

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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This paper is also the official organ of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Association and is sent regularly to each volunteer fire department of the state belonging to the state association.

If your copy of The Herald does not reach you promptly and regularly you should not hesitate to phone 340 or write this office at once. We want our subscribers to receive the best of service and wish them to advise us when such is not the case. News items are always appreciated, either by telephone or mail.



JAN 24, 1918.



SUBLIME PLUCK

Where now is our erstwhile splendid isolation, our old-time freedom from entangling alliances? A hundred years ago, fifty years ago, or ten years ago, who would have predicted such times and such issues at the present? The spectacle of an American President demanding the evacuation and restoration of the occupied territories of half a dozen European States and the Teuton conqueror's return of Alsace-Lorraine to France would have been derided as unbelievable in any but a very recent period. We have indeed come to the parting of the ways, the crossing of the Rubicon, the burning of our ancient ships, in the matter of our former aloofness from European affairs, and the question of the world's balance of power now definitely takes the place of the old question of Europe's balance of power. We are now in and are likely ever to remain in the thick of the world's political turmoil.

We may regard it, but we must face it. It was not of our seeking, it was thrust upon us, but it was inevitable. We are too big to stand aside while would-be world-conquerors tread down a great part of Europe and endanger even our present safety let alone our future. We may shrink from our duty, but we must play the part, not of a shirking weakling, but of a man-nation. We may grasp, our imagination may be staggered, by President Wilson's commands to Europe spoken with a manner of absolute authority; but we can not fail to realize that if we do at all in this thing we must do mightily, and there

is no room left for anything but admiration for what may be accurately termed the sublime pluck of it all.

SPECIAL SESSION IS LIKELY

Visit of several days in the state's capitol city has convinced the editor of The Herald that there is much likelihood of the calling of a special session of the legislature for the purpose of passing a law which will permit soldiers from the state of Nebraska to cast his vote at the elections held this year and in the future years.

The question of whether or not the present law will cover the situation properly is to be put up to the state supreme court without delay. Should the court decide that the present law is inadequate it is very probable that a special session will be called to be held in the month of April.

Although members of the legislature will undoubtedly be compelled to serve during the special session without pay, receiving only their expenses, we found that every one we talked with—and we saw many of them—is glad and willing to do "his bit" by attending a special session should it be called.

The Lincoln State Journal recently contained the following editorial on the subject:

Nebraska must not let this winter pass without making provision for

Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness. Generous sized bottles, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

See The Nash

The Very Latest in Motordom—

Now on Display at Our Salesroom

THE Nash five-passenger car Model 681 is roomy, comfortable and unusually nice looking. This Nash five-passenger car gets its ability to perform well in either city or country driving from its deep-breathing Nash perfected Valve-in-Head Motor.

Price \$1,295, f. o. b. Kenosha

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the fifteen or twenty thousand voters who will be killed next November in their country's service. As the laws of the state now stand, it will be a practical impossibility to prevent the disfranchisement at the coming general election of nearly one-tenth of its voters, and that tenth most especially entitled to participate in this election. The statute enacted to make it possible for absent militia regiments to vote is utterly unworkable as applied to present conditions. That statute provided for election commissioners to go to the soldiers and take their votes. Nebraska's soldiers will be at the four corners of the earth when the next election comes. They will be distributed thruout France, England and the United States with a scattering in the Philippines and perhaps Italy and Russia. It would take nearly as many election commissioners as there are soldiers to gather up the soldier vote. To attempt it would be impossible and abused. A different law will be needed.

A different law will require a special session of the legislature. A special session of the legislature, as ordinarily managed, would cost the state not much less than \$50,000. There is the mileage for members, the clerk hire, the members' per diem and the various other expenses which pile up in the vicinity of legislatures. This money is needed for war work, and reluctance will naturally be felt to spend it on a special legislative session. Yet if there is no other way to secure for these Nebraska soldiers a vote at the coming election, the price is not too great.

But it is necessary to pay this price or any great price? Throut Nebraska today several hundred men are giving toilsome service to their country free of charge. The draft boards and the attorneys who serve them, the men who solicit for liberty bonds and Red Cross subscriptions all are working without pay in their country's interest. We have no doubt that if a special session of the legislature were called during the winter lull in farming and business, the members would be willing and glad to serve unpaid the wealthier at their own expense, the other for their actual expenses. We have no doubt that the clerical work could be handled in the same way.

The session would not need to occupy more than three or four days. The governor, exercising his right to introduce bills, could have the legislative reference bureau ready with a bill, or at least ready with the information needed for the drafting of a bill. The session would need be only long enough to comply with the three day requirement at to the reading of the bill. If much deliberation were required, drafts of a proposed bill could be sent to members in advance. At a merely nominal cost the ballot could thus be placed in the hands of our soldiers. The men who deserve most say in war time will thus escape disfranchisement. We suggest that members of the legislature volunteer to the governor at once for this service. The time is short.

STILL A QUESTION OF SHIPS

The greatest need revealed in the official account of the recommendations of the allied conference in Paris may be expressed in the one word ships. Apparently the conference recognized as the three prime needs, (1) intelligent allied cooperation, (2) the expeditious transport of American troops to France, and (3) the greatest possible speed in shipbuilding. Obviously the second and third are so closely joined as virtually to make one. The transport of our troops depends on ships, and so speedy shipbuilding is a need second only to ready and wise cooperation of the armed forces of the allied nations. We have the soldiers and the equipment—or soon will have—in abundance, but their transport depends on the number of available over-sea carriers.

So it is still a question of ships, for without them in abundance our part in the actual war remains small. No wonder the Paris conference urges speeding up in our shipbuilding as well as the hurrying of American armies to Europe. No wonder drastic legislation designed to rush shipbuilding is now before Congress.

BRIEF COMMENT

Germany's intimations of her readiness to grant a conqueror's peace are becoming rather tiresome.

The real pacifist knows that peace is worth fighting for and that there are times when there is no escape from this imperative duty.

Not one Frenchman in this country has used his foreign citizenship as the basis of a claim for draft exemption. Once more—vive la France.

Kultur-crammed Germany may find another opportunity to sneer in the announcement that there are four hundred men in Camp Gordon who can not read. It does not follow, however that they are also unable to shoot.

The "Tommys" consume two million pounds of jam a week, but let us try to give our "Sammies" plenty of meat. It stands to reason that a man can fight better on a meat than on a jam diet.

Lord Reading, Chief Justice of England, is to come as Ambassador and British High Commissioner to the United States. This looks like a re-

cognition of Washington as the center of the world in a world-crisis period.

Referring to the continuance of Mexican raids across our border, the New York Sun observes that "something should be done about them, but nothing ever is done." What! Didn't we send 150,000 National Guardsmen down there and train them for expected war with Germany?

No doubt it pains Colonel Roosevelt to know that the war is not being conducted according to his ideas, but perhaps it gruels him even more to realize that his constant criticisms of the government in a paper away out in Kansas are not attracting a great deal of attention in these epoch-making times.

Applications for policies to the number of nearly 311,000 had been received up to the end of 1917 at the War Risk Insurance Bureau from American soldiers, and they have continued to come in at the rate of about 6000 a day, the amount of insurance applied for averaging \$8,630 per man and the permitted maximum being \$10,000. This reveals a commendable desire on the part of the men in khaki to provide for their families in case of their failure to return home after the war.

The New Haven lawyer who wrote "Deutschland uber alles" above his questionnaire, notwithstanding his insolently frank confession that he had the "doubtful honor of being an American citizen," also conferred upon a lot of indignant citizens the honor and pleasure of severely beating him. Then, after he had kissed the American flag and promised future loyalty in order to save his skin, he placed himself beneath contempt by going before a magistrate and demanding the protection of the country he had repudiated and insulted. A thoroughly Teutonic specimen in every particular.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

We pay the highest market price for chickens. A. D. Rodgers' Market. 5-tf-9380

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Keep your Stomach and Liver Healthy. A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels, if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They correct Constipation—have a tonic effect on the system—eliminate poisons through the Bowels. 25c.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

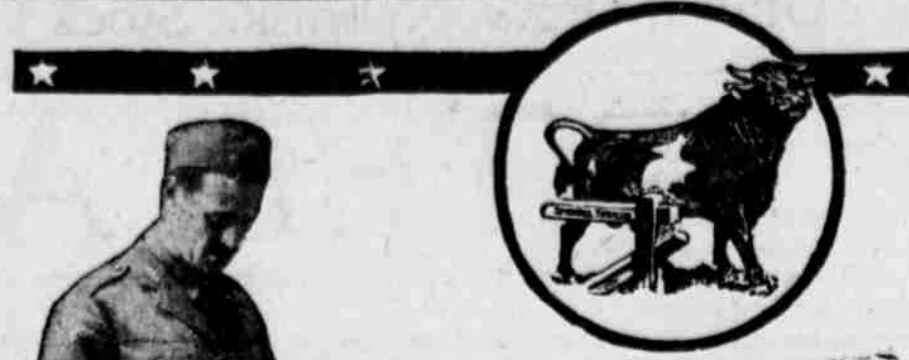
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Use NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT "Like Mother Used to Make" NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT for regular mince pies, cakes, puddings, and cookies Merrell-Soule Company - Syracuse, N. Y.



"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" August 12, 1917

Tobacco Fund:

"Do not forget us when the issuing of tobacco takes place (when BULL DURHAM is obtained it is worth its weight in gold.) We miss this more than any other article that could be obtained in the United States."

H. C. Sage of the American Ambulance Field Service, who smoked Bull Durham on the firing line in France for six months, at Verdun, in Champagne and the Argonne.

Original letter on file. Signed by a Captain of U. S. Infantry.

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