

Increasing Your Summer Enjoyment

Just two things make summer unpleasant—heat and insects. Screens are an antidote for both. A well screened house is free from flies, mosquitoes and other insects. With screens on windows, doors and porch, the house can be kept cool—left open day and night. So here is a simple, practical and inexpensive way to spend a delightful summer. Think what it will mean in better health, in more enjoyment because of better ventilation and freedom from insects.

Why not let us share the pleasure with you by furnishing screens?

The Stewart Lumber Co.

The Denison Review

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EXEMPTION BOARD

The exemption board of Crawford county has completed its work so far that notices will be sent out immediately to those who are to appear for examination and exemption. It is understood that those who were first selected will appear for examination but just how many the board will designate to appear has not been determined. The number of soldiers to fill the quota of Crawford county is 123 and the probabilities are that a call will be made for practically double this number in order to make up the list. It has been estimated in a general way that 50 per cent of those called will fail to qualify either because of physical defects or grounds for exemption. If the per cent should run lower than 50 per cent then the board will keep on calling until a sufficient number appears to make up the quota of the county. Dr. Wright of Denison and Dr. Jones, of Schleswig, have been designated to conduct the physical examination and they will begin their work on Monday. It will probably take two or three days to conclude the physical examination and then if the candidate is accepted it will be up to him to present a ground for exemption. We imagine the board will be able to dispense with its work by the latter part of next week and we will all know then who will make up the list from Crawford county. It is not probable that any of those going into the service at this time will be called to go to France before spring. It will require some time to drill them sufficiently to send them abroad.

FOOLISH REPORTS

Certain people in the community persist in starting rumors concerning the war which if believed would have a disquieting effect but the rumors are so improbable that no one of ordinary intelligence would be inclined to credit them. The latest and apparently the most foolish report which has been sent out from this bureau of misinformation is the effect that a large number of transports carrying soldiers to France were sunk and soldiers drowned. This report without being disputed is too silly to be believed by anybody of ordinary intelligence, but in addition, the government has permitted quite a full account to be made of the landing of the soldiers and Americans in France have written to their friends here and have told of the landing of the soldiers without the loss of a single man.

Another report put into circulation is that a large number of soldiers have become victims of typhoid and other diseases which have caused the loss of their lives. This is on a par with the drowning report and proves only the eagerness of the reporter to spread sensational reports to create dissatisfaction and unrest.

The government is entitled to great credit for the ability shown so far in the transportation of troops and looking after the health of soldiers. The promoters of these sensational reports will not be overlooked and the motive with which they are started may prove more embarrassing to the promoters than to anyone else.

TRICK SEEN IN PEACE MOVE

Also Regard Michaelis' Move as Effort to Stir Up Dissension in Allies Ranks

WASHINGTON, July 31.—German Chancellor Michaelis' peace interview is regarded at the state department as another German attempt to bolster up public opinion at home, appeal to the peace sentiment in enemy and neutral countries and create dissensions between the allies. At the Russian embassy it was stated to be wholly incorrect in fact.

State department officials say that while Germany attempts by innuendo to fasten on France a campaign of conquest with the hope of making a breach with the new Russian democracy, Michaelis makes no suggestion that Germany herself has in any way

revised her war program or accepted the principle of an annexation. The new attempt at peace is considered as hollow as the many others which have always followed a successful offensive and which took their most tangible form in the official German peace offer of December 12. This maneuver is viewed as similar to that one which had the purpose of getting the allies about a conference table, where Germany hoped to instill differences between them and split up the alliance.

The United States government, it is stated, will take no notice of the latest German effort. Lansing's speech, although delivered before the Michaelis interview was published, was taken as a complete answer in stating that peace can come only when the united force of the world's democracies has overthrown the German military system.

RUSSIAN REGIMENT IN A BAG

Fears Are Felt for the Tenth Army, Which is Practically Surrounded in Its Mad Flight

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 31.—The entente allied forces which launched their offensive this morning have advanced well beyond the shell shattered front line German trenches. In many places they have reached the second line defenses on a twenty-mile front of attack, according to the early reports.

The British and French troops went into the battle under cover of what perhaps was the greatest barrage fire ever seen during the war.

The entente artillery is moving forward and the whole situation is satisfactory in every particular.

The British again have captured La Bassesville which they recently relinquished to the Germans.

The British and French forces are facing a large concentration of German artillery and fresh troops which have been rushed up.

The entente allies have established complete air superiority.

The entente military officials say the morale of the Germans here is not up to the old standard.

LONDON, July 31.—British troops in conjunction with the French forces on their left attacked the German positions along a wide front north of the River Lys at 3:50 o'clock this morning.

The text of the British statement announcing the offensive in Flanders says:

"In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys.

"The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

"Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured."

The offensive launched this morning by General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, in conjunction with General Petain, the commander of the French forces, against the German lines on the Belgian front, is the culmination of the tremendous heavy gun bombardment, which has been in progress almost continuously in this area for a week.

The intensity of the artillery drumfire with which the entente allies had been demolishing the German trenches preparatory to today's assault has been described by the German general staff as the greatest in the history of warfare, even surpassing the terrific fire maintained at the beginning of the Somme and Arras offensives.

Military observers have attributed two objectives for the entente offensive—the capture of the Belgian north sea coast which has been used by the Germans as bases for their submarine and to assist the hard pressed Russians on the Galician front.

The battle front north of the River Lys stretches from Warneton on the Franco-Belgian border to the North sea coast, the distance between these two points being about thirty miles. Included in this battle area is the famous Wysteracette-Messines front where the British on June 7, after exploding one million pounds of high explosives under the German lines, attacked on a nine mile front and captured the high ridge, several towns, forty-seven heavy guns and more than 7,000 prisoners.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Pressure on Blood Vessels.

There should never be any undue pressure on the throat, especially for full blooded persons. Anything that retards the circulation in the large artery that carries the blood to the head should be avoided. Dress the throat loose enough to allow free movement of the head.

"The strongest plume in wisdom's plume is the memory of past folly."—Coleridge.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

Letters of introduction should not be worded in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person it is embarrassing for the caller to deliver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

IMITATION MARBLE.

If by any chance you should happen to be admiring some very fine carved marble it would not strike you that the so-called marble might easily be sawed? Wonderful imitations of valuable woods and marbles have been made from sawdust, and even experts have been deceived at first sight. Spirit, too, can be made from sawdust.

PRETTY CLOSE.

Genevieve—Do you carry Fred's picture in your wrist watch? Mabelle—Certainly I do. "Well, my dear, that comes pretty close to wearing your heart on your sleeve, doesn't it?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WHEN DEATH COOLS HIS STING.

There is a curious superstition in Jamaica that if a death occurs in the house all the water in it is poisoned at once and must be thrown away, the reason given being that death cools his "ating" after destroying life in the first water he finds, and as no one can tell death being invisible—what far he may choose it is safest to throw it all away. Careful people to save trouble even carry all water out of the house immediately before a death is expected.

BUYING OUR BONDS OLD JAIL HORRORS

Registered and Coupon Securities of the United States.

HOW THE TWO ISSUES DIFFER.

A Registered Bond Lost or Stolen Is Still Absolutely Safe For Its Legitimate Owner, While Losing a Coupon Bond Is Like Losing Money.

When an investor buys a United States bond he buys what is called either a registered or a coupon security. The "bilateral" capitalist is usually pictured as occupying much of his time in "cutting coupons," a task the very notion of which intrigues the imagination of the poor chap who writes about the doling of multimillionaires. And yet—though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail.

The government issues, let us say, a bond bearing coupons. It is forwarded to John Smith, the purchaser, who signs a receipt for it. But suppose that Smith mislays or loses the bond or suppose that it is stolen from him, it is just as negotiable as a \$500 note and he is that much money "out."

But if the bond is registered the case is quite different. Suppose that it is lost or stolen. The thief or the finder cannot sell it or collect the interest on it when interest is due. That bond is recorded in a book in the treasury department as the property of John Smith. To him alone can principal or interest be paid unless he transfers the bond to somebody else, in which case the transfer is recorded in the book.

Hence, obviously, it is much safer for any one who subscribes to a government loan to ask for registered bonds. He will then have a separate account kept for him at the treasury, in which every payment made to him will be set down. If his bonds are mislaid or lost he need only notify the treasury in order to be sure that nobody else shall collect the money to which he is entitled. The missing securities will be replaced when he has fulfilled certain formalities.

Interest checks for bonds are mailed quarterly. On being returned through the banks canceled they are not destroyed, but are carefully preserved in the treasury. So excellent is the system adopted that reference can be made to any such check in case of dispute as to payment, no matter how ancient its date, at a minute's notice. The signature of the payee on the bond settles the question. All bonds issued since 1880 are likewise kept in storage. Heirs to estates in litigation sometimes wish to refer to them.

The patriotic person who decides to help Uncle Sam by lending him money may have the additional satisfaction of knowing that there is no security in the world so absolutely safe as our government bonds. Nothing short of the disruption of this great republic could cause them to lose even a fraction of their negotiable value. If you have such a bond you can convert it into cash at any time.

One can hardly conceive of a more comfortable form of wealth than United States registered bonds. You have your name down in the treasury books with, let us say, the magic figures \$100,000 attached to it. Every quarter (if the interest is 3 per cent) you receive a check for \$750. It is enough to live on, modestly. Hard times may bother other folks, but they do not disturb you. The H. C. of I. becomes to a great extent an academic proposition.

Very rich people own the bulk of the registered bonds, which run up as high as \$50,000 each. A piece of printed paper two feet long will represent that sum. It is a fortune which may be folded up and put away in your card case. You cannot possibly lose it. If anybody steals it Uncle Sam will replace it.

The paper used for bonds is of a special and distinctive kind, with two bands of red and blue fiber running through every sheet. It is almost all linen, but contains some cotton, so as not to be too hard. The linen rags used for "stock" are carefully selected, cleaned, balled and pulped—even the water for the pulp being filtered to insure its purity.

Uncle Sam owes a lot of money to holders of bonds long ago called "lump-sum" bonds, that is to say, who through negligence or for other reasons have never asked for what was due them. Every now and then some of these old bonds turn up; likewise back number interest checks, which folks have a way of hoarding. People are constantly changing their addresses, and often it happens that track is lost for awhile of an individual bondholder. Under such circumstances the interest checks are retained by the treasury, and in the course of time they pile up. They are kept for an indefinite period and, like the unpaid bonds, are good forever.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When Imprisonment For Debt Was the Law of the Land.

TORTURE FOR ITS VICTIMS.

Poor Wretches Unable to Pay the Tax They Owe Were Flung Into Prison to Starve to Death Unless Rescued by Charity or Their Creditors.

In the early part of the last century there was started an earnest effort to entirely abolish or at least to regulate the old colony law of imprisonment for debt. The movers in this abolition movement felt that no class of the community deserved consideration more.

It had been the inhuman rule that for the smallest debt possible to contract, though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail.

Each year poor wretches had been dragged to prison by thousands on what were truly called "spite actions." Once behind the prison walls they were consigned to a fate harder than that which awaited worse criminals.

Murderers and thieves, forgers and counterfeiters, real criminals of all kinds, were fed, clothed and cared for at the expense of the state, but for the unhappy man whose only offense was his inability to pay a trifling sum of a few cents no such provision was made. The food he ate, the shirt that covered him, the medicine he took—the very rags he wore and the sores in his sores—were provided, if provided at all, by his friends, by the public or by some humane society.

The room in which he was confined with scores of other offenders was utterly without furniture of any sort. It was neither beds, nor tables, nor chairs, nor so much as a bench or stool. He sat on the floor, ate off the floor and at night lay to sleep on it like a dog, and this misery he endured until he died or his debt was paid or his creditor released him.

Against this at length humanity revolted, and in 1794 a change for the better was ordered. It was stipulated that the inspector should provide fuel and blankets for such debtors as, by reason of their dire property, could not get them and should make an allowance of 7 cents a day for food and charge this against the creditors. If any creditor refused to pay after ten days' notice his debtor was to be discharged.

For twenty-two years the community seemed to have thought that this mild concession was all that humanity required, for no further change was made until 1814. Then was passed the "bread act," under which each prisoner whose debt did not exceed \$15 was entitled to a discharge after an imprisonment of thirty days.

From documents presented to the senate of New York in 1817 it appears that the keeper of the debtors' jail in New York city certified that during 1816 1,984 debtors were confined and that upward of 600 were always in the prison. The sheriff of the county certified that 1,120 were imprisoned for debt under \$50, that of these 720 owed less than \$25 and that every one of them would have starved to death but for the assistance of the Humane society.

One man remained. It was noted, in the New York jail for three years, who was only indebted to the extent of \$50 before death ended his misery and during the entire time was fed by the Humane society. Another unfortunate had been imprisoned six years and was supported by charity. In the face of such striking evidence the legislature of New York state repealed and in 1817 forbade the imprisonment of debtors for sums less than \$25. This led the way, and state after state followed.

When the new states in the west framed their constitutions they ordered that no one should be imprisoned for debt. The old statute was finally stricken from the laws of the eastern states until today none of our states has a law requiring that a debt is punishable by imprisonment, unless it has been contracted under some fraudulent misrepresentation.—Philadelphia Press.

DELOIT ITEMS

Earl Richardson, of Pearson, Iowa, has been visiting a few days at the M. E. parsonage with Miss Nathalie Allen.

Mrs. Morrison went to Denison Wednesday to consult a physician in regard to her health. Miss Morris accompanied her.

Alfred Brogden and John Taylor spent Wednesday with their families at the lake.

Bert Darley and Dick Patchin are found out at A. D. Winey's these days carpentering.

Eva Miller, of Omaha, was an over Sunday guest of Miss Edna Stubbe.

L. F. Morris and A. J. Mason purchased corn of Fred Schuler last week.

Miss Fay Nestlebusch left for Virginia for a visit.

Mrs. Mauck and sister, Miss Jacobs have been enjoying a visit with their mother, Mrs. Jacobs, of Lake City.

Fred True has been taking a vacation, spending it at Lake Okoboji.

James Estes lost a valuable horse in the hayfield Friday.

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The L. A. S. will meet Thursday and Friday afternoons in the church, having quilting on hand. Come, bring needle and thimble and help in the good work.

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Mrs. B. and little boy had just crawled out, but Mr. B. was not so fortunate. We understand the weight of the car pinned him down and he said that he could not have stood it much longer. His friends ahead, seeing that they were not coming turned around and came back, taking part of them and Mr. Woolsoncroft, the others they left in their car until they returned. Then Mr. B. drove it home a rather bad wreck.

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August Clean-Up Sale

ALL departments are especially interested in a final effort to dispose of delinquent summer merchandise, and the next few weeks must see an Absolute Clearance of such hot weather stocks. New fall merchandise is fast piling up on us.

In most instances the special prices quoted range far below the prevailing wholesale markets.

Our Clean-Up Necessity Is Your Economical Gain

We make no effort to itemize the special sale items, but especially advise you to visit the Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoe and Men's Furnishing Departments.

The Balle-Broderben Co.
DENISON, IOWA.