

EIGHT PAGES  
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# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

Tell The  
It is the  
Herald

VOLUME XXV

ALLIANCE, BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, APRIL 4, 1918

NUMBER 18

## CITY ELECTION TAME AFFAIR

NO OPPOSITION AT ALL FOR OFFICES OF COUNCILMEN AND SCHOOL BOARD

## SCEPTIC BONDS CARRY

Only Twenty-one Votes Cast Against the Issuance of Bonds to Install Tank.

No one would ever have known that an election was being carried on in Alliance last Tuesday. The only evidence of an election was the fact that certain business men serving on the boards did not show up for the day's work.

This fact that little interest was shown by the voters is evidenced by the fact that only 111 ballots were cast all day. The greatest turnout was in the second ward, 66 votes being cast for the office of councilman. O. C. Moore was elected to the place in the council formerly held by John Snyder. Mr. Snyder did not want his name on the ticket in the first place and would not have gone on the ballot had he known that there was another candidate. He has been an earnest and conscientious worker for the city's interests all the time that his voice was a factor in the city's government. The other members are Ed Henry to take Lee Moore's place, Gavin to take Tom Spencer's place, Highland to take the place he was appointed when Welch moved from the Fourth ward. The new dads will take their place in the council next Tuesday evening.

As no petitions were filed for the school board this will remain the same, with the exception that the present board will elect members to fill the places of Edgar Martin and Mrs. I. E. Tash, whose term expires at this time. The other members of the board are: F. W. Harris, F. H. Molling, K. J. Stern and Mrs. E. D. Mallory.

The bond issue for the new septic tank was authorized by the voters by a big majority, the vote being 105 for the bonds and 21 against the bonds. This large majority shows the will of the people is toward efficient sanitary methods, the tank will eliminate a great source of danger in spreading of hurtful and contagious diseases.

## GOOD ROADS DELEGATES MEET HERE

The house adopted the following resolution by Mr. Thomas:

"Whereas, the question of good roads is one of supreme importance not only to the farming communities but to all communities and citizens of the state, especially during the time of war when production and transportation are of vital importance, and

"Whereas, it is a widely known fact that the state of Colorado has many of the finest roads in the United States, the credit for this successful road work being given in a large measure to the warden of the Colorado penitentiary, Thomas J. Tynan, and

"Whereas, said Thos. J. Tynan is to speak on the subject of good roads and the use of convict labor thereon at the convention of the state association of commercial clubs to be held in Alliance, Neb., on May 21 and 22 and

"Whereas, we feel that the widest publicity should be given to the proposition of better roads, therefore be it

Resolved, That the speaker of the house be requested by this body to appoint twelve delegates to attend the meeting of the state association of commercial clubs at Alliance on May 21 and 22 and to hear the speech of the said Thomas J. Tynan, it being understood that the delegates attending go at no expense to the state of Nebraska."

## TOM STALOS STORE ROBBED

The store of Tom Stalos, on Box Butte avenue, was robbed by two boys Tuesday night, the robbers entering by breaking in the back door. About one hundred dollars worth of clothing was taken. Night Marshal Stafford, Cal Cox and Special Agent Sherman caught the robbers at Crawford. They got the first trace of them where they changed clothing at the warehouse near the elevator.

## LIBERTY LOAN PRIZE CONTEST

State Chairman of Liberty Loan Committee Offers \$100 for Best Paragraphs Supporting Loan

Thos. C. Byrne, chairman of the Nebraska Liberty Loan committee, will give \$100 in cash prizes to the school children of Nebraska writing the best paragraphs of 50 words or less, explaining why third Liberty Loan bonds should be purchased.

The rules of the contest are as follows:

(1) The competition is open to grammar and high school pupils of public, private and parochial schools in the state of Nebraska.

(2) Each paragraph shall consist of 50 words or less, shall be written on the back of a post card, and shall give the name of the pupil, school, town or township, grade, teacher, and age of pupil.

(3) All post cards shall be mailed to your local newspaper which will be asked to print the best paragraphs they receive.

(4) After a paragraph has been printed, and not before, clip it and mail it to Liberty Loan Contest Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Omaha.

(5) The contest will close May 1, 1918. The first prize will be \$50, second prize \$25, third prize \$15, fourth prize \$10.

Count chairmen of the Liberty Loan committee are invited to offer prizes for the best paragraph printed in each county and newspapers are invited to offer prizes for the best paragraphs printed in their papers.

## WHEAT RULES CUT USE IN HALF

Limiting sales of flour to twenty-four pounds to town customers and forty-eight to rural customers, requiring the use of 25 per cent substitutes by bakers in bread and rolls by April 14, and strict compliance with the pound-for-pound substitute rule are the new food regulations issued by Food Administrator Wattles.

Hotels are ordered not to serve wheat bread unless specifically requested by the customers, and the limit in purchasing of flour to six pounds on the basis of every ninety meals served, are the new rules for public eating places.

"To meet the allied demands, we must cut our flour consumption just half in two," says Mr. Wattles. "Normally the American people eat 42,000,000 bushels of wheat each month; we must reduce this to meet the demand and the demand will be met."

## OUR SOLDIERS RESPECT RED CROSS

Our soldiers in France are respecting the Red Cross when worn by Germans, even if the Germans have fired upon American Red Cross stretcher-bearers and ambulance drivers, as the following dispatch shows:

"Some American soldiers in a listening post northwest of Toul early this morning discovered an enemy patrol fixing their own wire, and promptly opened fire. The Germans retreated hastily, leaving two of their number hanging on the barbs.

"Several hours after daylight a party of five Germans, two infantrymen and three Red Cross workers, emerged from the enemy lines and started for their comrades (hanging in the wires). The Americans saw the Red Cross brassards and did not open fire on the party, which removed the bodies."

Proof is indisputable that the Germans have bombed hospitals plainly marked with the Red Cross, have sunk hospital ships equally plainly marked, have fired upon American Red Cross workers on the battlefield, and otherwise have ignored the emblem that every civilized nation respects.

That our American boys do not intend to retaliate with this kind of barbarity is proved in the foregoing dispatch, and German mothers who have sons wounded doubtless will see the difference between "kultur" as practiced by their own leaders and "culture" as practiced by the American and allied soldiers.

Ladies, please hand in your aprons for the M. E. April division, Wednesday at Aid Society.

## Office of the State Fire Commissioner

Lincoln, Nebraska, April, 1918

This spring when the war in Europe is at its height and the whole world is looking on with awe as to the outcome, it behooves every citizen of the United States to co-operate with his country in doing everything possible at home to assist in the saving and conservation of our resources, so that our soldiers and citizens may be amply provided for. The destruction of property by fire during this period in the life of our nation is criminal in the extreme. Incendiarism is one of the most powerful weapons that our enemy uses against us and surely ought to be regarded as one of the most dreaded and abhorrent calamities that can be visited upon us by our own people. It does little good to talk about incendiarism in bulletins or in the public press, because it is such a despicable crime that no honest man would contemplate it, and the criminal who would perpetrate it would not be influenced against committing the crime by anything he might read, so that the only way to deal with or try to eliminate and do away with the crime of arson is to have the honest man so guard and protect his premises that it would make it impossible for the criminal to have the opportunity to set property on fire. Therefore, during these times every citizen should particularly guard his property against the possibility of having it set on fire, especially the elevator owner, the mill man, the wholesaler, the manufacturer and all lines of business where goods or food are stored; extra watchmen should be employed, guards should be stationed, premises lighted as well as possible, in short every precaution should be used and the owner of a particular property knows best the particular guard or precaution it requires.

The farmer is a great factor in this war because without food and nourishment no nation or people can survive. Last year an amount of hay and grain was set on fire in stacks and in every case that was brought to the attention of the Nebraska state fire commissioner, these fires occurred not from any alien enemy, but from a sordid, pecuniary, mercenary greed to collect over-insurance from a fire insurance company. Then sometimes these fires are set by one neighbor to "get even" with another neighbor for some real or imaginary injury and is purely the result of spite. Whatever the cause of such fires and even though their origin is the result of accident, we believe it would be best for all farmers to stack their grain and hay in a number of small stacks at a reasonable distance apart so that in case of fire the stack where the fire originated could not communicate with or set fire to the stack next to it. This is a much better plan than stacking a great amount of hay or grain in one enormous stack or a number of small stacks too close together. We would particularly request farmers to try the plan suggested above of stacking hay and grain in small stacks a safe distance apart during coming season and we believe it will be a great protection to their property.

Even during ordinary times a spring clean-up is a great help to every city and particularly now when we are trying by every possible means to co-operate with the United States government in a world wide conservation movement will a spring clean-up be of the greatest benefit. Therefore, the Nebraska state fire commissioner has made three days, April 25, 26 and 27, to be known as Nebraska Clean-Up days, and we are asking the co-operation of every man, woman and child in the state to make these days red letter days in Nebraska. We want all premises cleaned up, all rubbish and waste removed, all defects in chimneys, flues, etc., remedied and electric wiring inspected.

Elevator owners and mill owners should give their property a general clean-up and overhauling, and every business man, wholesaler and manufacturer should clean up his property from top to bottom, and do away with all needless rubbish and waste. Gasoline and kerosene should be stored according to the rules and regulations of the fire commission department, and every precaution used against the danger of fire from these destructive explosives. We wish to ask the mayor or village clerk of every city and village in the state, to issue a local proclamation asking the citizens of their localities to gather and make April 25, 26 and 27 real "fire prevention clean-up days." We earnestly solicit the co-operation of commercial clubs and women's clubs and would ask that they appoint a committee to look after the popularizing of the observance of these days. The city commissioner or town board in every town should hire two or more men with teams, according to the size of the town and pay them a stated amount each day to go about the city and haul away the rubbish that citizens gather together in back yards and alleys. The amount of money thus spent will be nominal and the good derived therefrom will be enormous.

Local paid fire departments should send inspectors throughout the city to make inspections of fire hazards and compel incident or indifferent citizens to observe these clean-up days in an appropriate manner. In small towns two or more men should be appointed by the volunteer fire department and should be paid a certain amount each day for the three days, to go about and do this work of inspection.

Teachers in all schools, public and private, should arrange a special program like they do for fire prevention day and should endeavor to interest the children so that they will go home and do their part in interesting their parents in the observance of this general clean-up movement.

This campaign to remove fire hazards and reduce our great unnecessary fire waste is a highly patriotic duty and one that has more than ordinary worth and merit.

We most earnestly solicit the co-operation of every citizen individually, and mayors, town boards, commercial clubs, women's clubs, school teachers and school children collectively, and trust this movement will receive the support and interest that it deserves.

Very truly yours,  
W. S. RIDGELL, Chief Deputy.

## SHIP SITUATION IS QUITE SERIOUS

The navy department and the shipping board face a problem in manning these vessels, particularly, it was learned lately, as an unexpected drain on merchant marine personnel is caused by the refusal of virtually every one of the Dutch seamen to man the ships recently seized from Holland.

A more serious situation, however, confronts the shipping board in a shortage of materials for the American shipyards at the time when everything should be ready for the shipbuilding drivethis spring and summer. Insufficient supplies of coal and coke have curtailed steel production so much that plates and other parts are not at hand in adequate quantities, nor likely to be unless some special effort is made.

## MAY TAKE OVER MEAT CONTROL

President Wilson has appointed a special commission of five prominent men to look into the meat problem, this may result in a national policy, governing meat production and distribution during the period of the war. It may include virtually price fixing and definite control or actual federal operation of the big packing houses.

This was instigated by Hoover, in a letter to the president, telling the post difficulty in his organization. The plan will do away with profiteering and make the cost to the consumer less. Also eliminating speculative risks and wasteful practices.

The Rhein-Rousey Co. have a new tinner, Andrew Griebler, ready for any class of tin work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Have you filed your financial survey and card with the Liberty Loan committee? If not, do so at once and save trouble. :- :-

## JAPAN TO BUILD SHIPS FOR U. S.

Additional Twenty-five or Thirty Craft to Be Put Into Ally Service.

Special to the Herald.  
Washington, April 4.—An additional 25 or 30 steamships, aggregating 150,000 tons, are to be put in war service for the allies by the United States, it was learned from the state department sources, through charter negotiations with Japan.

Although this big merchant fleet, with the new purchase by the United States of 12 Japanese vessels aggregating 100,000 tons, will make a total of 250,000 deadweight tons of shipping immediately available for service, Japan's contribution may reach 1,000,000 tons, for Japan is to build ships for America.

With negotiations now in conclusion for transfer of 150,000 tons of shipping by charter, Japan already is counted on for 450,000 tons, 200,000 of it to be built on American order with American steel, which was the basis of the agreement announced for the purchase of a dozen ships in service.

Furthermore, Japan probably will swell America's shipping program appreciably through new agreements to deliver completed ships in exchange for American steel. It was reported that the war trade board is contemplating these new negotiations to expand shipbuilding in Japan, where the labor problem is negligible.

It is understood that the Japanese government has indicated a disposition to further a new agreement for another 200,000 tons of shipping to be built in Japanese yards for America.

The pending negotiations for charter contemplate a selling of twenty-five steamships of 6,000 deadweight tons each, or 30 of 5,000.

## POTASH LEASES ARE VALIDATED

By Vote of 47 to 30 House Committee Decides in Favor of the Lease Holders

By a vote of 47 to 30 Wednesday afternoon the house validated the 227 oil and potash leases recently knocked out by a supreme court decision.

This action by the house validates among others the leases held by the Ridgell group, financial backing for which are the three Woods brothers, Elu Shire and E. M. Westerveldt, of Lincoln, and Nelse Updike, of Omaha.

The action of the house followed a long debate, taking most of the afternoon, representatives speaking on both sides of the question, waxed warm, some of them even indulging in profanity, to emphasize their points. Taylor and Tracewell were the main speakers for the passage of the bill. Stubr, Murty and Dafee were the chief speakers against validating the leases. Those against the validation were unable to show any good reason why the leases should not be validated.

## SPECIAL FOOD MEETINGS TO BE HELD SOON

Mrs. A. H. Groves, president of the Homemakers' association for this district, is in receipt of a letter from E. H. Krause, of the University state farm dairy department at Lincoln, Nebr. Mr. Krause will carry on six special demonstrations for the benefit of all the people in this county. The different grades and kinds of cheeses will be demonstrated, how to make them and save by home production. The following dates have been set for the meetings. Everybody is urged to attend:

April 8, 2 p. m., at the Alliance creamery.

April 9, Mrs. Hann at Fairview.

April 10, district 2, Boyd precinct.

April 11, Baptist church, W. C. T. U.; April 12, Hemingford group.

The materials used during the demonstration are as follows: Two gallons milk in separate vessels, with covers; these vessels needed before demonstration; two gallons more milk will be needed before close of demonstration, in separate vessels. Two tablespoons. Two bowls or crocks holding at least two quarts. Small amount salt. Supply can of cream separator, or equivalent. Two pails (one large enough for use as water bath for one containing two gallons milk). Water. Warm room to keep milk over night. Hot water or means of heating. Table with a white cover, cloth, paper or oilcloth. Water tumbler. Paring knife. Enough teaspoons to go around for tasting.

## ROAD FAIR GOING GOOD

LARGE CROWDS ATTEND PROGRAMS IN SPITE OF THE WEATHER

## FEATURE FRIDAY NIGHT

Elks Club to Put on Main Event of the Fair, Friday at 7:45 o'clock

The opening night of the fair was well patronized, the program coached by Mrs. Wiker was a big success. It showed a group of young people entertaining themselves at a cabaret. Then the various changes in the world's events was made known by illustrative songs. Mrs. C. S. Rhein, representing England sang "Rule Britannia," showing English spirit; Mrs. Ralph Beal, showing France, sang "The Marseillais"; Miss Caroline Griggs, as peace, sang of the beauty of the liberty of men. After this a curtain was drawn showing the "goddess of liberty," (this was represented by Mrs. C. Dutton, who sang our national anthem. After this part of the program Belgium, represented by Miss Della Holsten, made her mute appeal to the liberty loving nations. Soldiers, sailors, liberty loan men, Red Cross nurses, Y. M. C. A. men, W. S. S. men and boy scouts then came in and saluted the flag. The entire cast then sang several patriotic songs, closing the event. The cast was supported by a large number of Alliance young people.

Wednesday evening the program was in charge of the Knights of Columbus. An excellent program was put on, being a musicate furnished by talent from the academy. Thursday evening the fire department boys put on an athletic program of exceptional merit. The program Friday evening will be in charge of the Elks' club. This will be in the form of a minstrel show. An excellent musical program has been prepared under the direction of T. M. Guthrie, assisted by R. O. Reddish at the piano, and R. B. Burns on the traps. Others taking part in the bill are: W. H. Buehensetin, F. H. Carlson, W. D. Fisher, F. H. Given, H. E. Gantz, W. J. Mahaffey, L. M. Tully, C. O. Ehinger, H. E. Reddish, H. W. Anderson, W. R. Metz, W. H. Butler, C. F. Dutton, H. A. Gribble. Saturday will be farmers' day. Events will be in the charge of the T. P. A. boys.

## FOE WOOLEN MILLS SIEZED

New Jersey Plants, Valued at \$70,000,000 Taken by United States Custodian

Special to the Herald.  
Washington, April 4.—Six great German owned New Jersey woolen mills, with a total valuation of more than \$70,000,000, have been taken over by the alien property custodian, who has named governing boards of directors to assume control. Earnings of the properties during the war will go into the federal treasury for purchase of Liberty bonds.

The mills taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, are as follows: The Passaic Worsted Spinning mills, Botany Worsted mills, New Jersey Worsted Spinning company, the Fortmann & Huffman company and the Gera mills, all of Passaic, New Jersey, and the Garfield Worsted mills, Garfield, N. J.

"Selling agents of German woolen firms in the fatherland," said Mr. Palmer's announcement, "years ago built with German capital the first of this group of mills in order to escape import duties on woolen goods.

"They brought over German machinery and German hands to operate the machines. The first mill was successful from the start, and erection of the others followed in rapid order. The same interests figure largely in all the mills. Large blocks of stock are held by influential members of the woolen cartel in Germany."

TEACHERS—Examination for eight grade will be held at the Box Butte County Court House April 11 and 12. 9139-21-17