convention at Auburn?

What a question. When did you ever attend a Firemen's Convention in Nebraska and did not see the Andersen Brothers. Yes, we will be there regardless of weather conditions, and that is not all, we are going to bring with us one of the American-LaFrance Fire Trucks built on a Ford Chassis, as shown on the above cut, just the kind of apparatus we are now selling to small towns. Come and see it. No town can afford to be without one of them.

We also hope you will bring us a list of fire hose and equipment that your Department needs. We will be at the Auburn Hotel, Room 22, and we hope you will call and smoke up with us.

## Andersen Comp'y

1113 Farnam St. Omaha, Nebr.

# Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association

President, J. P. Hoffman, Ord.  
First Vice President, Harry Hauser, Fremont.  
Second Vice President, John W. Guthrie, Alliance.  
Secretary, E. A. Miller, Kearney.  
Treasurer, H. A. Webbert, Kearney.

Board of Control: Jacob Goehring, Seward, chairman; William E. Mote, Chadron; F. B. Tobin, Sidney; O. A. Rhoades, Scottsbluff; Bert J. Galley, Columbus.

A department devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Firemen of the state of Nebraska.

Edited by Lloyd C. Thomas, state publicity chairman.

### NORFOLK HAD DISASTROUS FIRE

Fire and smoke from a blaze that started in the ready-to-wear department of the Fair store about 9 o'clock Monday evening are estimated to have caused between \$60,000 and \$70,000 damage. The origin of the fire is unknown. The fire was not a spectacular one, and because it was not the hundreds of people who thronged the streets felt keen disappointment. The Fair store management claims a loss to its stock of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The building was damaged between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and it is estimated that fixtures and furniture in the various offices and small stores were damaged by smoke and water to the extent of from \$2,000 to \$5,000. The place has been considered a poor risk, according to insurance men. The work of the volunteer firemen was splendidly heroic and Norfolk citizens feel anew the debt of gratitude all owe the department. The building is the property of George W. Bishop, for whom Mr. Ransom is agent. The main lower floor, where the fire started, and the basement are occupied by the Fair store, the proprietors being F. E. Malm, P. L. Burk and W. F. Davey. Among the other arms located in the Bishop block, all of whom suffered some damage from the effects of the fire are:

- Lawyers—Kessy & Rice, Powers & Hays, J. H. Heath, R. J. Shurtleff, Blankenheim & Hewitt.
- Physicians—Dr. C. J. Verges, Dr. A. M. Sonneland.
- Dentists—Dr. R. A. Stetefeldt, Dr. W. H. Saeger, Dr. L. M. White.
- Optician—C. C. Fisher.
- Contractors—W. J. Creedon Co., W. E. Orr, Norfolk Bridge and Construction Company, Townsend Construction Company.
- Real Estate—J. W. Ransom & Son, D. Rees, E. Raasch & Bro., Shaw & Chamberlain.
- Beauty Parlor—Pletcher & Moolick.
- Millinery—Mrs. H. H. Hull.
- Life Insurance—Robert Ackles.
- Business Offices—Nebraska Gas and Electric Company, O. M. Mayfield (printer), R. M. Green (transfer line), Singer Sewing Machine Company.

### PLAINVIEW DEPARTMENT ELECTED OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of the Plainview volunteer fire department, held on November 28th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—F. F. Dedlow, re-elected.
- Vice President—F. J. Larson.
- Chief—E. E. Gast, re-elected.
- Assistant Chief—B. C. Rasmussen.
- Treasurer—H. O. Peterson.
- Secretary—C. T. Nelson, re-elected.
- Trustee—Harry Johnson, re-elected.
- Hose company No. 1—August Drake.
- Hose company No. 2—W. G. Smith.
- Chemical engine—H. C. Irvine.

### SOME ENTERTAINMENT, SURE

There is certainly going to be something doing at Auburn when the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association meets there this coming week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17 and 18.

The Herald of the issue of December 25 contained the official program for the convention and a glance at that ought to have been enough to make the boys want to gather there.

One of the features of the convention as far as sports and amusements go will be staged Wednesday night, January 17. Chief C. C. Good of Auburn in a communication received today tells of the sports program for Wednesday, and it is enough to make the mouths of all the boys water.

E. A. (Tim) Hassett, the well-known sports promoter, has taken charge of the arrangements and promises to stage one of the best shows ever held in the state and every indication points towards the fact that he will more than live up to his agreement. Mr. Hassett, according to Chief Good, has been at Auburn for some weeks, lining up the talent for the show and states that he has succeeded in matching some of the best men in the country.

There will be three preliminary affairs before the battle royal, and the main match. Preliminary to the big doings Mr. Hassett had Kid Ketchel and young Pal Moore, bantam weights from Lincoln; Jack Krager and Joe Rivera, welter weights from Falls City. The boys will exercise their lungs when they witness the eight-round go between the whirlwind light weights, Eddy Murphy of Seattle and Tommy Murphy of New York City. Mr. Hassett says the Murphys are not related, although they both speak French.

The battle royal will finish, as it usually does, a barrel of fun. This feature should not be missed. It will be a hot one.

For the main match Mr. Hassett has lined up two of the best boys obtainable in Fighting Red Butler of Kansas City and Jess Hall of Lincoln. Hall is the light weight champion of Nebraska. It looks like the firemen were to be given a chance to see one of the fastest and hardest fights ever held in the state. Although the fight is to be thrown open to the general public, the firemen will be given the first chance to secure the best seats. The seat sale for the big doings will not begin until all the delegates are in Auburn. The hall will seat 1,000 people, and as Mr. Hassett is already receiving requests for seat reservations from all parts of the state, it is evident that the house will be packed to capacity.

Boys, there is going to be something doing at Auburn next week. Are you going?

### ARMY MAN TELLS OF THE SERVICE

(Continued from page 1)

ic, machinist, blacksmith, cook, baker, barber, and various other trades."

Trade Schools for Soldiers  
"Does the army really maintain schools to teach these trades or does a man have to know his trade before enlisting?" was the next question, to which the officer replied:

"The army has founded various trade schools in all parts of the country for the benefit of enlisted men, to teach them the trades I mentioned as well as others. Every soldier is offered every inducement to take advantage of these schools. The government pays a man's transportation to and from these schools, and also pays his board and supplies him with clothing, besides allowing him full pay while attending. The pay may range from \$18 to \$33 a month. After graduating from any of these schools a man is given a rating as a non-commissioned officer, with separate allowance of quarters for himself and family, allowance of fuel, light, and all other necessary subsistence, besides a salary ranging from \$75 to \$99 a month."

From Country and Towns  
"Corporal Booth, tell me honestly now, what kind of men make up the greater percentage of the army. Are they mostly so-called 'roughnecks' and 'down-and-outers' or are they recruited mostly from the good, clean, respectable young men of the country," the reporter next asked.

"The enlisted force of the army is made up from young men from all parts of the country, a large percentage of them being from the rural districts and small towns," stated the corporal, and continued: "Contrary to what one sometimes hears, the day has passed when men other than those of good character and habits are knowingly enlisted in the army, and persons of that class who manage to avoid the careful scrutiny exercised and who succeed in enlisting are weeded out when their true character becomes manifest."

"When a young man joins the army, what chance has he to choose his own associates? Must he be compelled to associate with those who might be distasteful to him, or is he allowed the privilege of choosing his own friends?" the reporter asked.

"Young men may choose their companions and close associates, just as in civil life," answered the officer, "and warm friendships made while in the service in many cases last for years, and it is not infrequent that young men in the service who have formed friendships of this kind get together, save their money, and upon discharge engage in some business or enterprise in civil life as partners. Young men are advised upon joining, either at the recruiting depot or organization, not to make acquaintances too rapidly, but to look the situation over carefully, and choose their companions."

Career Not Monotonous  
"How about work? Is a soldier compelled to work or drill long hours and what opportunity is provided for recreation?" was the next inquiry, and the answer was:

"The career of a soldier is not monotonous, but full of life and activity, with sufficient work to make him efficient and of value to the government, and at the same time leaves sufficient time for his pleasure, recreation and amusement. A soldier's life is filled with varied experiences. He is daily coming into contact with new and interesting propositions."

The reporter was wondering whether or not a soldier's mail was interfered with and so asked the officer, and received the reply:

"Soldiers are allowed to send and to receive letters without restriction. Their correspondence is never interfered with. In fact, they are at all times encouraged to write to their parents or other relatives."

"Can a soldier receive visits from civilians?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," the corporal replied, "they are allowed to receive visitors and the army is always glad to have the soldier's parents come to see him, for this enables parents to see just how their son lives and how he is treated. The army is proud of its soldiers, their care, and everything connected with them, and it welcomes the most careful inspection by those who are interested in the soldiers and their surroundings, and who take the trouble to visit any army post."

### Soldier Travels Much

"Does a soldier get to travel much?" questioned the reporter.

"Yes, the army offers a splendid opportunity to travel. A soldier has a chance to see countries that the ordinary man in civil life cannot afford to see, such as China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, British West India and various other countries, and while he is enjoying the wonders of these foreign lands he is drawing full pay, board, clothing and free medical attention."

Real Advancement  
"Now, if a man enlists here in Alliance, Corporal, without ever having attended West Point, and without any previous military training, must he always remain a private or non-commissioned officer, or is there a chance for real advancement?"

This was the next question asked by the reporter. It was a question never clear to him, and no doubt one that has been asked by hundreds. Corporal Booth, in answering this question said:

"The opportunities for advancement are an important consideration to a young man who contemplates entering the army. More than one-fifth of the enlisted men of the army are non-commissioned officers. Vacancies are constantly occurring through discharge and retirement, and these positions are available for men who are intelligent, ambitious and soldierly. He may apply to take the examination for sergeant, major, or post quartermaster sergeant, first-class sergeant, signal corps, or master signal electrician, or if he desires and has the necessary qualifications, he may become a fireman, engineer, electrician, sergeant master electrician or master gunner in the artillery corps. In addition to these, all enlisted men who can pass the required mental examination are eligible to promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. The commissioned force of the army is largely represented by soldiers who have worked their way up to that position, and some of the highest ranking officers of the army are men who were promoted from the ranks. There were 477 provisional commissions issued to men of the regular forces during the month of December, 1916."

### Military Discipline

"We hear much talk about military discipline. It is held up as one of the disagreeable features of the army. Tell me something about it, will you?" the reporter asked. "The much-talked-of military discipline," said the officer, "is nothing more than a code of rules that in some form or other must govern personal actions and movements, and be observed in varying degrees by all good people, whether in civil or military life. It is no more severe and in many respects is less exacting than the discipline of any great business corporation. It entails no greater penalties for infraction than is customary in business concerns. It includes nothing that is not contemplated by honor, honesty and good manners, and it bestows lasting benefit upon those who acquire the habit of living under it, far above all, it teaches the virtues of self-restraint and self-control. So great are the benefits of military training and discipline that it is believed there are few men who would not have profited by a term of service in the army."

"How do officers treat enlisted men, according to your own observation, Corporal?" asked the reporter. To which the corporal replied by saying, "Some persons have gained the impression that enlisted men are badly treated by their officers. Such impressions are usually created by undesirable soldiers who have been put out of the service and who seek to injure the service they disagreed. The fact is, the commissioned officers as a body are kind and considerate of the enlisted man's needs and welfare, and will go to any extent to help an enlisted man in any way possible."

### On Reserve after One Year

The reporter had heard much of the new military law but did not have a clear understanding of the provisions as to term of enlistment. Corporal Booth was asked as to how long a man had to enlist for and if enlisted, would be compelled to serve the full time, if he chanced to wish to leave the army. Corporal Booth stated that the present term of enlistment is for seven years, but the enlisted man may, at the end of one year's service and at his option, be furloughed to the army reserves at a

salary of \$24 a year, until his term of enlistment is up. This means that a man can serve one year in the army and then be relieved from further military duty except in time of war or when the nation must be defended. Then he may be called back into the service and will be paid a bonus of \$5 a month for each month he has been in the reserve. A man in reserve is to all intents and purposes a civilian. He goes about his business the same as any man in civil life and draws \$24 a year for it. "Taking everything into consideration," said Corporal Booth, "I will say that no other field offers to the laboring man or mechanic such a certainty of ample provisions for comfort with a life so respectable and self-respecting as attains the career of an enlisted man in the regular army of the United States."

### WANT AD DEPARTMENT

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Call at 708 Toluca, or phone 343. 7952-5-1f

WANTED—Manager, man or woman, prefer married couple, who can make a small investment in local proposition. No selling. Investment secured. Inquire J. R. Calderon, Alliance Hotel. 6-11-8041f

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms over store building. Phone 168. 5-8031-2f

ROOMS FOR RENT—132 Cheyenne Avenue, Alliance, Nebraska. 4-11-7682

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Well improved farm, NW 1/4 Sec. 4, Twp. 24, Range 47. 5-7961-7f N. A. KRENEK.

AUTOS FOR SALE—A second-hand roadster and a second-hand Ford touring car for sale cheap. Inquire at the Sturgeon garage. 3-11-7843

FOR SALE—Ranch within ten miles of Alliance. 1900 acres, including some farm land suitable for alfalfa. Will sell part interest or whole ranch. A bargain and a money-maker. Address Box 7823, care Alliance Herald. 50-11-7823

### MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN—On Box Butte county land and ranches in the sandhills. No delay in making the loan. We inspect our lands and furnish the money at once. J. C. McCorkle, McCorkle Building, Alliance, Nebr. 1-11-6554

MOVE FURNITURE SAFELY  
We have equipped our dray wagons and auto truck with the latest appliances for moving furniture without marring or scratching or damage. Up-to-date wagon pack will be used by us on all moving jobs. JOHN R. SNYDER, Phone 15 17-11-5950

### WM. MORAVEK

owns the following brand: On cattle, "heart" on lower middle of right side, also "heart" on lower right thigh. On horses—"heart" on hind right shoulder.

Postoffice—Canton, Nebr.

### PERU NORMAL NOTES

Prof. Abba Millard Bowen has just returned from Chicago, where she took a special two weeks' course in Pageantry with a view to the further development of the big pageant which is being prepared as a part of the Semi-Centennial celebration. More extensive and intensive practice by the chorus is being inaugurated to prepare for the May Festival which will also be a part of this celebration.

Honorable Philander P. Claxton, national commissioner of education, has just notified the normal school of the acceptance of an invitation to deliver the principal address on Semi-Centennial day.

The training school is now established in the new building, which has been in the process of construction for the past two years. This building is one of the finest of its kind in the country.

Friday, January 19, will be a red-letter day for Peru. On that day we will have as guests the delegates to the State Firemen's Association, which is to be held in Auburn next week, an automobile trip to the state normal having been planned as one feature of the entertainment of these men. A program which will be held in the chapel will include music by the state normal bands and the Glee Club. Various departments of the school will be visited and appropriate souvenirs will be distributed.

The following are among the Peru students who have recently been elected to positions and will teach next semester: Hazel Johnson, grade work, Alliance; Edith C. Loper, departmental geography, York; Ruth Hambecker, commerce, Hildreth; Grace Douglas, first grade, Grand Island; Lulu Sturgeon, principal, Marsland; Spencer Leger, superintendent, Axtell; Marie McIntyre, high school assistant, Bellwood; Fern Terry, grammar grades, Fairmont; Eleanor Fareman, high school, Thedford.

### "Juice" Used Up.

Mildred, age four and a half years, and her brother, Bobbie, two and a half years, were pushing their rocking chairs over the floor, playing they were automobiles, honking and making noises imitating a machine, when Mildred, out of breath, was heard to exclaim: "Oh, Bobbie! Let's rest, I am out of gasoline!"

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 14

### JOHN THE BAPTIST AND JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—John 1:19-34.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.—John 1:29.

John began his public ministry in the summer of A. D. 26 and the baptism of Jesus probably took place in January, A. D. 27. The delegation from Jerusalem to interview John must have appeared along toward the latter part of February.

I. John the Witness (vv. 15-18). John's ministry created great excitement. The people were in expectancy. All classes were reasoning as to who this strange but marvelously forceful man might be. Some thought perhaps he was the Christ (Luke 3:15). To settle this question a committee was sent to Jerusalem to investigate. Malachi, the prophet, had suggested the coming of Elijah (Mal. 4:5) before the Messiah should come, and another prophecy indicated that the prophet should be like unto Moses (Deut. 18:16-18). John freely confesses to this delegation that he is not the Christ nor Elijah nor the prophet predicted by Moses. How foolish and silly are those modern ones who profess to be the messenger of the covenant or some other fanciful title, intending the return of the witness which is to precede the coming of Christ. John exercises humility in the way he states his real position though he does apply to himself the prophecy of Isaiah (Isa. 40:3-5) which sets forth what his mission was to be. A voice can be heard but not seen. With our bodily eyes we never see a spirit. No man ever saw the soul of his nearest friend. We do see God, however, in his works, in his marvelous deliverances and his guidance of the world and his answers to prayer.

II. John the Baptizer (vv. 19-29). As John had denied that he was the Christ or Elijah, the priests and Levites made bold to question his authority at a later time (Matt. 21-23), and still later the authority of the apostles and the priests (Acts 5:28). John answers them with another display of his humility. His baptism in water was nothing to the baptism of the coming one (See Matt. 3:11; Acts 1:5). Though Christ was in their midst, they were blind and did not recognize him. (See vv. 10, 11; ch. 8:10; 10:3). John's baptism of repentance denotes a baptism which a penitent submitted to that he might receive the pledge and assurance that his sins were forgiven. Baptism meant the cleansing of the people from past sins that they might be fitted for entrance into the kingdom. Baptism is not conversion. It is a witnessing and a symbol of a spiritual truth that we are dead unto sin, and have risen to newness of life (Rom. 6:3-5). John, our voice must be not only that of humility but it must be really a voice with a message from God, one that sounds an unmistakable note, one that can be heard wherever we go, one that will make men happier, stronger, braver, more like God, to prepare the way for Christ in the hearts of men.

III. The Witness of the Spirit (vv. 28-34). The writer is very explicit, stating the exact time that these things occurred, for he was an eye witness. John first testifies that Jesus was the Lamb of God, referring of course to the sacrificial lamb, the atoning sacrifice of the Old Testament (Gen. 22:7-8; Ex. 12:3; Isa. 53:7). As the Lamb of God, Jesus would take away the sins of the world; thus the thought is primarily that of atonement, a substitution of another and the deliverance from the guilt of sin. The next day after John's witness to the delegation from Jerusalem, he saw Jesus coming unto him, and said to the assembled people, "Behold the Lamb of God." This refers not so much to his character, that of innocence, meekness and patience, as to his office, his completed work of atonement by the sacrificial death wherein he takes away the sins of the world. On the ground of the propitiation for sin which Jesus wrought (I John 2:2; Matt. 20:28; II Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13) sin is removed from the sinner as far as the East is from the West. God dealt in mercy with men before Christ's time because of the lamb which was slain from the foundation of the world (Rev. 13:8). Here John says that at first he did not recognize Jesus as the Messiah, but he does bear record that he saw the spirit descending at his baptism, and it abode upon him.

The work of Christ is for the whole world till all its sin is removed. He is actually removing sin from the world, and when he comes again, sin will be banished. Luke's record adds that this same Messiah is to baptize with the Holy Ghost and fire.

Christians are to be on fire for God. The gift of the holy spirit at Pentecost was the first and most manifest expression of this power of Christ who is the real baptizer. Begotten of God (Luke 1:35), possessed of all the attributes of the Father (Phil. 2:6), the one in whom the fullness of the Godhead dwelt bodily (Col. 2:9) he is to be honored and worshiped as God (Heb. 1:6).