The Denison Review

Review Publishing Company
(Incorporated)
R. P. CONNER, Manager

Published every Wednesday at Denison, Iowa.
Entered at Denison post office as second class matter.
Advertising rates furnished on request.

Telephones: Bus. Office, 23; Composing Room, 23½.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year	$1.50
Six months	.75
Paper sent to foreign country	2.00

CORRESPONDENCE

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed Denison Review.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

LEAVE ROAD LAW ALONE.

The state of Iowa seems to be stirred up more over what is known as the Johnson bill to abolish the state highway commission, which passed the house a few days ago, than over any other question which has arisen for a long time.

The state of Iowa passed a law a few years ago by which the improvement of the highways was taken out of the hands of the local authorities and put under control of experts in road building. Since the change was made greater strides have been made in the improvement of highways in the state than were made in twenty-five years prior to that time. Under the present system the road commissioners, all of whom are experts in road building, are able to secure results which are of great benefit to the several counties of the state. Crawford county has, in common with other counties in the state, much to show for the money that has been expended. We are at a loss to understand the motive that prompts the opposition to the present system in favor of the system which everyone must admit was a failure. We are glad to know that our senator and representative are in line with what is the sentiment of our community and against the change in the law. There is a suspicion that the bridge interests are backing the Johnson bill and that the best interests of the public are forgotten by the leaders in the movement to change the present law.

U. S. LOSES SUBMARINE.

Nothing has happened for a long time so startling as the report of the sinking of a submarine near Honolulu a few days ago. On board this boat are said to have been twenty-six men, all of whom are supposed to be dead. Every effort was made to locate the sunken ship and it was thought at one time that proper equipment was had to lift it to the surface. Indeed, the reports went so far as to assert that it had been raised fifty feet from the bottom of the ocean and within two hundred and fifty feet of the surface, but the machinery in use, it is said, was not able to hold onto it and it sank back to the depth where it was originally discovered. It was thought, however, that it might have been some other object which was lifted toward the surface and that possibly the boat had not been located.

The crew on board the boat were young men of brilliant prospects for the future. The captain of the boat was less than thirty years of age and had a splendid record in his favor. No one seems to know just how it came about that control of the boat was lost and that it settled to the depth of almost three hundred feet.

The material loss to the government is not so much that any notice will be taken of it, but the loss of life is something which naturally claims attention generally. Men who prepare for war are in danger even before they engage the enemy. The simple preparation and training for war have their attendant dangers.

What Becomes of Gum.

The proprietor of an ice cream and confectionery parlor in Wichita had occasion to repair some of his tables, and in so doing made discoveries. One of them had 64 wads of chewing gum on the under side. Moved to investigate further, he turned over all of his 25 tables. He found from 50 to 100 similar wads on each one, making a pleasant accumulation of about 1,250 wads in the place. He concluded it was about time he cleaned house. As the majority of his customers are women, he believes that they must, in his city at least, be one of the pillars of the chewing gum industry.—Wichita Eagle.

Foreign Censorship.

The sky came over very dark and murky one day last week. We tried to quiet a lady relative who is nervous of thunderstorms with the remark that it was only the censorship. But it was of no avail.—Bystander.

Good Advertising.

"Who gets your divorce for you this time?"

"He's a new one. His name is Gouge."

"Is he working it up all right?"

"I should say he was! Why, he used to be the publicity man of Barnum's circus!"

Nothing Too Good for Law Breakers.

"What a lot of shabby old schoolhouses your town seems to have."

"Well, yes. But you ought to see our new jail—there ain't a hotel in the state that's half as comfortable."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It's now up to the Old Man to 'come home early and dig up the garden, so that the boys can play ball after school.

THE FARMER'S INCOME.

Cash Profits Do Not Measure the Returns From a Farm.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Just how much does the average farmer make? The answer to this puzzling question has been long sought by agricultural experts, since it is the ultimate test of all systems of farm management. It is simple enough to calculate the cash profits received in the course of the year, but these do not measure the farmer's success. The farm supplies him with much besides money—with food, shelter and fuel. For these things the city worker has to pay out a large part of his wages. They must, therefore, be included in any just estimate of the farmer's income. In other words, the city worker is paid entirely in cash, the farmer partly in cash, partly directly in the necessities of life.

To obtain fuller knowledge of the value of this direct contribution from the farm, the United States department of agriculture has recently concluded an investigation which included 438 farm families, divided among ten states in different sections of the country. The investigators found that on these farms the cost of maintaining each grown person was on the average $176 a year.

Of this sum only about 22 per cent was paid out in cash. The remainder was furnished by the farm, not in the form of money, but in those things for which the money would have been exchanged. The extent to which a farm can thus be made self sustaining, made to supply the wants of the family that lives upon it without resorting to buying and selling, is indicated by conditions in the particular area of North Carolina included in the investigation. This area, it may be said, is not regarded as typical of Southern agriculture.

The investigators found that the average annual value of the food, fuel, oil and shelter enjoyed by the farm family was $505. Of this sum the average farm furnished directly $429, leaving only $76 to be bought. The grocery bill was always the largest item in the cash expenditure.

This was even more apparent in other sections where the farms were less nearly self sustaining than in this particular area of North Carolina. The bulk of the groceries was always bought, but the total quantity consumed depended to a great extent upon the quantity of animal products and vegetables raised on the farm. Where these abounded the consumption of groceries diminished. From this it would seem that an obvious way to effect an important saving in expenses is to raise more vegetables and animal products on the farm. Whether it is better to cut down expenses in this way or to increase receipts by concentrating attention on cash crops is one of the great problems in farm management, the answer to which in each individual case depends upon local conditions. In the past, however, many farmers have not realized the existence of the alternative.

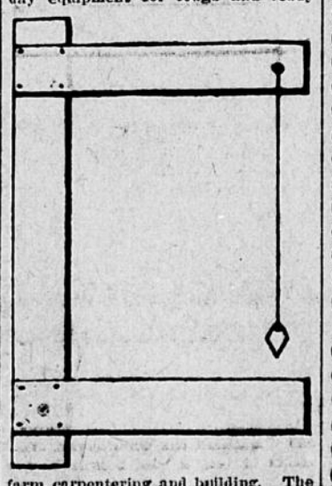
The two other important items in the cost of maintenance are house rent and labor. Both of these it is a common error to overlook in estimating the farmer's income. Since the house usually goes with the farm and the labor is performed by members of the family both are taken for granted.

With labor it is much the same. The members of the family secure by their work comfort which they would otherwise have to buy, or, to put it another way, if they did the work for somebody else they would be paid. As it is, they pay themselves.

It is obvious, therefore, that what the farm furnishes directly in food, in fuel, in shelter and in rent is an important part of the farm family's income. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the farmer has capital invested in his business, the interest on which must be earned before he can truly be said to be making money. In the proper relation of the three factors—interest on the investment, cash receipts and direct income from the farm—lies the secret of successful farming.

Homemade Plumb Bob.

While you can get along on a farm without a plumb bob, it is nevertheless very handy when doing certain kinds of work, and it is a part of the everyday equipment for rough and ready



farm carpentering and building. The one illustrated here is easy to make. Very little material is required. Take two ordinary laths, get them set true with the try-square or T-square and attach the bob with a string. By using the illustration as a guide you can make a very serviceable help.—Farm Progress.

The Church and the People.

Few generations have passed since the foundation of christianity that some prophet has not forecasted the disintegration of the church as a religious institution. About once every generation or so there comes a wave of rebellion against the church and the tide of criticism rises and threatens to wreck the great structure. But the church emerges triumphant and continues to thrive.

It is only fair to assume that an institution which, in spite of the dark spots in its earlier history and in spite of this periodical opposition, can endure for more than twenty centuries and gain ground steadily, must have some other than a mere transitory purpose in the world.

The secret of its persistence can be found in the fact that it is rooted deeply in human necessity and because it is the highest expression of the aspirations of humanity that ever has been devised.

It is true that the church that emerges from these periodical upheavals may not be exactly the same church it was previously. It may be so different from its former self as to appear new throughout, but at the very bottom it is the same, founded on the desire of man to worship and the necessity of spiritual companionship.

No man of modern times, perhaps, ever found a church whose creed and practice met his enthusiastic approval. Probably no church ever existed whose membership always lived in perfect accord with the confession of faith. Pulpit and pew alike often have fallen from the high standards adopted by the church as an organization. But the church has continued to live and flourish because it affords the most perfect method of satisfying man kind's religious nature.

It is not necessary to assume that church membership implies religion or that non-membership implies the lack of religion. Some of the most amazing rascals in history have been church members and some of the brightest lights in the firmament of religious thought have been outside church membership. But the undisputable fact remains that the church is the natural focusing point of men and women of religious turn and social disposition. Man is inclined to worship, he wants companionship, progress demands organization. The church is the result.

It is true the church is not always right, but it is right more often than it is wroing. While its membership is not flawless it averages higher than does the non-membership. There are hypocrites in the church, but there are many more outside.

Men fight the church bitterly, but if they are frank with themselves they will admit they would prefer to live and rear their children in a community where there are churches than in one where there are not. Any real estate dealer who handles land in a new country will tell you that about the first question asked by every prospective purchaser is regarding the churches and schools.

Cults and clubs and orders appeal to the few; philosophies and isms reach the elect; only the giants of mind and soul are able to go through life in spiritual isolation. For the great masses of human beings who hunger for religious expression and thirst for social communion, no institution can take the place of the church.

The church will endure until human nature has outgrown the need of worship and human comradeship, and when that time comes human nature will have ceased to be human nature.—Waterloo Times-Tribune.

So far none of the warring powers has demanded that the United States apologize for feeding Belgium.

MANILLA ITEMS.

Dr. Draper was the victim of an accident Tuesday afternoon, which might have proved very serious. He had started to make a professional call about three miles south of town and was nearing a bridge when the neckyoke on one of the horses broke and the team becoming frightened, started to run. As they approached the bridge the team swerved to the side and ran off the side of the embankment. One horse suffered a broken back and it was necessary to kill the suffering animal at once. Fortunately, Dr. Draper, seeing the accident which would be inevitable, jumped from the buggy before it reached the bridge and aside from slight bruises was uninjured.

Mr. G. F. Geiger, State Manager of Woodmen of the World, was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Miller and daughtre, of Charter Oak, were Manilla callers Wednesday.

Mr. Laichella, designer of Diesel engine used in Manila Electric Light plant, returned to St. Louis Friday.

O. H. Wetzel was in Harlan Tuesday.

Mis Fae Goin, of Charter Oak, returned to her school Sunday after a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Geo. Umland, a farmer north of town, narrowly escaped death Friday while cutting wood with a double bitted ax. The ax hit the clothes line bounding back and hitting him in the forehead producing a four inch cut nearly to the bone. A physician was called and the wound sewed up immediately.

Miss Lillian Saunders returned to her school work at Ames after a short vacation.

Mrs. John McCracken and daughter Louise returned from Sioux City Tuesday.

The Ladies Guild of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. Ed. Barber Friday.

Mr. John Mullen returned from his home in Marion Friday accompanied by his sister, who will visit here.

Miss Alma Adams transacted business in Charter Oak Saturday.

Mrs. W. C. Goodnough entertained her Sunday school class last Monday evening in a very novel and pleasant way, and the young ladies departed for their homes feeling their evening had been well spent.

The Philathean society of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. C. F. Wilhite Tuesday.

Thursday and Friday the teachers in the grades went to the the teachers' meeting in Denison.

Miss Gertie Anderson, who has been in Manning for some time, visited with her sister Miss Christina Anderson on Wednesday.

Miss Hazel Barrow, Miss Hazel Van Slyke, Miss Ida Breckenridge and Miss Lida Saunders returned to their homes Friday evening from Morning Side college, for a ten days' vacation.

Mr. John Breckenridge visited in Mitchel, S. Dak., and in Sioux City last week.

Miss Eunice Anthony is quite sick with the measles.

The Manilla cheese factory owned by J. C. Dyson, Dyson & Calvin, and C. F. G. Kehr, all merchants, is about to be opened.

On Thursday evening the "Culture Club" gave a "tacky party" at the home of Mrs. L. S. Goin. The guests came dressed in clothes which to their minds suggested "tacky." After playing a number of games the guests were invited to the dining room where a lunch was served. The table was spread with a newspaper table cover, and crash dishtowels were used as napkins. In the center was a large dish of candy easter eggs. The sandwitches were tied with twine and together with cocoa were served on tin pie plates. The guests departed to their homes having enjoyed themselves in this unique way.

Robert Jackson, son of R. C. Jackson, was severely burned about the face and arms Sunday, while lighting a gasoline stove.

Miss Bethel Goin returned to Charter Oak Sunday after a week's visit with her brother, Dr. L. S. Goin.

Mrs. C. A. Sykes returned from Florida where she and her sister, Mrs. L. W. Paup have been spending the winter.

Mr. F. N. Olry, County Superintendent of Schools, was a Manila caller Friday.

At the annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: H. N. Jahn and S. M. Neely, Elders; R. C. Jackson, E. C. Baker Gus, Aoldsworth and C. F. G. Kehr members of the board of trustees; W. C. White, Sunday school superintendent; Ralph Gleisen, chorister and Mrs. W. S. Moore, assistant chorister. Encouraging reports were received from all the societies of the church.

The following were confirmed at the Trinity Lutheran church Sunday: Max Wendt, Bernhard Behrend, Dewey Hamann, Fritz Steckelberg, Elsie Gehrke, Ida Kittley, Florence Hamann and Freda Bargenquest.

Mrs. J. H. Tryon is quite sick.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tryon, a seven pound boy.

A widespread epidemic of measles is in the Manilla schools at present and a great many children are absent from their classes.

Mr. C. D. Cook, of Marquette, Kan., has been secured to take charge of the new engine at the power house. Mr. Cook comes well recommended as being an efficient workman and one who fully understands this type of engine.

Mr. W. S. Moore was in Denison Monday.

Mr. George Olson's new house is rapidly nearing completion.

Arthur Miller resigned his position at the power house and left Tuesday for his home in Patin, where he will work for the Standard Electric Co., of Waterloo.

A Profuse Display of

"Easter Millinery"

New Models in Tailored and Semi-dress hats direct from the most prominent fashion centers.

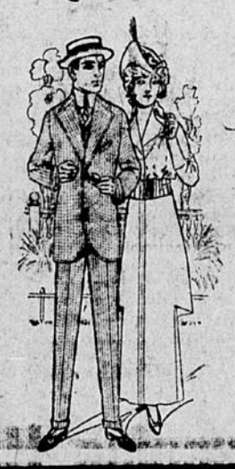
Also correct and original designs from our own work room.

A complete line of shapes, trimmings and novelties.

Mrs. Huldah M. Hall's "HAT SHOP"

YOU WILL WEAR A SMILE OF SATISFACTION IF YOU WEAR A

REESBERG SUIT



GET into the Well Dressed Class this Spring. See our exclusive line of

Spring Woolens

they are here in great variety, all the season's latest shades.

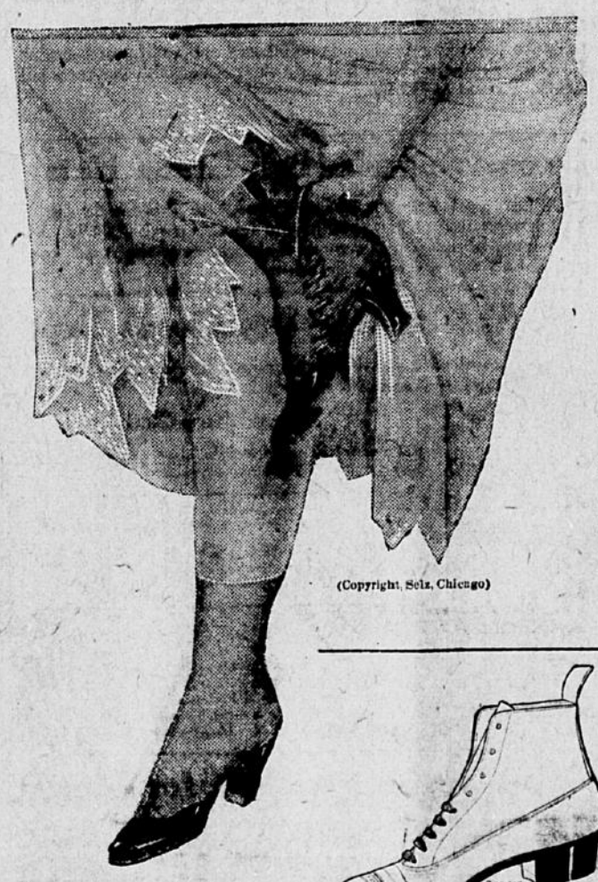
Better come in and have your measure taken at once for delivery at any latter date when convenient to you.

Cleaning and pressing by the latest improved methods.

Repairing a Specialty

A. B. REESBERG Opera House Block Denison, - - Iowa

Before Easter Sale In Our Women's Shoe Department



(Copyright, Selz, Chicago)

For the woman who is exacting about her Easter footwear, this is news of the most important. Since our last anneuncement we have received a new display of Red Cross shoes and of so broad a line that you will find just what you are looking for if you will consult our stock this week.

For our before Easter sale we are featuring the newest and most popular styles in side-lace shoes, shown in the sand colored top, at $5.95

A wonderful collection of styles that have originated within the last sixty days in ladies' slippers, shown in the black and white, made up in the patent and white kid, the all-patent colonial, the patent pump with the silk bow, side lace four-eyelet oxford, made up with the sand quarter and patent tip, and the white buck and patent tip oxford. This is a wonderful collection offered for our before Easter sale at

$3.95

In Our Men's Shoe Shop

Featuring the Williams Kneeland shoe and shown in the patent, Russian calf, dull calf, and gun metal leathers. These are made up in the Tribune' Senator, Princeton and Wall Street lasts which are the very newest. All men's $5 shoes priced special for $4.39.

Buy your next pair of shoes at MENAGH'S

MENAGH'S STORE