



THE ARMY and THE NAVY

Communications will be answered promptly. Interesting news each week.

A CIVILIAN'S MESSAGE TO CIVILIANS

It is time for us of America to realize that in the world war, two alternatives face us, and only two. The one is victory. The other is defeat.

We had thought that Germany had progressed with the nations in morals, in spirit and spirituality. But we were utterly, hopelessly wrong. The passing decades that had brought to other nations a loftier ideal, a higher purpose, have left Germany convinced that might is right; that decency is weakness; that forbearance is cowardice. Germany still believes that the force of arms overrides the forces of Christian righteousness. She still preaches that, if you covet your neighbor's ox, it is just right to take it from him if you can; and, if he objects, to kill him for doing it.

Germany has always lusted, and still lusts, for world dominion. She wants to see but two classes of human souls on this green footstool of God; and those classes Germans and slaves.

And so it must come about that, if Germany be not beaten, then it will come to pass that she will have her way; if not in one year, in ten; if not in ten, in fifty; if not in fifty in a hundred. Some day she will have her way.

It is not yet sixty years ago that Abraham Lincoln said that the nation could not exist half free and half slave.

It is now for us, who love his memory, who worship his fine rugged manhood, to cry out: "This world may not exist half civilized and half German."

We are fighting for our freedom; for our liberty; for this great country that is ours. These things were not lightly won for us. They must not, they shall not be, lightly lost.

It is victory or defeat that we face. A stalemate—a patched up truce—would, and could settle nothing. It is not nations, but ideals, that now face each other on the blood drenched fields of Europe. And there can be no compromise. Right fights wrong; good fights evil; the right of the individual to his own soul and his own body fights against the brazen and bloody mediocrity that one man may draw from all the others their blood to the last drop and their agony to the last pang.

It is time for us of America to realize these things and moreover, to know that he who, until the victory be won, talks peace, talks treason; he who shows weakness shows cowardice; he who preaches compromise preaches defeat. Our country, our lives, our honor—everything we have, and are, and can ever hope to be, are at stake.

And it can only be that we win, or lose. And it can be only victory or defeat. And which, oh, you of America, shall it be? The answer is yours to make.

—

The German people have subscribed a total of \$17,342,774,000 in a series of seven war loans, and sustain a national debt of \$379 per capita. As a contrast, our national debt amounts to only \$75 per person.

At the present time the eighth German war loan is under way, and, according to reports from Berlin, \$3,462,900,000 has been subscribed.

The New York Times is authority for the statement that Germany has completed the construction of six super-submarines of 1500 to 1800 tons capacity, with a cruising radius of 10,000 miles, and that six more U-boats of the same design are being rushed to completion.

Germany has designed the new submarines to be superior to destroyers, and has accordingly equipped them with six-inch guns. Whereas the present destroyers are armed with only the four-inch guns. It was said that the allied admiralities have known for more than three months of the actual construction of these super-submarines, which it is believed, follow on general lines the construction of the commercial U-boat.

A. C. Davis, of Mitchell, contributes the following poem prior to the departure of the young men leaving for camp last Friday evening:

THE VOLUNTEER'S FAREWELL
Good-bye to Alliance, so long to all our kin,
There are only ten of us, but all good men,
We are volunteers, enlisted with a free will,
Some day we are coming back with the scalp of Kaiser Bill.

You folks at home buy more Liberty bonds,
And eat more war bread,
We are going to fight until the Germans are whipped,
And the derved old kaiser is dead.

And if some pro-German tells you the U. S. A. can't win,
Just take a poke at the windy place,
Just above his weakened chin.

If the kaiser knew we had enlisted,
Along with two million more good men,
He'd quiver in his dirty boots
And bid farewell to old Berlin.

—A. C. DAVIS

It is interesting to note that on April 10 a German sub bombed Monrovia, the capital of the African republic of Liberia, showing that Germany is not centering her interest entirely in her stronger enemies. In addition to damaging the town, the U boat destroyed the wireless station and sank the Liberian armed vessel President Grant. Which next defenseless nation will be the prey for German ruthlessness?

Sergeant Frank Scott, who formerly was in charge of the Alliance station, has taken up new duties in the recruiting office at Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Scott had a host of friends in Alliance that hated to see him leave.

Sergeant William L. Hysong, of Des Moines, received this station only to be notified Monday to leave on the first train to attend the officers' training camp, which started May 15.

Orville Davenport took the examination this week for an ensignship in the navy. We have not heard as yet whether he received a commission.

Late news from Mike Nolan is that he is progressing rapidly in his education for a sailor.

EDITOR FAILS TO UNDERSTAND INDUSTRY

Editor of Popular Science Monthly
Replies to Letter From Herald
Criticizing Article.

The editor of the Popular Science Monthly, published at 225 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City, replies to a letter written to him by The Herald criticizing his recent article on potash, in a way that shows that he is very, very poorly posted on the potash situation. His name has a decided foreign accent, which may in part account for his prejudice against the potash industry in the United States.

The Herald recently wrote this gentleman after seeing an article in his magazine which spoke in very slighting terms of the potash industry in the United States. If this editor would take a trip along the Burlington from Alliance, going only a distance of thirty miles, he would see more potash produced than he doubtless imagines can be found in this country. It certainly is a sight for sore eyes to see the big plants operating and to see the ceaseless work on the erection of additional plants.

And a fact which might impress this editor, if he took the time to investigate, is that no potash lake in the entire district has been drained dry of its potash content. Some lakes, after being pumped from heavily, get weaker brine, but a short rest for the lake or portion of the lake, brings it back again to good brine and not a single lake in the entire potash district has been drained entirely of its potash deposits. This is in spite of the fact that millions of tons of water are pumped through the reduction plants every few months. Most of the plants reduce at least a thousand tons of water per day of twenty-four hours. This means at least 365,000 tons of water per year per plant.

There are now five big plants in operation. Five large and several small plants are now in the course of construction and several more are expected to start this summer.

Ten large reduction plants will hold down or reduce not less than 10,000 tons of water per day, producing from 500 to 900 tons of potash salts, enough to go some distance towards supplying the demand for this much needed ingredient of fertilizer.

The editor of the Popular Science Monthly had the following to say replying to The Herald's letter:

"I think that your criticisms of our potash article are hardly justified. What guarantee have we that the newly created American potash industry of California and Nebraska is to survive after the war?"

"In a paper read at the Buffalo meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers on June 22, 1917, Mr. Richard K. Meade, a well known industrial chemist, writes:

"I know of millions of dollars which would be invested in establishing a potash industry in this country if we could be sure Germany would be inclined to exact stiff terms from the United States, or dictate that she should go hungry. The thing which

keeps this money out of such an investment is the fear, not that we won't have potash from Stassfurt as heretofore, but that we will have too much and that the German producers will be so glad to get Yankee dollars to pay their war debts, that they will offer us potash on the same old forty dollar basis."

"This, it seems to me, puts the whole matter in a nutshell. But the American investor must be insured against the dumping of German potash salts into this country at prices too low for us to reach. It is quite sure that neither Nebraska nor California can compete with Stassfurt potash in price.

"In 1914 we were using about three hundred thousand tons of muriate basis. The American demand for potashes of all sorts was rapidly increasing, and if there had been no war and no interference with commerce, our requirements for 1917 would have been fully five hundred thousand tons. In 1917 the latest year for which the statistics of American production are available, we scratched up from all sources in the United States between eight thousand and nine thousand tons. In 1917 those who have been watching the situation closely believe that we may have produced from all sources, the equivalent of fifteen thousand to seventeen thousand tons. This is a mere guess because until the government figures are published, it is impossible to tell just what we did produce.

"It is certain that our country has been very thoroughly explored, both by private enterprise and by the government, in the hope of discovering a real potash supply. That hope has not been realized as yet, and our output of potash in America today depends upon garnering and gleaning here and there wherever we can, such small amounts of potash as offer themselves."

WORK WEARS ON THE KIDNEYS Doan's Kidney Pills Have Done Great Service for People Who Work in Alliance

Many Alliance people work every day in some strained, unnatural position—bending constantly over a desk—riding on jolting wagons or cars—doing laborious housework; lifting, reaching or pulling or trying the back in a hundred and one other ways. All these strains tend to wear, weaken and injure the kidneys until they fall behind in their work of filtering the poisons from the blood. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys and bad backs. Their effective work in Alliance is convincing proof of merit.

Mrs. Lee Moore, 114 Platte Ave., Alliance, says: "Because of the help Doan's Kidney Pills have given so many people I know, as well as what they have done for me I know they are a good kidney medicine. I had spells of kidney disorder. My back was lame and weak and ached in a steady, wearing way. Keeping around at my housework was hard and I had headaches and was nervous. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of this suffering."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Moore had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG, PRETTY

Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally that Nobody can tell.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite to impart color and a youthful appearance to the hair. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

The Alliance potash plant at Antioch, the newest and one of the finest equipped, is now operating and turning out potash in quantity. This plant has been constructed in the most modern way and is officered and managed by men of exceptional ability in their different lines. The Alliance plant is the first one to be wholly financed by Alliance capital. It will be a credit to the men who promoted and built it and should rank with the highest when it comes to the quantity and quality of output. The plant will not be working to capacity for a few days, but is now working twenty-four hours per day.

J. C. Morrow, of the Alliance chapter of the Red Cross, has been notified that the Red Cross society wants applications from artisans, chauffeurs and druggists for service overseas. The applicants must not be over 50 years of age and must undergo regular army examinations. Applicants of draft age must secure release from their local boards. There will be vacancies in the Nebraska base hospital in France and applicants will un-

oubtedly be put there for service. Applicants may notify Mr. Morrow of their desire to apply for appointment within the Red Cross.

James D. Small, of Chicago, a capitalist of that city, is in Alliance and the potash district, investigating the potash situation for himself and Chicago associates. This is the second trip made to the potash district in the last few weeks by Mr. Small.

Telephone Rates Lower in the United States Than in Europe

Rates for telephone service should be based upon the cost of materials and labor and the kind of service furnished.

Wages paid telephone employees in this country are practically double those paid in Europe for the same kind of work.

Telephone materials also cost a great deal more in America than abroad and the grade of telephone service furnished here is far superior as everyone who has traveled in Europe knows.

Thus, the same materials could be purchased, the same amount of labor employed and service, such as is provided, could be furnished for less money in Europe than in America.

When the cost of operating is twice as much in America as in Europe, telephone rates in Europe, to be proportionately equal, should be only a dollar for service costing \$2.00 in America, and a long distance call costing \$1.00 here should only cost 50 cents in Europe.

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