



THE ARMY and THE NAVY

Communications will be answered promptly. Interesting news each week.

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCES

GREAT as the danger and large as the losses in the aggregate, the individual soldier has plenty of chances of coming out of the war unscathed, or at least not badly injured.

Based on the mortality statistics of the allied armies, a soldier's chances are as follows:

- Twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.
- Forty-nine chances of recovering from wounds to one chance of dying from them.
- One chance in 500 of losing a limb.
- Will live five years longer because of physical training, is freer from disease in the army than in civil life, and has better medical care at the front than at home.
- In other wars from 10 to 15 men died from disease to 1 from bullets; in this war 1 man dies from disease to every 10 from bullets.
- For those of our fighting men who do not escape scatheless, the government under the soldier and sailor insurance law gives protection to the wounded and their dependents and to the families and dependents of those who make the supreme sacrifice for their country.

Recruiting Station U. S. Army, 101 Box Butte Avenue Alliance, Nebraska.

The following is a correct list of men forwarded from this U. S. Army recruiting station for voluntary enlistment in the regular U. S. Army, for the week ending July 14, 1918:

- William J. Traggesser, Tipton, Indiana, F. S. white engineers.
- Waldo Griffith, Rushville, Neb., F. S. white engineers.
- Irvin E. Dover, Kirksville, Missouri, F. S. white engineers.
- Crete F. Lemons, Belmont, Neb., F. S. white coast artillery.
- Earl B. Miller, Belmont, Neb., F. S. white coast artillery.
- Wilber J. Ellsworth, Belmont, Neb., F. S. white coast artillery.
- Albert L. Light, Morrill, Neb., F. S. white infantry.
- Clifford L. Preston, Morrill, Neb., F. S. white infantry.
- Floyd C. Musgrave, Scottsbluff, Neb., F. S. white infantry.
- Daniel J. Fossey, Morrill, Neb., F. S. white infantry.
- Harlow V. Larsen, Ell, Neb. M. S. white field artillery.
- Victor H. Golden, Crawford, Neb., quartermaster corps.

RUBIN TRAMEL, Sergeant, G. S. Infantry.

ARMY BANDS GROW

Acting on the suggestion of General Pershing, an order has been issued increasing each regiment's band from 28 to 50 members. Band leaders having had more than five years' military experience as band leaders will be made first lieutenants; those with less than five years' experience will be made second lieutenants. Beside enlarging the bands, a bugle and drum corps will be added to each regiment. Each corps will include the company buglers of its regiment, and not more than thirteen drummers.

SOLDIER INSURANCE

Secretary McAdoo has called upon all local draft boards to acquaint drafted men with the provisions of the soldier-insurance law and to urge every drafted man to take out this insurance. The boards have been furnished with literature to aid them in this educational work.

The law affording insurance to our fighting forces has well been called the most just and humane provision ever made by a nation for its soldiers and sailors. The government and the

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or cull your head, no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

ologists assigned to the mobile laboratories were formerly connected with municipal water works and filtration plants.

DEATH OF ENSIGN STEPHEN POTTER.

Ensign Stephen Potter, United States naval reserve force, killed in action with German planes April 25, last was the first American naval aviator to shoot down and destroy a German seaplane, according to a navy department statement.

The report states that on March 19, 1918, a long-distance reconnaissance of the German coast was made by large American flying boats operating from a British royal air force station. Ensign Potter was one of two American naval aviators accompanying this expedition, and Potter was successful in shooting down a German seaplane which attacked the reconnaissance formation. A second enemy seaplane flew safely in running away.

Potter's death reflects credit on his courage. He was killed in a fight with seven enemy single-engine fighters. He was second pilot to a British air force captain, who was with him when he shot down the German plane in March. Two British planes had flown to a point six miles from Hinder Light, when two enemy planes headed toward them. The British planes closed on the nearest German and opened fire. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead and attacked vigorously, while three other enemy planes passed astern. The two British planes dived and sped westward under continuous volleys from the rear. One of the Germans disappeared.

Of the seven Germans in action, four were attacking Potter, who fell behind his companion and began to zigzag. Potter dodged, but was broadside to all the enemy machines and under their fire only 50 feet from the water. His companion, 250 feet above, saw Potter's machine burst into flame, come down part of the way under control, then crash on the port wing tip. Potter was seen last on the surface of the water amid flames, which turned suddenly to a huge cloud of smoke. When the pall had cleared not even wreckage was visible and the circling enemy disappeared.

American people recognize the justice of affording this protection to the men who risk their lives for their country and to their families and dependents at home. It is only just to themselves and to their families and dependents that our fighting men avail themselves of this opportunity. Every American enlisting should take out this insurance and carry with him into danger the heartening knowledge that whatever happens, himself and his dependents are protected by his government.

MORE SMALL ARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

German timidity before American pistol fighters armed with American .45 caliber automatic pistols has brot about a change in the equipment of the American expeditionary forces by the war department and the ordnance department is rushing production of these weapons. About 3,000 are turned out daily and production is increasing. The impression exists that a shot from an American .45 takes a man out of action completely. Men hit form the smaller German pistols frequently continue in action effectively. The .45 caliber was adopted by the United States army in 1911. Despite the heavy increased demand for these pistols the ammunition branch of the ordnance department has effected a saving during the past two calendar months of nearly \$2,000,000, mostly on small arms ammunition, such as .45 caliber ball cartridges, 30 shells, and on clips and bandoleers.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the army will be provided in every institution of college grade which enrolls for the instruction 100 or more able bodied students over the age of 18, beginning September, 1918. The necessary military equipment will be so far as possible be provided for the government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of 18 will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the president. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of 21, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under 18, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for co-ordinating the reserve officers' training corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

FRESH WATER FOR SOLDIERS

The American soldier in France gets pure drinking water from mobile water trains. The trains are under the jurisdiction of the army medical department. They are miniature water works, which chemically treat, filter and sterilize water, making it fit for consumption. What municipal water works do to insure healthful water to the people of a city these trains do for the soldier.

A number of purification units with attached motor-tank trucks constitute a train. Each unit is a complete filtration plant including laboratory. Arriving at a stream it sets hose into the water and pumps the water thru a pressure tank. Before the water passes thru a sand filter it is treated chemically to rid it of disease germs. The pure water is pumped into tanks mounted on trucks, which carry the water to the soldiers.

Each mobile water unit carries an expert chemist, bacteriologist, and pump man. There is a complete laboratory in the front of the machine for testing of the water. Tests are made every two hours or more often when it is thought necessary. The water is lifted into the filter by a gasoline pump engine, and a complete supply of extra pipes and tools are carried so that all repairs, either from accident or shell fire, can be made on the spot. The trucks are equipped with electric lights so that the work can be carried on at night. Many of the chemists and bacteriol-

INTERESTING STORY OF USES OF GAS IN WAR

Wesleyan Man, Chemist With Expeditionary Forces, Tells of Horrible Results Achieved.

Roscoe T. Hill, alumnus of the Nebraska Wesleyan university writing to friends in this state from France, where he is a chemist with the expeditionary forces, wrote as follows:

"I shall write you a few lines about the gas problem at the front which is playing such an important part in the present struggle for right. Gas is comparatively new in modern warfare, altho it has been used extensively and effectively and continually since the first time in the beginning of this war. The modern war gas is defined as 'any chemical substance which can be transported by aerial means to the enemies' territory.' A war gas must have certain properties such as:

Easily obtainable in large quantities.
Must be heavier than air.
Must be volatile at ordinary temperature.

Must be easily liquified.
It must be obtainable in large commercial quantities because it cannot be used effectively unless used in a very great amount. It must be heavier than air so it will, when released, settle in the trenches where it is exclusively used. It must be volatile at ordinary temperature, that is, change from a liquid to a gas, because one of the best ways to transport it is in the liquid form. A gas when liquified, that is, changed from a gas to a liquid, takes up very much less space, so it is easier to transport in the liquid form, than as a gas.

"There are two kinds of gas, with reference to the way they are sent over from one line to the enemy. These are known as 'shell gas' and 'cloud gas.' Shell gas is any gas sent over in a shell which has been shot over and explodes. The gas is liquified in the shells and evaporates when the shell bursts.

"'Cloud gas,' as the name shows, is sent over in the cloud form. Conditions must be just right to send over cloud gas, but shell gas can be sent any time. The wind must be toward the enemy, not too strong, and atmospheric conditions must be just right. Two alarms are used, one called a strombus horn, for cloud gas, and any call for shell gas. The Hun seems to be able to secure a gas known by the name of 'mustard gas' in larger quantities than we, and it is used principally by the clever Hun. Chlorine and various other gases are used. I shall, however, describe the 'mustard gas' and its effects, as it is used more than any other on our boys, right now. This mustard gas is really no gas at all as one sees it in a bottle, but is an oily reddish-brown liquid, which has an odor of garlic or mustard from which it gets its name, and which odor no one can forget once he has smelled it. The liquid vaporizes slowly and is not very irritating to the mouth and nostrils, but produces a deadly effect on the lungs, and death results when breathed in sufficient concentration.

"I shall tell you of an actual experience which was experienced by the French when the gas was first used on them by the Hun. One cold day, a shell exploded near a dugout in the front line trenches. No one paid much attention to it, except to notice that an oily liquid ran out of the broken shell and lay on the ground. The matter was dropped and no more attention was paid to the peculiar looking shell. Seventeen days later a sentry entered the dugout in the morning to call the twenty soldiers. He noticed a garlic or mustard like odor in the closed dugout, and found every soldier in bed gassed. On inspection by a doctor, all were found dead. This is what happened. One soldier in the dugout not knowing the nature of the reddish oily liquid, which lay on the ground by the shell, tracked thru it while doing some work. In the evening he went into the dugout where a warm fire burned. The liquid had warmed up and vaporized and after all were in bed asleep it did its deadly work, without disturbing the soldiers from their sleep.

"The Hun is clever and deceiving, and sends over cloud gas in the following manner. A cloud of smoke (harmless) is sent over. Everyone puts on his gas mask and it is then found that the gas is harmless. This is repeated after every few minutes until the patience is worn out, and the allies become careless and indifferent. Then a deadly gas is sent over, and before gas masks can be put on, many are casuals.

"Every American soldier is issued two masks. One, copied after the British box respirator, is a rubber fabric piece held on the face by three rubber bands around the head. This face piece contains two eyeglasses and covers from the forehead down in front of the ears and under the chin. The respirator is a metal box filled with chemicals, a hole in the bottom thru which the air is sucked, and a rubber tube from the top which leads to the mouth. A clamp on the nose makes it necessary to breathe thru the mouth and exhale thru a valve below the chin. Imagine how comfortable a hot sweaty fabric covering the face, eye glasses misty, a big piece of rubber in the mouth, and a clamp on the nose. But the gas mask is a soldier's best friend and at the front he guards it as he does his life, for his life depends on it in case of a gas attack. There are six counts allowed to put a mask on, and one must be able to put it on in six seconds. There are several things which cause gas casualties:

First. Insufficient training.
Second. Bad fitting masks.
Third. Removal of masks too soon.
Fourth. Failing to hold breath when the gas alarm is given.
Everything, presence of mind, and

speed are essential, but in a gas attack there are only two classes of soldiers, namely: the 'quicks' and the 'dead,' the quick being those who get their gas masks on in six seconds. 'Hold your breath' when a gas alarm is given means to hold what you have.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

Maybe There is a Cause for It That You Can Correct.

Many who suffer from backache and weak kidneys are unnaturally irritable, fretful and nervous. Not only does constant backache "get on the nerves," but bad kidneys fail to eliminate all the uric acid from the system, and uric acid irritates the nerves, keeping one "on edge," and causing rheumatic, neuralgic pains. When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, the medicine so well recommended by Alliance people. Read this Alliance resident's statement:

Mrs. J. M. Scott, 714 Missouri St., says: "Though it has been some time since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, I gladly recommend them. I have known of many people who like myself have found them good. I suffered from kidney disorders for quite awhile. I had backache, felt tired and languid and often was very nervous. Then, too, my kidneys acted irregularly. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me relief from these ailments."
Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Scott had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Habit to Be Avoided.

The habit of unkind criticism or promiscuous criticism, if you prefer the word, grows by leaps and bounds if permitted to flourish at all. We have ideas in which we take a certain amount of pride, and those who do not live by them fall under the ban of our displeasure. We have no reason for believing that our ways are better, we merely assume it, and expect others to take the same line of thought. You see we demand freedom of action that we are not willing to accord to others.—Exchange.

Buy War Saving Stamps.

Supple at Sixty
Age and ripe experience mean happiness and usefulness when mental and bodily powers are preserved by keeping rich blood in the veins.
Nature's rare nourishment in Scott's Emulsion creates rich blood, warms the body and alleviates rheumatic tendencies. Its oil-food imparts strength to both body and brain.
It is Nourishment—not Alcohol.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

Special prices on best grade barn paint. Farmers' Union.



How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient cooperation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Buy War Saving Stamps.