

CALLED TO THE COLORS

Many Citizens of County Journey to
Denison Friday Morning to Bid
Soldier Boys Farewell.

ENTERTAINED THURSDAY EVE
Reception Given Boys at Commercial
Club Attended by Relatives and
Friends and Many Others.

- 38 Otto Kuhl, Charter Oak.
- 49 Paul W. F. Schutt, Manilla.
- 136 John L. Klinker, Deloit.
- 192 Henry Bunker, Denison.
- 241 Arthur S. Dunkelmann, Melvin.
- 251 Harry Jones, Commerce.
- 269 Ernest Smith, Dow City.
- 335 Frank C. King, Denison.
- 343 Herman Quandt, Charter Oak.
- 385 Gus E. Bohnsack, Manning.
- 415 Thos. Moloney, Ute.
- 438 Ernest Maack, Charter Oak.
- 447 Geo. F. Richards, Denison.
- 448 Orrin E. Zea, Denison.
- 449 Geo. Klaus, Ute.
- 457 Chris Lingard, Arion.
- 462 John E. Abart, Denison.

Eighteen Crawford county young men left Denison Friday morning for Camp Dodge to enter the service of their country in this great war for democracy. Twenty men were called to mobilize, but Edward J. Jensen, of Schleswig, was sick and unable to report for duty at this time. Chas. E. Patton, of Joplin, Mo., failed to appear and it is thought that he went directly to Camp Dodge from Joplin.

These young men make up the last increment of Crawford county's first quota of 125 men. As has been the custom in the past, the Denison Commercial club entertained the departing soldiers. The eighteen young men reported Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock to the local exemption board, where they received their orders from H. J. Cummings, chairman of the board. Cummings, of Denison, was appointed to take charge of the men in transit and see that they reported to the military authorities at Camp Dodge. Thursday afternoon the men were given the free use of the Commercial club rooms and many took advantage of this invitation and spent the afternoon there playing pool and billiards.

Entertained Thursday Evening
Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock the selected men gathered at the Commercial club rooms where a farewell reception and program was given in their honor. This was attended by relatives and friends of the young men as well as by a number of the business men.

C. L. Caswell acted as chairman and first introduced Clifford Barborika who is a student at Rush Medical college in Chicago. Clifford has already enlisted and after completing his training will be called into service. He stated that it was a pleasure for him to make a few brief remarks to the young men who soon would be over there helping to win the war for democracy. Clifford expressed himself as pleased that so many were of German descent for they fully realize and appreciate the advantages of this great free country and what it would mean if German militarism would triumph in the great world war. He told of the preparations being made by the government for the physical welfare of the men in the service and that never in the history of the world has a country looked after its fighting men as the United States is doing. Clifford gave his audience an example of German cruelty, telling them of an instance when a German soldier broke into the home of an American Red Cross nurse who had cared for him during his illness at a base hospital. The German was brought in from the battlefield by allied soldiers and taken to the base hospital for treatment. This nurse attended him and when he had recovered and the time came for him to leave for his home, she went up to him, extending both her hands to bid him farewell. The German soldier grabbed her by both hands, jerking them with such force that it broke both of her wrists and exclaimed, "I guess you will do no more nursing." Allied soldiers, according to the nurse who is now lecturing in Chicago, jumped from their seats and punished the German in such a manner that he was removed from the hospital on a stretcher. Clifford's address was most interesting and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Following the talk by Clifford Barborika the chairman then introduced George McHenry. Mr. McHenry stated that the boys from Crawford county serving this country can rest assured that the folks back home will back them to the last dollar and see that they are amply supplied with food, clothing and munitions with which to carry on the war. Mr. McHenry stated that they are now at the threshold of another big Liberty loan campaign and that every citizen of Crawford county is expected to take his share of this country's quota of the bonds. "It's going to be pretty easy for a slacker in Crawford county to die in the future," said Mr. McHenry. "I do not mean by that, however, that there will be any physical violence, but those who do not aid the government by buying bonds and subscribing to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. fund will find it a mighty uncomfortable place to live in," he said. We are going to know just where every man in this county stands in his relation to the government and it is going to be hard for the slacker.

W. E. Kahler was the next speaker on the program and in opening he stated that he envied the boys who were called to serve the country. Being a married man and too old to be included in the selective draft, he would have to await the time until the government needed men in his class. Mr. Kahler impressed upon the young

men that while they would have much hard work to perform there would be plenty of amusement and they would return home stronger and better than when they left.

The last speaker was Carl F. Kuehler, who gave the young men a rousing address. He pleaded with them to lead clean lives while in the army and uphold the traditions of this grand and glorious country while in service abroad.

The program was interspersed with a number of selections by the male quartet.

Cigars and soft drinks were served during the course of the evening.

After the program the selected men went to the picture show as guests of the opera house company, where they enjoyed an excellent feature film. Following the picture show they were given a real treat at the candy kitchen.

Hundred See Soldiers Off
At 8 o'clock Friday morning the soldiers reported to Sheriff Cummings, after which they were assigned to automobiles and taken for a brief tour of the city, there being some fifty machines in the procession which wound up at the Northwestern station at 9 o'clock.

The Denison band was on hand and furnished music while hundreds of people gathered around to bid the boys good bye.

The boys boarded the local at 9:21 and as the band played, whistles blew and the crowd cheered started on their journey for the big tented camp near Des Moines, where they will receive thorough training before going abroad to serve Uncle Sam.

ENJOYS THE REVIEW IMMENSELY
Ira Lee, a Crawford county young man who is stationed at Camp Hancock, August, Ga., has written the Review a letter showing his appreciation for the paper which is being sent him. His letter follows:

Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
Denison Review,
Denison, Iowa.
Dear Sirs: I receive the Denison Review regularly and certainly appreciate it. We have some papers here but they are nothing like the home paper. I read every page of the paper each week then take it to a friend of mine from Arion who is just as pleased to get it as I am. We get the mail about 5:00 p. m. and when the Review comes I don't eat my supper until I read it clear through, then take it to my friend. You can't find him doing anything unless he reads it from cover to cover. Will have to close. Thousands of thanks for sending the Review. Very truly yours,
Ira Lee,
Co. C, 103 Field Signal Battalion.

Miss Pearl Richardson, Red Cross nurse serving at Talofero Field, Camp Hicks, Texas, writes the Review as follows:

I wish to thank you for the Review which I have been receiving weekly. It surely is very thoughtful and kind to send to us who are away (sort of) out of the world, in one sense the Review—and I wish to thank you—for it is appreciated very much.
Sincerely yours,
Pearle J. Richardson.

INTRODUCING TOM AND JERRY

Mr. Gray Attends the West Side Red Cross Sale and Purchases for the Review Two Fine Birds.

WILL CROW FOR THE RED CROSS
These Two Black Langshan Roosters Have Dedicated Their Lives to the Red Cross.

Our farm editor attended the Red Cross sale at West Side last Friday, and there formed the acquaintance of Tom and Jerry. It was a case of love at first sight. He became so infatuated with these two portly, black gentlemen, that he decided to buy them and bring them to the Review office. They are members of the great Asiatic class of chickens, which are noted for large size, layers of those large brown eggs and for the good quality of their meat. Tom and Jerry are grand specimens of this great heavyweight family. They have beautiful black plumage and are as handsome as an artist's model. They were raised by Carl Petersen, and he parted with them with tear bedimmed eyes, for it was like losing members of his own family. But out of love for his country he presented them to the Red Cross to be sold at public sale.

Tom and Jerry were brought to the Review office at a late hour Friday night and placed in an adjoining room to Mr. Gray's office, where he could watch over them and give them the care they deserve. They are quartered in a steam heated and electric lighted office room. Every morning Mr. Gray leads them forth for exercise in the back lot and will let no other hands care for them. He cares for them and fondles them like a fond mother caring for her first born.

It was Mr. Gray who gave them their names and he says they are named after old friends who have passed from our midst. Absence seems to make the heart grow fonder. They are being groomed and put into proper condition for a journey to our sister town of Arion and will there be put on sale and the money received will be given to the Arion chapter of the Red Cross. There is a small string attached to both Tom and Jerry. They are not to become the property of the purchaser, to have and to hold, but are to be passed on to the next Crawford county Red Cross sale and the money received from them at each sale is to be given to the local chapter where sale is held.



1—Mrs. G. O. Jones of New York, who has just returned from a wedding tour in Russia, where she had many thrilling experiences. 2—This is one of the scenes witnessed by Mrs. Jones, Russian soldiers besieging the house of the dunn; later they added the holshewiki uprising, shooting down cadets, young girls and women. 3—What was once a beautiful forest of Verbot now a barren waste due to German shells.

IF THE HUNS WIN BIG DRIVE

A. F. Bonney, of Buck Grove, Asks Important Question and Then Answers the Same.

A GLOOMY PICTURE IS PAINTED
He Believes Time for Prayer, Brag and Bluster is Past and Every Man Must Do His Best.

BUCK GROVE—To the Editor: What will it mean to the people of the United States if the Germans are victorious in their big drive? Answer: First, we shall be obliged to raise and maintain an army of 10,000,000 men, and that will call for every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45, and that all our boys will have to be in training to fill the ranks when they get to be of war age. It will mean that we shall have to build and maintain a fleet of at least 1,000,000 airplanes to protect our 6,000 miles of border and 4,000 miles of sea coast. On the south the Hun would be as welcome, to the Mexicans, as the flowers in the spring. It would mean that we should relinquish all our insular possessions, for we could not protect them. It would mean that our industries would stagnate, and hundreds of thousands of men be thrown out of work, because we should have no foreign trade. It would mean that the older men, the boys and women would have to do the work in the fields and shops. It would mean soaring prices for foodstuffs, which in turn would mean higher wages. It would mean millions of idle workmen. There would be nothing for them to do except help keep up the army. It would mean a war which would last ten to thirty years, for the Hun would force millions into her armies, the British and French fleets would be turned against us. It would mean a desperate problem to get our soldier boys and Red Cross workers back from Europe. It would mean a rate of taxation that would spell poverty for all. It is too late to talk of what might have been done or what we should have done; too late to build airships, too late to build vessels, too late to ship food to the allies, for the big drive is on, but it is not too late to prepare for the future, for, win or lose, we shall have to still raise foodstuffs, build vessels and airships, manufacture munitions and guns. We may even be obliged to build to kill off a few million worthless dogs so that we may raise more sheep to get more wool of which to make more clothes, and raise more hogs to get more fats. There is just one way to do this, and that is:

"BUY LIBERTY BONDS."
It takes money. You have it. Buy bonds. Do it now.

The time for prayer and brag and bluster is past. Let the preachers lock the doors of the churches and go to war. Let the men school teachers turn over their jobs to the women. Let each and every one do all they can, and buying Liberty bonds will come mighty close to filling the bill.—A. F. Bonney, in Des Moines Register.

Someone wants to know what has become of the erstwhile noisy pro-German politicians? Well, last heard from them were studying quiet ways of getting into their hometowns after dark.

Now if some of the press agents and newspaper reporters who have been writing up those glowing articles on our great air fleet could put on their overalls and help sweep the floor or anything else in the airplane factories it would do more good.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

Miss Leona Schwitzer Receives Letter From Brother, Corporal John Schwitzer of the Marine Corps

Miss Leona Schwitzer, residing at 12 Court street, in this city, is in receipt of a letter from her brother, Corporal John Schwitzer, who is serving with the marine corps in France. The letter is as follows:

Somewhere in France, Feb. 7, 1918.
Dear Sister:
I received your welcome letter and also the box. I thank you for the presents and also give my thanks to the others who sent things in the box. I certainly had an enjoyable Christmas which was made the more pleasant on the arrival of the box. I was down on guard duty in the trenches and was corporal of the guard. While there I stayed at a place where there were three little children and spent Christmas with them. Bought the two boys tops and the girl a doll. They were some happy children and so was I. I believe we are having a nice weather than you have in Denison for I haven't seen any snow yet, but there is plenty of rain here. I am driving my mules around a little every day. There is not much news to write, so I guess I will close for this time. Give my best regards to all. From
Corp. John H. Schwitzer,
Supply Co. 6th Regiment,
U. S. Marines, A. E. F.

GLEE CLUB SCORES SUCCESS.

Pleasing Program Rendered by Cornell Glee Club—Hubert VanNess With Club.

The Cornell Glee club, which appeared here Friday evening at the opera house, presented a most pleasing entertainment, which was greatly enjoyed by all who heard them.

The Glee club is composed of eighteen fine young men, one of whom is a former Denison boy, Hubert VanNess, who sings first tenor in this well selected chorus. The voices of the young men blended perfectly and showed the effects of good training. The solo work by Mr. John Conrad, the director, was perfect, and was greatly appreciated by the audience, as the continued applause indicated.

The program as given was divided into three parts: the first consisting of glee club songs and solos, which were very well given, the second part was composed of selections from the opera "Pinafore" and was put on in costume. Half of the young men appeared in sailor costumes and the other half represented the "sisters" of the queen's navy, and were gowned in costumes of yellow with hats to match, and presented a most ludicrous appearance. The part of "dear little Buttercup," who sold candies and ribbons and laces to the sailors for their sweethearts, was very well taken by a dainty (?) young man in flowered gown and chie bonnet, who kept the audience amused throughout the scene. The third part of the evening's program was a piano solo which was excellently well rendered, followed by their sang college songs and familiar airs, such as "Keep the Home Fire Burning" and "There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding" and closed with "The Star Spangled Banner" sung in a most inspiring manner.

It is a terrible offense for the United States to commandeer the Dutch ships, but all right for the Germans to sink 'em with people on board, particularly if there are a lot of women and children.

WEST SIDE GOES OVER THE TOP

The Red Cross Sale at West Side Was a Complete Success—It Was Largely Attended. MORE THAN \$5,000 WAS REALIZED

L. F. Sutton Thrills the Large Audience With His Patriotic Talk and Handles Subject Without Gloves

The Red Cross sale day at the town of West Side last Friday was a complete success. We understand about \$5,000 was realized from the public sale, dinner and picture show. All business houses were closed part of the forenoon and all the afternoon, and "business as usual" was thrown into the discard while all joined in working for the success of the sale. Many of the men folks assisted at the sale or played in the band, the ladies worked hard and faithful at the Patterson & Campbell auto garage, where the West Side chapter of the Red Cross served meals and the boys and girls were also doing their bit selling pop corn, cigars, etc.

A band stand was erected in front of the City Hotel on Main street, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the West Side band, which has more than a local reputation, gave a band concert. About half past one in the afternoon the speaking program started. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and E. B. Spottswood introduced the orator of the day, L. F. Sutton, an attorney residing at Clinton, was the speaker and he thrilled the audience with his patriotic talk. We believe this was one of the addresses delivered in the county for years. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by appreciative applause as he forcibly brought out telling points in his address.

He said the world is on fire and the United States expects every man, woman and child to do their full duty. It is a struggle for our own lives and those remaining at home are in as much danger, should we fail, as those who are "over there." There must be a just and settled peace, and to secure such, it may be necessary to finish the fight on our own shores. If they subdue our boys and our allies in Europe, they will come to America in an effort to make hell up on earth more complete. He gave facts to back up his assertions that there is no real liberty in Germany; it is a one man governed people and they know no liberty save the mail list. The government of Germany is only a fiction, so far as liberty is concerned. Kaiser Bill is the whole thing. He gave a little heart to heart talk to those of our citizenship who were born on foreign soil. He said all that they have of the old country is really a memory. A memory of the country where they were born and lived, many of them, almost in pauperism and slavery. To escape the mail list, slavery and pauperism of their fatherland they came to America. All that they have and hold dear, is in America. Most of the friends of their youth have died, and but few relatives still remain in the country where they were born. Their nearest relatives—their own families—are in America, all the wealth that they possess is in America, and when they are summoned from this life, to meet loved ones gone before, their bodies will be placed in a grave dug into American soil. All things earthly that they love are here, and all that they possess of their fatherland is a bitter memory of the hardships and privations, so severe that they left them, and came to America, the real land of freedom and the only land where they made every cent they now possess and here it is that they have had the only real happiness of their life. The days of neutrality have passed. We are either for America, and those who are assisting in fighting shoulder to shoulder

our battles, or we are against America and her friends. If we are opposed to America we are nothing more or less than traitors, and, if we are traitors, we should be shot at our first rise.

The speaker gave some first hand information concerning the atrocities against the men, women and children of a part of Belgium in order for the Germans to terrorize the rest of the population into complete submission. His information came from a man who knows personally, and who saw, with his own eyes, the terrible mortality of the German soldiers. He also proved the German government was not to be trusted, for its officials are monumental liars, they lie and encourage their soldiers to do so. They consider in their way as they endeavor to get complete control of the world. The Kaiser claims an alliance with God, but he knows Him not, he is a lying hypocrite, who will stoop to nothing in an effort to rule the world.

There were many other thoughts in his speech that we might mention, but lack of space forbids.

The sale started immediately after the address. There were enough colonels for an army. There were Col. Tequist, Malone, McLaughlin and Kruse. It can be said to their credit, that they pulled together, with only one thought in mind, and that was the success of the Red Cross sale. Malone opened the sale with a talk on the Red Cross, and he did himself proud. In fact, each and every one of the auctioneers worked hard and the success of the sale is really due to their efforts.

At first it was announced that no article purchased could be resold, but later several were resold. If this had been permitted from the start, the grand total would have been much larger. A hog was raffled off and brought \$401, it was resold for about \$50. Another hog brought \$126 at the raffle and Sheriff Cummings drew it. He was requested to preside as auctioneer, after he donated it to the Red Cross, and it was resold for another \$50 at "sheriff's sale." A Hereford bull calf was sold to Chas. Schoenjahr for \$107 and he requested that it be resold. It was resold to his brother, Adolph, who had given it to the Red Cross. He gave \$55 for it when it was resold. A goat was sold and resold until it brought \$182.50. "France in Arms," a feature picture, and a two reel comedy were shown at the opera house in the evening to two packed houses. All in all, it was SOME sale.

"RAISING THE WIND."

Every farmer has seen a windmill. Millions of farmers own one or maybe two. And every one knows that a windmill can't go without wind. There is an old fashioned expression about "raising the wind," meaning that one is raising the money for some venture. Uncle Sam is raising the wind at this time for one of the biggest jobs he ever has had on his hands. It is up to all of us to help out. The purchase of Liberty bonds will make certain the turning of the machinery that will defeat the common enemy.

RELAX MEAT RESTRICTIONS

Meatless Period Suspended for Thirty Days by Hoover—Not to be a Festival of Higher Prices.

TO STILL PRACTICE ECONOMY
Inadequate Storing and Transportation Facilities Necessitate the Suspension of Meatless Days

Crawford county will be interested in the new order suspending the meatless day regulations for thirty days, which commenced Saturday, March 30th.

Temporary relaxation of the restrictions was decided upon because thousands of hogs now coming into the market have increased the meat supply beyond the country's shipping and storage capacity. In a statement announcing the order Food Administrator Hoover expressed confidence that the producer would not take more than fair prices, and that the "packers and retailers will have sense enough to realize that this is not to be a holiday of high prices."

"The very much overnormal run to markets of hogs, due to supplies damaged by car shortage, still continues," Mr. Hoover said, "and seems likely to go on for another thirty years. After this period the seasonal shortage in marketing will set in."

"It is a matter of regret that the extent of our domestic storage capacity, the limited overseas and inland transportation port facilities do not permit of saving and moving the whole of the temporary and abnormal surplus to the allies for use when this heavy killing season has passed. On the other hand, the larger and cheaper supplies of milk, together with these further relaxed restrictions on meat so that some portion is available each day should facilitate the enlarged saving of breadstuffs, of which we are so much deficient in allied needs."

"The consumer should not take this announcement as in any way a departure from the general principles of conservation of all foods which the food administration preaches. The need of food on the other side is greater than ever—the need of economy in America greater than ever."

The pacifist minister who has been sentenced to 10 years in prison will find things delightfully peaceful there.

U. S. DOING WONDERS FOR BOYS

Harry C. Evans Describes Conditions as He Found Them After Ten Days at American Army Base.

BOYS WELL CARED FOR THERE
Des Moines Man Tells Mothers Their Boys Are Getting Better Treatment Than They Had Home

(By H. C. Evans)
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, March 21—I have spent ten days at a great United States army base in France where there are thousands of our soldier boys and other thousands of American laborers. If our people at home knew the tremendous magnitude of our war preparations over here every carping, critical mouth would be closed.

When we have won the fight and men are permitted to write and newspapers to print the story of the stupendous strides our government has made in so short a time, the world will be astonished. Stretch your imagination a bit—no, it is not necessary to imagine anything—just use a little horse sense and figure out some of the things that can be done with \$20,000,000.00. That was the amount the last congress appropriated for war purposes. It would build a \$1,000 home for every family in every state in the Union.

What We Are Doing.
What do you suppose we are doing with the \$24,000,000 we are spending every day, getting ready to fight? I wish I were permitted to tell you some things you do not know. Oh! I could write a story that would send the red blood throbbing through the veins of every patriotic American in sheer pride over things already accomplished. We have astounded the world and industrial magnates of England and France by our ability to do big things and do them quickly.

But I would write you of our soldier boys and their lives over here. Before leaving home I heard much of the possible lapses of our boys. Some of our people seem to think that we were sending over a lot of unmaimed, reckless boys who would yield in every besetting temptation. They do not realize that a majority of our soldiers between the ages of 21 and 31 are matured, full-grown men, thousands of them in the professions and business for themselves. Neither do they realize that nothing ripens a man like responsibility. Our boys have assumed responsibilities as great as ever rested on the shoulders of a generation of men.

Our Boys Have Changed.
When I first saw a considerable number of our men in France I would not have known them, but for their uniformity. It did not seem possible that these up-standing, virile men were the sloppy, droop shouldered boys I saw at home a few months ago. Their responsibility, the months of training in camp, the ocean voyage, the acclaim with which they were greeted here, the devoted esteem in which they are held, the great advantage—these things have transformed the boys into the man, full statured.

I want our mothers to know that their boys are better behaved here than they were at home. And there's a reason—many reasons, in fact. In the first place, they have certain well-defined duties, hourly, daily, by their own responsibility. Our boys have assumed responsibilities as great as ever rested on the shoulders of a generation of men.

War has been reduced to a science. It is not the haphazard thing it once was. Wanmaker's is no better organized for the business that great institution transacts than Wanmaker is no more particular about his heads of departments and employees and their efficiency than is Uncle Sam about his officers and his soldiers, and their efficiency. And there is this difference in favor of Uncle Sam: He provides and enforces penalties for moral lapses. It is a serious offense for a soldier to get drunk, punishable by imprisonment. It is a more serious offense for a soldier to contract venereal disease.

Under a certain article of war it is provided that if a soldier unfit himself for military duty against the enemy he will be held to courtmartial, and when a soldier by his own act contracts this disease he comes within this law. Now it is as serious a thing in the army to be haled before the courtmartial as it is at home to be haled before the police judge.

It is as disgraceful to be put in the guard house as it is to be put in the jail at home. Imagine our fine, young chaps at home so conducting themselves so as to be constantly in jail and under disgrace, and you can imagine the same thing is happening in the army.

Strict Rules in Force.
But you say, the boys in civil are under the influence of home mother. And the boys here are under the influence of the Young Christian association and General Shing. The boy who is thorough will be bad anywhere. The thorough is half bad is better managed, tary discipline and penalties.

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