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Tell Them You Saw
It in The Herald

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TWENTY YEARS SPENT IN THE FROZEN NORTH

INTERESTING STORY APPEARS
IN STATE JOURNAL REGARD-
ING FORMER ALLIANCE MAN

MANY YEARS SPENT IN ALASKA

Saw His First Automobile Two Years
Ago. White-Haired From Strenu-
ous Experiences In The North

Chester K. Snow, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Snow of Alliance, and brother of Miss Arvilla and Charley Snow who live on their ranch south of Alliance, was recently interviewed at Lincoln by a reporter for the Lincoln State Journal. Mr. Snow spent much of his time this summer on the ranch south of town and has a wide acquaintance here.

The interview which appears in the Journal last week reads as follows:

There is a man in Lincoln today who never saw an automobile until two years ago; yet he is possessed of a goodly share of this world's goods and is educated and civilized, for he formerly lived in Nebraska and at one time attended the state university. White-haired from his experiences in the strenuous north also yet a young man, C. K. Snow of Alaska, who is spending a few days in Lincoln, is the man who is more familiar with the white solitude than with modern conveniences.

It was not the lure of the gold fields alone, but it was the alluring prospects that he might get enough of the gold newly discovered in Alaska to pay the expenses of a college course that called C. K. Snow from his post as teacher in a Nebraska school twenty years ago. The quest for more of the shining metal, however, deterred the young man from returning to fulfill his ambition when the means had been obtained. Mr. Snow is in Lincoln this week for the first time in twenty years and is busy renewing old friendships and making new ones. Twenty-three years ago he was a student at the state university and was earning his expenses carrying The Journal.

It is not a story of hardships nor of a fierce struggle for existence that is elicited from a few minutes' talk with this man who has wrestled success from the land in Alaska. He prefers to talk about the bright prospects there now and its growing industries rather than to tell stories about driving "huskies" and mashing around in snowshoes. Mr. Snow drives dog teams and wears snowshoes, too, when he is at home in interior Alaska. In fact, the "huskies" are his only means of travel. The frontier in now a thing of the past, he says, for Alaska is now a prohibition country and boasts of an eight-hour law. The former Nebraskan is proud of his connection with these two reforms. He is at present a member of the territorial legislature for its second term and was the one who introduced the referendum bill in 1915 which was carried at the next election with a vote of nearly two to one, thereby making Alaska dry. He is known through Alaska as the "father of prohibition" and he points to this when he measures his achievements rather than to his accumulation of worldly goods. He is also the father of the bill which put all manual labor in Alaska on an eight-hour basis. In the campaign he ran on the independent ticket with these two measures as his platform when both of the two organized parties feared to take up either issue. He is also proud of the fact that the first bill that was ever passed by the first congress in Alaska was the one giving the women the right to vote. This measure was passed at the first congress which was held in 1913. When he attended the legislature that was held last spring at Juneau, he drove the distance from his home, eight hundred miles away, with a dog team.

Effect of the War

Due to war conditions some industries in Alaska are booming and other are not so prosperous. The placer mining in the interior of Alaska in which Mr. Snow is engaged, has been hard hit by the war. The cost of production is now nearly three times as high and since the selling price does not fluctuate the gold miners have closed down the mines because it does not pay to run them. The copper and coal districts however, are booming. The fishing industry is another one that has been stimulated by the big demands recently. The salmon output last season was five million four hundred thousand cases with forty-eight cents to the case. The selling price at the canneries amount-

(Continued on Page 5).

THE BUDGET SYSTEM TO BE USED SOON

Budget System To Be Worked
Out By The State Council
Of Defense

Robert Graham has returned from a trip to Lincoln and Omaha. At Lincoln Mr. Graham attended the two days' war conference. He is chairman of the state council of defense and will inaugurate the budget system and cause the burden to be more equally distributed, and men will be asked to give according to their means.

John L. Kennedy, of Omaha, made a rousing speech showing the dire necessity of conserving fuel. He showed that ships are being held in their harbors and cannot put to sea because of no coal in their bunkers.

Mr. Newlins, of Los Angeles, government representative of the shipping board made the statement that the maximum tonnage we could hope to obtain in 1918 would be 2,000,000 tons. All of this is necessary for the maintenance of our troops in France. Mr. Newlins stated on good authority that the number of our troops in France at the present time is somewhat over 500,000 men. He showed why it is necessary that the building of ships should be speeded up by the people of the U. S. because Great Britain cannot spare any to transport munitions to our troops in France at this time.

Norway, the only large neutral nation that had very much shipping, has lost a large number of ships by german submarines.

The question of conserving of food products, such as wheat, sugar, lard and meat in this country was urged as a prime factor in the winning of the war.

Mr. Newlins also made the statement that practically two crops of wheat are stored in Australia and vast amounts in India, but owing to the scarcity of ships to carry this wheat and owing to the distance ships cannot be spared to carry this wheat to the Allies. Therefore the U. S. is asked to conserve on these necessities, as it is estimated that in the near future the British merchant marine, with its daily additions of new ships being built will be able to transport these necessities.

FREMONT GETS THE NEXT CONVENTION

Volunteer Firemen Decide To Return
To Hauser's Town For The
1918 Session

The 1918 convention of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association again goes to Fremont. The delegates were so well pleased with the treatment accorded them last week that they unanimously accepted the invitation of the Fremont Commercial Club to come again next year for a "real entertainment."

New officers elected at the final business session last Thursday afternoon were:

- President—John W. Guthrie, Alliance.
- First vice president—William P. McCune, Norfolk.
- Second vice president—Robert Lewis, Humphrey.
- Secretary—E. A. Miller, Kearney.
- Treasurer—F. B. Tobin, Sidney.
- Chaplain—Rev. W. C. Rudin, Mitchell.

(Continued on page 8).

BROKEN RAIL CAUSES WRECK

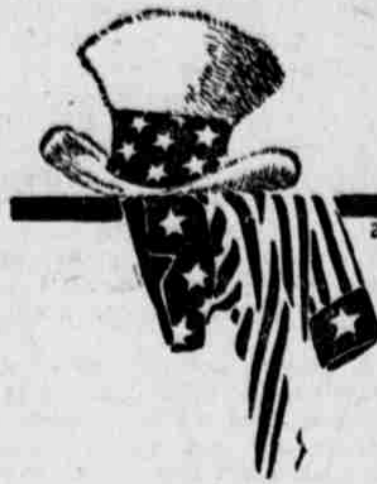
No. 42 Derailed a Mile West of Gillette, Wyoming Monday Night
Several Hurt—No Fatalities

Passenger train No. 42 was derailed about a mile west of Gillette, Wyoming on Monday night, a broken rail causing the disaster. The baggage car and one chair car turned completely over and the other nine cars left the track. None of the passengers were seriously injured and no one was killed. The injured passengers were taken to Gillette for medical attention.

Two wreckers from Alliance and Sheridan were on hand very soon after the wreck, and the line was cleared before noon on Tuesday. Only slight delay was caused by the regular train service by the accident. The damage has been estimated at about \$6,000.

Haddorf Music House will move to 213 Box Butte Don't fail to attend the Big Removal Sale.

So The People May Know!



An Article Covering The Subject of Vital Import to The American People at This Present Crucial Time

Clipped From The Denver Post

WOODROW WILSON was elected by the people of the United States as president, and by the constitution of the United States, during the time of war, becomes the active commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States.

He is the supreme power of our country in the conduct of this war and it is treason in the army or in the navy to criticize the president's conduct of the war and would not be tolerated for an instant in the army or in the navy of the United States, but, unfortunately, it remains for the civilian and the politician and for the idle and irresponsible and for the pro-German to run riot thruout the country with criticisms and complaints that would be answered by a court-martial and a firing squad if made either in the army or in the navy.

Let the people remember that their country is at war; that the future of the entire human race depends upon the success or failure of this war; that the freedom of the world is involved; that the liberties of all mankind are threatened and that the only way this war will be won is thru universal loyalty and patriotism and support of the American people

All criticism, all suspicions, all doubts as to the conduct of this war or as to the efficiency and intelligence of those in power who are conducting the war might well be stamped with that most odious of all phrases "made in Germany," for it, beyond any question, is a part of the most subtle and dangerous German propaganda.

It is time right now to look this question squarely in the face and for each citizen to answer to himself "Are you taking any part in the dissemination, in the repetition or in the retailing of this "made in Germany" criticism of the government in its conduct of the war?"

If you are, stop it at once for the sake of your country, and for the sake of yourself, because any serious division of the people on this question can have but one effect—either to prevent our winning the war or delaying our winning it indefinitely. We cannot win the war with a divided country. Make up your minds to that now.

Also remember that the present administration is the only administration we have; that it will remain in power at least three years longer and that maybe—just maybe—Mr. Wilson and his cabinet are at least as patriotic, as honest and as efficient, and as intelligent as you are, and make they have vital secret information that they cannot give to the people and which you do not possess; and under these conditions make they know a heap more about what should be done and what should not be done than you.

Nothing could be more unfortunate at the present time than politics intruding its selfish and suspicious head into the conduct of this war. This is not the time for any political divisions in the country—it is a time for united patriotism; it is a time for every man to sustain his government, to back up President Wilson and his administration with every ounce of loyalty, with every dollar of money and to encourage every soldier and sailor in loyal service to the country.

It is a time for every man to remain sane and tranquil and determined. It is a time for every man to stand willing to sacrifice everything he possesses—even to his very life itself—to win this war. It is not a time for criminations and recriminations; it is a time for universal loyalty and universal service, even without asking one question.

FARMERS RED CROSS SALE

The first farmers Red cross sale will be held in Alliance at 3 p. m. Saturday.

Articles of all kinds are wanted for this sale, eggs, butter, poultry, potatoes and any other articles the proceeds from which the owners care to donate to the Red Cross.

In addition to the above mentioned articles live stock will be sold and the owner may donate a per cent if he wishes. Mr. Harry Coursey is donating his commission on all sales made.

The live stock may be left at Lester's Barn and the other articles are to be left at the Community Club.

Remember every bit helps and your bit will be needed to make the sale a success. A good fat chicken will mean a dollar or two for the Red Cross and it will never be missed on the farm.

Bring in any article that you wish and if you are not coming in send it with a neighbor.

OIL COMPANY EXPANDS

J. A. Armour, Secretary of the Griffith Oil Co., was in Alliance on business last Monday. The Griffith Oil Co. is located at Casper Wyoming. Mr. Armour reported the following: The Ivanhoe Oil and Gas Co., operating in the Immigrant Gap Anticline, have leased to the Griffith Oil Co., their entire holding of 1600 acres, including complete standard rig, tools and casing, kitchen and bunkhouses, fully equipped all new and on the ground.

The Griffith Oil Co., has taken this under contract, to drill and operate and develop these holdings, by the terms of the contract they are to become the owners of a 1/2 undivided interest in the drilling equipment and will be conveyed the entire ownership of 1/2 the land. Active operations on this field will begin as soon as weather time the company has one rig working on the Big Muddy field.

HOURS ARE FIXED FOR ALLIANCE MERCHANTS

Opening And Closing Hours To Be Observed By Alliance Business Men

At a special meeting of the business men of Alliance held at the City Hall Wednesday evening the opening and closing hours of the different businesses of the city were set.

The meeting was called by Robert Graham, chairman of the County Council of Defense and W. D. Fisher, Secretary of the Alliance Community club. The meeting was called at the request of the State Fuel commission.

After a general discussion a committee of five was appointed with full power to act and arrange for the hours. The committee consists of Mayor Rousey, L. H. Highland, Geo. Mollring, Glenn Miller and Danny Lyons. This committee held a meeting and decided on the following hours:

Grocery stores and meat markets to open at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

Dry goods, clothing, shoe, furniture, novelty, music and hardware stores to open at 8 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

Coal, feed and lumber yards open at 7 a. m., close at 6 p. m.

Bakeries open at 7 a. m. and close at 7:30 p. m.

Drug stores, candy stores, pool halls, cigar stands, and soft drink establishments, open 7 a. m. close 10 p. m.

Barber shops open at 7 a. m. close 6 p. m. except Saturdays close at 8 p. m.

Garages open at 7 a. m. close 9 p. m. The above hours also apply to Saturdays and pay days.

All pool halls and soft drink establishments are to be closed on Sunday. Drug stores allowed to observe the same hours on Sunday. The new order goes into effect on Monday, Jan. 28th. A report will be made to the State Council of Defense and also to State Fuel Commissioner Kennedy. All violations will be promptly reported to these officials.

Arrangements are also being made for a co-operative delivery system. All have consented to join but two, who are still holding out. The delivery system will probably be discontinued altogether, as the government requests it.

FOOD CONSERVATION MEASURES BROADENED

An Attempt Is Being Made To Hold
Down the Consumption Of
Meats and Wheat

J. M. Miller of the Alliance Hotel received both a letter and a telegram from Federal Food Administrator of Nebraska. These state that no meat shall be served any day in the week between the hours of five and nine in the morning, that is eliminating one meal a day for serving of meat. In addition to this one meal a day must be wheatless and another day porkless, making two days a week in which pork shall not be served.

These measures have been deemed necessary because of the food shortage among the Allies, and the necessity of feeding our soldiers with the food that will make them the efficient fighting men that the country demands.

The public should do its best to help the hotels and restaurant men

(Continued on page 8).

STATE TO FURNISH BIG ARMY

Nebraska Will Furnish Twenty-two
Thousand Men Called In The
First Quota

According to Captain Walter Anderson, who has had charge of the new war classification, approximately 22,000 men of Nebraska will be placed in the first class.

Nebraska has 118,000 men registered under the selective draft law, her quota for the first draft was 8,000 men, 85 per cent of these have gone. Including the national guard and volunteers the state has contributed between 18,000 and 22,000 soldiers.

In case all of Nebraska's first class is called the number will be close to 52,000 men for the army. The Nebraska authorities have no means of knowing how many men have attained the age of twenty-one since the draft law went into effect, but it is estimated that this will make available around one-thousand more men for the army.

It is thought that 92,000 men still remain in Nebraska under the registration, subject to military service. Upon this basis Nebraska still has 21,000 men.

SEVERAL INCHES OF SNOW AT CAMP FUNSTON

AND THE THERMOMETER WELL
BELOW THE ZERO POINT,
LIGHTENS WORK

KNITTED HELMETS LIFE SAVERS

Ear Muffs, Helmets, Mufflers, And
Knitted Garments Brought Into
Service

Camp Funston, Kansas, Jan. 23.

With several inches of snow on the ground and the thermometer well below the zero point, Camp Funston seems to be in the grip of winter at last, the severe cold resulting in the passing up of much out of door work by the troops. Ear muffs, helmets, mufflers, and every kind of heavy knitted garments have been brought out by soldiers so fortunate as to be equipped with them, and the men whose duties make face the cold are well bundled up. The knitted helmets are regular "life savers" to the men as they may be worn beneath the regulation hat, which, according to recent order, must not be discarded.

The huge steam heating system of the camp has proved it's worth in keeping the barracks warm in the coldest of the weather. With it's 19 central heating plants, plenty of coal on hand and experienced firemen behind the shovels, it has completely disproved the predictions of many "calamity howlers" who declared that the peculiar overhead system of piping would be a failure.

Probably the hardest job in camp in the cold weather is that of the truck drivers, who have to keep the big government trucks moving in spite of the temperature to handle the vast camp hauling. The guards in for their share, too, especially those on post during the night. However all are prepared and no suffering is reported although the rawest weather "over there" will probably hold no terrors for a graduate of a Kansas winter in camp.

Even though they stay inside training for the men is kept up. Squadrons are cleared for drill purposes and classes of various sorts keep everyone busy. There is no time for loafing under any conditions.

The fact that Uncle Sam has a place for everyone in his army no matter what he does has been demonstrated further by a bulletin just issued at Camp Funston asking for men with special qualifications for Pigeon Service. Homing pigeons having become an established factor in communication work experienced men are needed to care for them. Many times the swift birds can be used in establishing communication between posts where it is impossible or impractical to use other methods. The pigeon cote at Funston is getting many fine birds for breeding and training purposes and the men are needed at once for their care.

After having been in charge of the Red Cross work at Camp Funston since the commencement of the camp, John Dillon, 3rd millionaire from Topoka, enlisted as a private in the 89th division of the National Army there. In his capacity of Red Cross director he had watched the division grow from a mass of raw recruits to an organization of trained soldiers, had mingled with the men, and seen their enthusiasm as they prepared for service. The enthusiasm was contagious, and resigning his position, he signed up as a private to work his way from the bottom of the army ladder.

That the Government's new war insurance provided for officers and enlisted men of the army is being received as a great thing is shown by the latest figures from Camp Funston. To many of the companies of 89th division organizations the sales total nearly a million dollars. A large proportion of the soldiers, it is said, are taking the full amount of ten thousand dollars.

With a determination which distinguishes them from the other men in the camp, the students of the third officer's Training camp are following a strenuous daily schedule at Funston. No red, white and blue hat cords are seen among the uniformed crowds in the various recreation places. Study hours occupy all available time, for the men are doing in three short months of concentration, a task which takes four years to do at West Point. In addition to the study and recitation periods the students are in open doors for more than six hours a day in drill and practical application of their lessons. Because of the intensity of the training, and for

(Continued on page 8).

Notice To Home Guards

To ALL members of
Company A. Box Butte Home Guards:
Unless you have an excuse from the commanding officer you will report at the Armory Friday night January 25 at 8 o'clock.
ROY C. STRONG CAPTAIN.