

CATTLE MARKET BREAKS PRICES 50 TO \$1.50 LOWER

HEAVY RUNS--HIGH TEMPERATURES--HEAVY BEEF STEERS WANTED.

Latest Market Information by C. A. MALLORY, Mgr. BOWLES LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY Omaha, Nebraska.

Union Stockyards, Omaha, Neb., August 7, 1918.—The extreme high prices raging in all of the markets last week for all kinds of fat cattle and most grades of butchers stock, steers and feeders caused a very large increase in the receipts, and with the unprecedented high temperatures that have prevailed thruout a large section of the country, packers and other buyers had the advantage and were not slow to take it.

This week should be remembered as one of record temperatures and almost record declines in prices. The trade has been slow during the entire week, and good to choice grass fat steers are 25c to 50c lower; fair to good, including butchers stock of all kinds, 50c to \$1 lower, and steers and feeders, with the exception of the best selections are closing anywhere from 75c to \$1.50 lower than the best time last week.

With temperatures ranging from 104 to 110 degrees, and hot winds blowing thruout a greater portion of the corn belt, the latest reports show damage of at least 25 per cent, and unless relief comes this week, it will be even greater. Pastures have also been seriously injured, and these conditions are forcing a considerable number of cattle to market that would be held until later, and also interfering greatly with the demand, and unless we have general rains covering a wide area and of sufficient amount to prevent further damage and improve the general situation, we would not be surprised to see still lower prices in the near future.

The packers are still free buyers of good to choice fat steers, weighing 1000 lbs. and upwards, and will continue to buy this class of cattle up to their capacity thruout the season. The government is evidently trying to discourage the marketing of "she" stock by refusing to accept beef from anything but steers on army and foreign contracts. This accounts largely for the unusually wide range in prices between "she" stock and steers.

The receipts of Nebraska grass cattle have been large, and the bulk of the shipments are in very good condition for August, but on these "hard" markets, packers are hard to please and it requires much fatter cattle to bring high prices than it does when the market is active and not heavily supplied.

We will probably have lower temperatures and some rains which will be very beneficial to the markets, but until this happens we believe it good judgment to go slow and not be surprised to see still lower prices.

As we wrote last week, we still advise holding back all kinds of light and thin cattle of both sexes, especially where the feed is sufficient to hold them to good advantage, as there will be a demand for everything at good prices, if we are able to save even one half of the corn crop. Outside of the common to good cows and heifers, the hardest class of cattle to sell on a satisfactory basis are the light stock steers and heifers and others of poor to fair quality, also the medium classes of steers which are not fat enough to invite the best competition.

Choice corned cattle continue to arrive in limited numbers, and those that are finished are still bringing top prices and will continue to sell in a class by themselves on account of the extreme scarcity, which we are bound to have in the next two or three months. From our latest reports we understand that a much larger number of cars have been ordered for shipments during August than usual, and unless many of these are countermanded the receipts in all markets are bound to be record-breakers, but we believe, with more favorable weather, the trade will soon become readjusted, to the new price levels, and believe the trade will become fairly active and more satisfactory.

Even at the decline noted above, present prices for all kinds of grass cattle are comparatively high, and as stated before, we have confidence in what might be called good prices thruout the season, especially for strictly fat stock. We quote:

Good to choice heavy, fat Nebraska grass steers, average 1000 to 1150, \$12.50 to \$14.00. Good to choice heavy, fat Nebraska grass steers, average 1000 to 1150, \$12.50 to \$14.00. Fair to good steers, these weights, selling about \$1.00 under these

ALL CLASS ONE 1917, FOR EXAMINATION

List of Draft Registrants Ordered to Appear for Examination for the National Army.

The Box Butte county registration board has been instructed to call for service all of the 1917 registrants who were listed in class one before commencing on the 1918 registrants—those who became 21 years of age during the past year. This will take those engaged in farming who were given an extension of time for their farming work.

The following men are ordered to appear for physical examination today at 1 o'clock:

- 1918 Registrants. 4. Harold Bruce Wells 8. Arthur John Bauersacks 12. Walter Wiltsey 14. William F. Trabert 15. Harry Andrew Morrissy 16. Joseph D. Bignell 17. Matt Shimek 21. Henry Louie Koester 31. Albert Vern Davis 34. Walter William Fodnes 44. Henry J. Rehder 46. Arthur Leslie Carrell 48. James W. Stouffer 55. Anton Sokol 58. John Freimuth 64. Silar Willman Luce 67. Gall Allen Price 69. William E. Hashman

- 1917 Registrants 139. Gilbert F. Kays 452. Stanley Klenbeck 632. William Meiri Coupons 712. Carn G. Eaton 714. Joseph Samuel Robbins

The following classification have been made by the district board:

- 1917 Registrants 128. Lewis F. Powell, class two; agricultural exemption. 136. William E. Conors, class two; industrial exemption. 139. Gilbert F. Kays, class one. 452. Stanley Klenbeck, class one. 632. William Meiri Coupons, class one. 673. Charles Hannan, class five; divinity student exemption. 712. Carn G. Eaton, class one. 714. Joseph Samuel Robbins, class one.

- 1918 Registrants 3. Gottlieb Schwaderer, class two; agricultural exemption. 5. Malcolm J. Johnson, class two; agricultural exemption. 23. Emmett K. Dowell, class two; agricultural exemption. 32. Bernard M. Sare, class two; industrial exemption. 60. Carl Ivan Hucke, class two; agricultural exemption. 51. George A. Schieve, class four; dependent wife and child.

The Junior Red Cross institute for state district No. 10, composed of the counties of Sioux, Dawes, Box Butte, Sheridan and Cherry will be held at Chadron on August 12.

prices. Good to choice fat Nebraska cows and heifers... \$8.00 to \$9.50 Fair to good fat Nebraska cows and heifers... \$7.25 to \$8.00 Canners and cutters... \$6.25 to \$7.00

The Wyoming and Montana cattle are selling 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. on steers and 25c to 50c per cwt. higher on most grades of cows.

Good to choice Nebraska feeders, average 900 to 1100 lbs. \$9.50 to \$12.00 Fair to good Nebraska feeders, average 700 to 900 lbs. \$8 to \$9.00

Good to choice stock steers, average 700 to 900 lbs. \$7.50 to \$8.50 Yearlings... \$7.00 to \$9.00 Selected whitefaces or Angus would sell 25c to 75c higher.

Light heifers and thin cows... \$6.00 to \$7.00 Good to choice stock heifers and cows... \$6.75 to \$7.25 Stock calves... \$6.50 to \$8.00

Baloga bulls... \$7.00 to \$8.00 Fat bulls... \$8.00 to \$9.50 Veal Calves... \$10.00 to \$13.00

The hog trade continued to advance until the top reached \$19.40 this week, but since Monday, prices have reached 25c to 50c, and bulk of the mixed and packing hogs selling from \$18.00 to \$18.30, while the good to choice shipping hogs \$18.50 to \$19.00, with fair prospects this month.

Sheep and lambs are in lighter supply, and with strong demand, prices have advanced 25c to 50c on practically all grades. We look for larger receipts before the month is out, and still believe prices will work a little lower.

The Bowles Commission company always endeavors to furnish its readers and patrons with the latest and best market information obtainable, and prefer to be over-conservative in giving the situation and prospects rather than hold out inducements that are liable to get the live stock men in trouble.

We again request the readers of this paper to notify the Bowles Commission company at Omaha any time The Herald or their daily market paper fails to reach them regularly, or any time they would like special information regarding any live stock proposition in which the readers are interested.

AMERICANS ADVANCE UNDER INFERNO OF GUN FIRE AND GAS FROM HUN GUNS

GERMANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT WITHOUT MAKING ANY DEFINITE STAND AGAINST THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

COUNTER ATTACKS BROKEN UP BY ALLIES

American Military Expedition to Be Sent for Help of Siberia—Two Regiments of Troops to Go From Philippines With Others from the United States.

Under an inferno of shrapnel and machine gun fire and waves of gas, the Americans have forced their way over the Vesle river, while rain varying at times from a drizzle to a downpour, drenched the battlefield. French troops have gained positions on the American left and the joint movement has straightened out the line from a point west of Bazoches to Fismes. The Germans lost many in casualties. The attack began between four and five o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The artillery on both sides continues a furious bombardment and the Germans offer stiff resistance. The counter attacks launched by the Germans have been without success. Paris is satisfied that the German counter offensive, expected for ten days, will be limited to the big long distance gun bombardment, which on Tuesday resumed the dropping of hells on the city.

Major General William S. Graves, until recently assistant chief of staff of the army, has been designated as commanding officer of an American military expedition to Siberia.

The nucleus of the American force to go to Siberia will come from the Philippines and will consist of two regiments of regular infantry.

The chief features of the new army program, as outlined by General March, is as follows:

Ninety-eight divisions—3,920,000 men—to make up troops obtained under existing law.

Eighty divisions—3,200,000 men—to be sent to France.

Eighteen divisions—720,000 men—to be held in reserve in the United States while additional recruits are being trained.

An army when completed of 5,000,000 men, minimum strength.

Troop movement to France at the rate of 250,000 men a month until cold weather sets in meaning more than 1,000,000 more men abroad before January 1.

An expeditionary force of about 2,500,000 men in France by January 1.

WARM GARMENTS FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

Comforts Forwarding Committee of Christian Scientist Church Doing Good Work in Alliance.

The board of directors of the Mother church, The First Church of Christ, scientist, in Boston, Mass., in December, 1917, organized comforts forwarding committee, which distributes knitted goods to men in war service; also new and old garments for refugees, having its own representatives on the field garments are placed where most needed regardless of sex.

There is now a thousand or more branch committees organized in the United States and allied countries.

The ladies of the First Church of Christ, scientist, in Alliance, have organized a branch "comforts forwarding committee" which meets in the Adler building two afternoons a week, where dainty little dresses are fashioned from new and used cloth. Men's shirts are made over into small children's dresses, trousers are being cut over for boys.

They will accept second hand clothes that have been thoroughly cleaned in every way and has enough good wear in it to pay to send it overseas.

Socks, warm knitted ones, sweaters, caps and wool vests are being sent to the men in service.

The following letter speaks for itself:

"The writer is very grateful to you, indeed, for your package containing comfort articles. You may be sure that this work is appreciated to a far greater extent than any of us can express to you. And between the good organization of our army and the support of those back home you may be assured that our well cared for 'Sammys' will uphold your very highest ideal."

Alliance people have contributed very largely to this work. One merchant very kindly donated fifteen good warm, new suits of boys' underwear.

A. G. Isaacson, proprietor of The Fashion Shop, returned Saturday afternoon from an eastern buying trip which took three weeks and which included visits to New York, Chicago and other large centers. Mr. Isaacson purchased a fine line of fall goods, which will soon begin to arrive and be placed on sale at The Fashion Shop. Mr. Isaacson's advice to buyers of women's furnishings is that they should not be alarmed about high prices or scarcity of goods as he says that the styles are better than ever before and that the prices are reasonable.

PLANT MORE WHEAT SAYS DR. CONDRA

Director of Nebraska Conservation and Soil Surveys Says Tractors Should Be Busy Plowing.

Dr. G. E. Condra, director of the Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey, who has been spending several days in the vicinity of Alliance, urges that the farmers of the county and surrounding territory plant a much larger acreage of fall wheat than ever before. Box Butte county has some wheat that will go forty bushels per acre this year.

Dr. Condra also urges that every available tractor be put to work without delay in breaking up the virgin prairie, thousands of acres of this fertile soil lying idle, which he says, should be raising excellent crops.

If the farmers of eastern Nebraska who have watched their corn and grain fields suffer disastrously from lack of moisture this season, could see the potato, corn and grain fields of western Nebraska, with their bounteous crops, they would proceed forthwith to break away from the region of small farms and high priced land and come to the country that has plenty of moisture and the famous potash soil that needs no fertilizer.

BOX BUTTE BOY SERIOUSLY INJURED

Casualty Lists for Wednesday Contain Name of Christopher R. Polson, of Alliance.

Christopher R. Polson, young son of Mrs. Charles Calmers, who lives on a farm near Alliance, is reported in the war casualty list for Wednesday as being seriously wounded on the battle front in France.

Young Polson enlisted in the east some time ago and was visited by his mother at New York City before leaving for France. The full extent of his injuries has not been learned.

Announcements have been received in Alliance of the marriage of Miss Canfield and Mr. Lozier, both former well known Alliance people. The announcement reads as follows: "Mr. John S. Canfield announces the marriage of his sister, Georgia Lydia to Mr. Leo Leslie Lozier on Saturday, August 3rd, 1918, Belleville, Kansas. At home after August 15th, 1513 D avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa."

REVOLUTIONARY IDEA IN SMALL POTASH PLANT

California Method Used in Small Plant Reduction May Save Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

It has remained for two western mining engineers—M. F. Crossette and George K. Kimball, to put into practice in the erection and operation of a small potash plant a new method which, from experiments and operation during the past two days, may revolutionize the reduction of potash brine in small plants in the potash fields of western Nebraska.

At the present time there are in operation seven small potash plants on lakes located away from the railroad in the potash field. There are now in the course of construction not less than a dozen more of these plants.

small plants is the excessive use of have a capacity of from two to ten tons of potash salts per day, use both steam boiler and open evaporating pans over a furnace. The main difficulty experienced in operating the small plants is the excessive use of coal for producing steam and for boiling down (cooking) the brine. The plants which are some distance from the railroad find that the hauling of coal and supplies is wasteful and expensive.

In California some time ago an engineer erected a small plant at a sugar factory, using the waste lime water which came from the plant for his brine and producing therefrom a fine grade of potash. Crossette and Kimball have erected a small plant on the Pheasant ranch lakes, eight miles southeast of Alliance and are using the same idea. Their plant started operation Tuesday morning of this week and has already shown them that the idea will prove successful in saving coal.

A representative of The Alliance Herald, in company with several potash experts, visited the plant yesterday and found that the idea incorporated in the plant was proving successful. The entire plant was erected at a very reasonable cost and consists of a brick tower, 25 feet high, two evaporating pans over furnaces and a drying pan. Inside of the tower are placed baffle plates, made from corrugated sheet iron. The brine direct from the small lake is piped to the top of the tower, which is really a smoke stack in effect. The brine is released at the top of the tower and comes down in fine spray over baffle plates, dropping into a cement tank at the bottom.

The heat from the rear of one of the furnaces goes up through the tower and through the brine as it comes down over the baffle plates. Draft is assisted by a power blower which connects with the rear end of the furnace. The brine is run thru the tower until it reaches a density of 35 to 40 per cent solids. It is then run into an evaporating pan and continues to boil down until it is ready to turn into the drying pan.

Experts who have examined the plant state that with efficient stoking and careful operation from eight to fourteen pounds of water can be evaporated for every pound of coal. On this basis a ton of potash salts can be produced for from 1500 to 2000 pounds of coal—this would be considered very economical so far as fuel was concerned.

Parties who have undeveloped lakes are watching the new plant with the idea of adopting this method in building new plants. It will undoubtedly result in the saving of a large amount of operation and building expense.

A potash plant expert, experienced in operation, stated that in his opinion, a small plant of this kind with rotary dryer, would turn out five tons per day at an expense of not over \$150. The product would be worth approximately \$500, leaving an excellent margin of profit for the operator of the plant and the owner of the lake.

Practically all of the material for this plant was made up and furnished by the Newberry Hardware company of Alliance. This company is furnishing much of the materials and machinery for other plants in the potash district.

The casualty list of the American army and navy, reported on Wednesday, contained the names of the following Nebraska boys: Private Ernest R. August, Dorchester, killed in action; Corporal Arthur H. Pierson, Salem, died of disease; Privates Harry R. Branscom, Upton, Wyoming, and Nels Foss, Omaha, wounded degree undetermined.

The list issued Tuesday contained the following names: Sergeant Albert J. Grabowski, Beatrice, died from wounds received in action; Cook John Wayne Webb, Wineton, and Private Frank Young, Liberty, died from wounds received in action. Lieutenant Edgar C. Westervelt, Lincoln, severely wounded. Privates Richard Ellis, Crete; Harry O. Irwin, Craig; Corporal Chester A. Sawyer, Bassett; wounded in action, degree undetermined.

O. A. Van Lew, employed at the First National bank for nine months, left Monday night for Omaha to take up training in the army balloon school.

MINNESOTA RAISES RECORD CROP OF IRISH POTATOES

UPWARD TENDENCY IN CHICAGO MARKET LAST WEEK—BOX BUTTE POTATOES FINE.

WESTERN MARKET UNSETTLED

Thirty-seven Million Bushels Less Expected This Year Than Were Raised in 1917.

According to the July issue of the Crop Reporter, issued by the department of agriculture last week, prospects are for a total crop of potatoes of 405,507,000 bushels against 442,536,000 last year. There are 4,113,000 acres planted this year, 93.7 per cent of the acreage last year. The condition of the crop was 87.6 per cent against a ten-year average of 87.3 per cent.

The forecast is for 92,119,000 bushels of sweet potatoes against 87,141,000 bushels last year. There are 959,000 acres planted to this crop, 100.6 per cent compared with last year. The condition is 86.4 per cent against a ten year average of 85.7 per cent.

The bean crop in the states of New York, Michigan, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California is estimated at 19,791,000 bushels against 14,967,000 bushels produced last year. There are 1,629,000 acres devoted to the crop, 94.6 per cent compared with last year.

Plenty of moisture in Box Butte county and western Nebraska assures a record breaking crop of fine potatoes. A trip the first of the week thru the potato growing district of Box Butte and Sheridan counties by a member of The Herald's editorial staff showed that conditions are excellent and the potato growers are optimistic over the prospects for a good price this fall.

Record Crop in Minnesota. Minneapolis, Minn. — Minnesota farmers will take close to 34,000,000 bushels of potatoes out of the ground this year, or 15 bushels for every person in the state. With reasonably good weather from now on, county reports indicate, the government's estimate of 33,653,000 bushels will be topped. The state last year had a bumper yield of 32,600,000 bushels.

From 300,000 acres in 1917, 280,000 in 1916 and 285,000 in 1915, the Minnesota farmers took averages in these years of 112, 60 and 106 bushels, respectively to the acre.

The crops were 33,600,000 in 1917, 16,800,000 in 1916 and 30,210,000 in 1915. The 1915 crop held the record to that time. That of 1917 beat it. But the prospect, say men who have been out in the fields is that the 1917 average of 112 will be surpassed.

Chicago Market Better. Chicago.—The potato market started to advance late the week before last and continued the upward tendency during last week.

The strength which developed on practically all markets, starting with those of the central states, was due to a considerable extent, to the decrease in shipments from the various producing sections. From daily shipments of around 500 cars the movement slumped off to between 250 and 300 cars daily. Homegrown stock coming into some markets counteracted some of this decrease, but not all of it.

Shipments out of the Minnesota sand land district were heavier with 10 to 20 cars moving daily and a heavier movement expected. The first cars of Wisconsin early stock were being loaded out late in the week, but the movement is not expected to be heavy for two or three weeks.

Wednesday the market was 10c stronger on sacked and bulk stock, while barrels were easy at former prices. Bulk No. 1 Minnesota Early Ohio brought \$2.70 @ 2.75 per cwt. and bulk field run mostly \$2.50; homegrown Early Ohio, in 90-lb. sacks, sold mainly at \$2.35 @ 2.45; Virginia barreled Irish Cobblers brot \$5.25 @ 5.50.

Receipts for the day were only 25 cars.

The market Thursday was easy in spite of the fact that receipts amounted to only 20 cars and the total number of cars on track at the beginning of the day's trading was 81. Eastern stock was 10 @ 15c per barrel lower while sacked and bulk stock from other sections ruled unchanged from Wednesday.

Prisco Market Unsettled. San Francisco. — Potatoes have been somewhat unsettled and a trifle easier on the wharf during the last few days. Much uncertainty seems to prevail and there is a wide variance in the dealers' opinions. Both the acreage and the crop in Stockton are short this year, they say, and it looks as though about all that can be expected of the Delta crop is to supply California and Washington tables. The price is ranging on field run stock here at from \$2.35 to \$2.65 per cwt., and a few extra fancy at \$2.75.

Receipts for the week were 19,571 sacks.