# German Born to German Born

## Speech Delivered by Mr. William Harm, Formerly of Crawford County, but Now of Bloomfield, Neb

The Review devotes considerable space to a patriotic speech recently delivered by Will Harm, of Bloomfield, Neb. Mr. Harm is a brother of August Harm, of Denison, and an uncle of the Harms at Ute. In the early eighties he was a resident of Crawford county, coming here direct from Germany. After leaving Denison Mr. Harm located at Bloomfield, where he has become a prominent banker. At present he is mayor of Bloomfield and since the war started has devoted much time to speaking and working for the different war measures.

Our government has sent me, not to criticise, nor to condemn anyone, but to bring to you, a message of good will. That government has been my friend for thirty-six years and has helped be to be what I am. All that will be said in kindness, in love, and no harsh words will be uttered.

What, then, are we fighting? We are fighting the Hohenzollern dynasty, the military rulers of Germany, the junkers and the German soldiers absolutely under the control of the German military staff. We are fighting that group of men who style themselves "The German Government," that group of men who are standing for the principle that might is right, who use the hand of blood and iron, who claim they are divinely born, God ordained to rule. They claim they are in partnership with God, that He is their helper in preparing for them to rule the whole world. They claim that the common people, the rank and file of the people, are born to work and to obey. We are fighting that group of men standing for the principle and holding views in contradistinction to the principles and views held by the American people—that all men are born free and equal. If the principle for which they stand should win, then, and in that case, the clock of progress will be turned back a thousand years, darkness will cover the earth and brute force will again rule the world.

When war was declared in 1914, Germany found many sympathizers. The German born citizens and those of German descent in America had their sympathy with Germany. We thought that Germany was fighting a defensive war, but little by little, the truth, as it always does, has brought things to light and most of us, at this time, know better. The German newspapers, many of them bought by the German government had poisoned the minds of their readers. Those papers told them that Germany was fighting a defensive war, that we were fighting England's and France's war. It was said that the German born citizens and citizens of German descent had a right to sympathize with Germany before we got into the war, but when we got into the war they could have no more sympathy for Germany. How could they change over night? They had been poisoned, had been told that Germany was right in this war. They were made to believe that we should have stayed off the high seas and avoided war. They found themselves without foundation and helpless. They knew their duty was to support America, but their hearts cried out with sympathy for the dear ones they had left in the fatherland. They were passing through deep waters and needed friends. They must know the truth. They should have fair play. That is what we American people stand for. And now our government is bringing them the truth, meeting them halfway and they must meet their government half way.

They took the money that some of you good honest German born citizens, in the fullness of your hearts, gave in the early stages of the European war, gave to be sent to relieve the suffering of the widows and orphans in Germany, took that money and used it to pay spies to burn our factories, to bribe the German newspapers, used it to destroy us. The treasurer of the German-American alliance turned over nearly $600,000 by check to Ambasador von Bernstorff, and he, in turn, turned these checks over to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who was at the head of the German propaganda as the kaiser's agent.

I have a draft in my pocket, for $829.-18, which I sent to that smooth tongued smiling von Bernstorff, money given by the people of Bloomfield and vicinity, to be sent to the German Red Cross for the widows and orphans of Germany, and the people told me that I should forward this money, making sure that it would go to the right place. I said that I would. In my mind, I thought that if any man could be trusted, it would be Johan von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and I sent it to him, telling him to see that it reached the right place. He wrote me a letter saying that he received the money with pleasure and would forward it at once. And here is the draft, and we read on the back side: "Pay to the order of Dr. B. Dernburg, Johan von Bernstorff" and below, "Pay Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Dr. B. Dernburg." It was not the amount of money but the use it was put to by these unscrupulous men. Yes, we had a right in this war. And I want to tell you that it was our war when the German Legions crossed the Belgian frontier.

We cannot be neutral in this war. We cannot be on the fence, we cannot serve two masters. We cannot wish in our heart that Germany should win. We must wish the destruction of the German military machine. This does not mean the crushing of Germany, but the freedom of the German people.

We swore that we would renounce the German emperor and the German government and that we would support and defend this country against all enemies, and we must be true, to our oath. I am not ashamed of my birth, nor of the German born citizens, but I am bitterly ashamed of that group of men, who in their mad ambition, in their insane desire, have reached out for world power and dominion and brought this horrible war to the world. I am ashamed of those who have brought disgrace and shame upon the German people that cannot be wiped out in a thousand years. I am not ashamed of what the German nation has given to the world in their literature, their science and their music. I can see, too, that in the kultur of Schiller, Goethe, Mozart and of Bach. I want to tell the German born citizen and those of German descent that you need not share that disgrace, that shame. You did not commit robbery. You did not commit murder, you did not commit atrocities. Your heart is clean, and you need not share that disgrace unless you favor that government, unless, deep in your heart, you wish Germany to win. Then, and in that case, you should feel that disgrace, for you would be a party to those crimes.

We have heard it said the German people are free. They have a reichstag and they elect members to the reichstag. They do. There they talk and sometimes vote. But if the government wants to put through any measure and the reichstag is opposed to it, they are sent home and another election is called. The chancellor has said again and again, "I am not responsible to you. I am only responsible to one, and that is my king." If the prime minister of France or England wants to put through a measure and fails to get the support of the members of the house of deputies or the house of parliament, he resigns and another comes in his place, the very opposite of Germany. Germany has been and is now absolutely controlled by the military staff, and every decision pertaining to the empire is made there, and every member of the reichstag knows this. That military staff is not the kaiser. It is not Hindenberg, it is not Ludendorff; all three could disappear and still the military staff would stay. Those men are only a part of that staff. This is what we call an autocratic government. We here live in a democracy. That means that we, the people, rule. We hire our president and he is our servant.

I was born in Germany and lived there seventeen years, and I felt the pangs of hunger many a night. I had to make my own living ever since I was 5 years old. And I have felt the German whip. And then one day a letter came from America, and that letter gave me hope. It said in part, "We have so many horses, we have so many cattle, and we have so many hogs and chickens, more than we can count." Lo we had not so much as one chicken. Then we came, hungry and naked, I came and you came. And the table was set. Everything the country has given us, everything. We thought that we would come over to get a little more to eat, and, perhaps, in our old age, to get a little home of our own, but not one of us ever dreamed that we would receive all these blessings. It has been said that we, the German-born citizens, made this country, but I want to tell you that God made this great country. We did not bring these opportunities. We did not bring the privileges and we did not bring this great, good government. They were all here, every one of them. All we brought was two willing hands to work, and we did work. And we are entitled to the fruits of our labor and the American people and the government are glad that we are here. They are glad that we are doing well. We fled from tyranny and oppression, and here we became kings and freemen. There we had no opportunity. There were classes and many of them. We stayed in our own class. We knew our place and we knew there was no hope. Here every door was opened and the American people have helped us. And now it comes to this, that the friend who has been our friend all these years needs a friend. I say that the very foundation on which this country is builded is shaken, and its very life is at stake. The very privileges and opportunities and freedom which we have enjoyed are in peril, and that government from which we fled is again reaching out its hand to take them away from us. Now, what shall we do? Shall we bite the hand that feeds us? Sall we return evil for good? No. We are going to be true to this country. Every dollar that I have, this country has helped me make, and every dollar they can have if they need it. If I give all and we win this war, with the very opportunities and privileges and freedom that we have, I can go out tomorrow and make it again. I know that when every German-born citizen knows that this is a righteous war, he, too, will offer all and everything. An angel was sent from heaven to bring from the earth the dearest thing it could find, and it found a flower, and it picked the flower, and then it found the smile of a little child and it plucked the smile, and then at last, it found a mother's love and took it all to heaven. When it returned to heaven it found that the flower had wilted and the smile of the child had faded away, but the mother's love was still the same—unchanged. And so we too, when we came to Castle Garden, America, mother's love met us. We left our fatherland and here we found motherland, for tenderly and lovingly she gave us all and everything and is still unchanged.

We hear it said, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. We hear it said every day, "I wish this war was over." How can you make peace with a wild beast? How can you make peace with serpents? How can you treat with insane people? That wild beast must first be tamed. And those serpents must have their heads cut off. You cannot make peace with that bunch. Russia wanted peace and she got peace to be swallowed up by Germany. She was not conquered alone by German steel, by German intrigue, German propaganda, not by German might alone, but by German gold. She was sold out by Lenine and Trotzky, Germany promised them peace, no annexations and no indemnity, and when the Russian army was destroyed Germany grasped all Russia and made her sign a peace treaty at the point of a pistol. And that poor, brave Rumania was made to sign a peace treaty at the point of a dagger. This should be a lesson to the socialists, and the pacifists and the nonpartisan leaguers, the bolsheviki of America. I want to tell you that the day will come when we will make that government retrace her steps and give back every foot of that land. And we will tear up those peace treaties as a scrap of paper and we will write another treaty based on justice and righteousness, for all nations. Russia and the common German people included. That government knows that if they accept our peace terms, that will mean the endo f them. Their people will then awaken. They will see what their government has led them into, that they are not fighting a defensive war; that we and the allies do not intend to crush them. They will know the truth and they will say to their government, "Away with you." If we accept their peace terms, and they would gladly give us peace, restore Belgium and France, all except Russia, it would mean that we lost this war, that our country be turned into a military camp and our little ones would have to go into another war more horrible than the present war. The German people would still be slaves to their government. If they should come over here, we would be stripped of every foot of land and of every dollar, and we German-born citizens would be counted as traitors because we did not help that government. They would put princes over here, put soldiers behind them and we would be slaves. Do you suppose that they would be more merciful to us than they have been to Belgium and northern France? That government knows no mercy, no compassion and no consideration for humanity. I had my neck under the yoke of the Hohenzollerns and I cannot and I will not put it under that yoke again. No, there is only one way and that is we must fight it out now. It is for the American people to win this war.

And now you ask me, "What will it cost us?", and I want to tell you. Money alone will win this war. It will mean self-denial, self-sacrifice, toil and struggle. If you want to pay in installments, a little next month and a little next year, it will mean so many more boys and so much more suffering. But, if you are willing today to make every sacrifice, then it will take so many less boys, so much less suffering. If you grudgingly, unwillingly give, if you say the government wants my boy, if you say; "The government wants my money," I want to tell you that would lose this war. If you say to your boy, "Go, my boy, this is the most righteous cause that was ever fought for," and bid him godspeed, and tell your government, "Here is my money, every dollar of it, if you need it," and then you say, "I will stand behind the soldiers and I will work for them and I will fight for them, and I will live for them, and I will work night and day for them if need be, and I will made every sacrifice," that and that alone will win this war. It has been said that if we would not make one dollar, during this war, we would do well, but I want to tell you that if we lose every dollar that we have and win this war, we are rich. We have only one business now, and that business is winning the war. And any man who has it in his heart today to make money out of this war, he is not loyal. Business must go on. But in everything we do and everything we undertake, we must first say "Will what I do help to win this war?" We must get the spirit of self-sacrifice like the French soldier who had both hands shot off, and, lifting up his two arms, he said, "I offer all to France and she only took my two hands." We must get the spirit of self-sacrifice like the French mother who stood in the streets of Paris with a little babe in her arms as a troop of soldiers from the trenches passed by. A soldier stepped out and told the little mother that her husband had died on the battlefield, and lifting up her little babe, the mother said, "Long live France." We must get the spirit of self-sacrifice like the French peasant who was talking to the French premier. He had four boys killed in the war, one boy, a prisoner and one in the trenches, and he asked the premier, "Will the war come out all right?" and the premier told him that it would. Then he said, "Then I will give all."

A noted minister in Chicago preached a sermon on this text, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world." And his nephew was so impressed that it meant service. Some time later in the Iroquois theater fire in Chicago, where so many persons lost their lives, this young man put a plank over the fire and saved eighteen persons. And when he took out the nineteenth one, the plank broke and he fell into the fire, badly burned. He was taken out and shortly died with these words on his lips: "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world." The same minister two years later was traveling in Europe and in a sanitarium he met an insane man who constantly uttered these words, "I saved myself, I saved myself." He inquired of the authorities what it all meant and they told him that this man was also in that same Chicago fire and he had escaped by running over the bodies of other people. One man gave all and he found more life. The other man thought he saved his life and he lost it. And so I say that we, the American nation, that we were born for this very hour. We came into being for this purpose and we who escaped from autocracy and found freedom and liberty, we should stand together at this hour when all the forces of evil and of darkness have leagued themselves together for a final last effort to crush out democracy and liberty, I say that we should stand together and win the day. We have nothing to fear. We did not go into this war for land, nor do we want one dollar back of all the billions that we are spending. Nor do we want glory, but we do want to stop that plundering, that murdering and stop those atrocities that shall cease to reach out for power and dominion for once and for all time.

I have a word for those fathers and mothers who have sent their boys to the training camps and to the front, and I say to you, "Let not your heart be troubled, be not afraid. You cannot lose that soldier's love for his country and your trust in God will be a life preserver to that boy. He cannot lose. Be grateful that you have a boy to give for such a cause, and if he should not return, he cannot lose for his star will shine even brighter and brighter with a glory all its own. Be strong and courageous, fear not nor be dismayed for the emperor of Germany nor all the multitudes that are with him. There are more with us than with him. With him there is an arm of flesh, but with us is the Lord, our God, who will help us and fight our battles. All the world shall know that God saveth not with submarines, nor cannon, nor poison gasses, and he will deliver them into our hands. Remember Valley Forge where defeat was turned into victory. Remember the battle of the Marne where there were only 80,000 British soldiers and the French, and where it has been said that the German soldiers could walk right through them. What was it that stopped the German soldiers? It was not the English and French soldiers alone. It was the soldiers and the French and English nations driven to [illegible]ation in their extremity, driven against the wall, crying out to the living God, and the German soldiers were stopped. So we have nothing to fear, for it is the principle that we stand for and the German steam roller will not break through.

Let us dedicate ourselves to this sacred cause, for no more are we measured by our wealth, nor what we have, nor what we say, but by what we have done and are doing for our country. Let us strip ourselves of all that makes for pride, greed and selfishness, if all that is mean and base, and let a more noble spirit work within us. Let us so live that we may be worthy of the victory to be achieved. In this hour of great trial let us live and sacrifice for liberty and humanity as others have done in time past. Let us prove ourselves worthy of those who have gone forth from among us to fight, to suffer and sacrifice for liberty, so when they return, we can say with them, "we also were in it, we also did our full duty."

I will close with the president's words:

"For such a cause we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come in which America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principle that gave her birth, happiness and the peace that she has treasured. God help her. She can do no other."

## SPEECH OF PROF. WESSEL

We are publishing this week a baccalaureate address delivered by one Prof. L. Wessel, an instructor in a Lutheran church school in Illinois. In this address the professor undertakes to answer some of the criticisms made upon the Lutheran church by some people to the effect that it is not loyal to the country. We are glad to present the address of the professor and the reasons he gives to prove that the Lutheran church is a loyal organization and in full sympathy with the prosecution of the war. This relates to the Lutheran church known as the Missouri synod which is the same as the church in Denison. The church at Pomeroy where the pastor was prosecuted in the federal court at Fort Dodge recently and convicted is not the same as the Lutheran church in Denison and the one in which Professor Wessel is a teacher.

The address follows:

This year I shall address myself especially to the grownups on a topic that is uppermost in our minds. Our schools in which our children have been instructed have been slandered in some parts of our country, enemies endeavored to cast suspicion on them as being unpatriotic. It is a sad thing that in a time of national crisis, when all Americans, irrespective of nationality or creed, should stand shoulder to shoulder against a common foe, such seeds of distrust and hatred should be sown. But since the accusation has been made it must be rebutted.

There is no true education without religion. This is conceded by all conversant with the subject. By maintaining church schools we are fulfilling a patriotic duty, i. e., we are working for the best interest of our country. We are just only fulfilling our christian obligation to our children. The very fact that these children have been taught the Lutheran, i. e., the true biblical doctrine, cannot but make for true, loyal, patriotic Americanism.

This I say with emphasis today, because the attempt made of late by some mysterious agency working in the dark to slander our schools as fostering pro-Germanism. I brand this accusation as a falsehood. Which are some of the arguments adduced? According to ex-Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa thousands of schools in the northwest close their daily sessions with the singing of "Deutschland uber Alles." ("Current Opinion," May, 1918)

This is a vague accusation—to which schools does it refer? Be it said right here that this is not true of our schools. What other schools he has referred to, I do not know. The most of you present have gone through our schools—have you ever sung it in school? No. We know the system of education in all our schools. This hymn is not on the program. Our teachers are products of our American Lutheran normal schools instructed by American born professors, with American ideals, whose every heart throb pulsates with the sentiments expressed in "My country 'tis of thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner." These hymns our children sing, not "Deutschland uber Alles."

And as for the textbooks used in our schools you will find no unpatriotic sentiment in them. We have read of German textbooks compiled by American instructors for our public schools in which a page or two had to be torn out because they contained an undue eulogy of the German kaiser. We didn't have to tear out anything from our textbooks compiled by our Lutheran educators because there was nothing of an objectionable character to be torn out. Lutheran educators are triple A Americans.

To return to the main topic. The very fact that our children are reared and nurtured in our Lutheran church schools makes them staunch loyal Americans. It is a well known fact that no other Protestant religious body outside the Lutheran church insists so much on a thorough religious training as she does. What has this to do with the matter in hand? Much in every way. Daniel Webster in his famous Plymouth oration says: "Whatever makes men good christians makes them also good citizens." Gladstone, England's greatest prime minister, frequently said: "Make good conscientious christians out of your children and Great Britain will be well satisfied with them as citizens." And our own George Washington, "Religion and morality are the essential pillars of civil society."

And this is exactly what we Lutherans, regardless of the great expense of maintaining schools and teachers, are inculcating into our children. We are obeying the mandate of God: "Bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." He who is faithful to his Lord is faithful to his government that demands obedience of the citizens to a country.

The Lutheran church demands to be judged by her doctrine and her practice. Now in reference to the duties to the government. What are our children taught? Here is the catechism. In this is a Table of Duties. These things they learn. What does this table say? Read: "Of civil government," "of subjects." On the basis of this last text, for example, they are told: when the apostle says: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake"—he speaks of the civil government, of the government under which you happen to live. Our government is a republic and as you know the best form of government, a government under which we enjoy civil and religious liberty. It is established "by man." "It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Now it is your duty, says God, to submit to this government—i. e., to be obedient to it, to be obedient to all that are clothed with authority—to high and low officials. What should impel you to do this cheerfully "for the Lord's sake"—The Lord is Christ Jesus, your loving Savior. He demands this of you. What does this mean, "for the Lord's sake?" If you do not obey this would cast reproach upon your Savior. The enemies of the church will say: These christians are evildoers. They don't obey the government, they are not loyal Americans. No, says the apostle—"submit"—"obey" God has instituted the government. "For the Lord's sake," "for conscience sake" you must obey.

Does this savor of propaganda for Germany? Can young people so instructed be slackers? Can Lutheran christians who are so taught year in, year out, be disloyal to the government?

The unbeliever oftentimes submits to the government because of necessity, because he fears the punishment due to violators of the government's demands, or because of a natural love of country. The christian, too, possesses this natural love of country, for

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said:
This is my own, my native land."

But in addition to this natural love of country he has a deeper reason—he submits for Christ's sake, he is in conscience bound to obey the government because his Master, Jesus Christ, wills it so. His faith in Christ makes him truly faithful and patriotic. Patriotism is a part of his religion.

Such is the teaching our children receive in reference to our government—such has been the teaching for the last seventy years. And these schools that so forcibly inculcate whole hearted loyalty to our government have been charged with fostering disloyalty. Truly a greater injustice is hardly imaginable! "By their fruits ye shall know them." Our church-schools have been under the scrutiny of the public for the last sxity years. What kind of citizens did we rear? True, loyal staunch Americans. The product of our church-schools gave a good account of themselves during the Civil War and they are showing their loyalty in the present national crisis.

Is it not true that the Lutherans of this country bear an enviable record for a scrupulous obedience to the law and honesty in business? It is furthermore true a notable fact that no mob violence, instances of which have so marred our national life, has ever developed in a Lutheran community, and the number of Lutheran names on the criminal resmall.

cords of this country is notably

Now is the time to call the attention of the American public to these facts, not in the spirit of boastfulness, but "in the interest of truth and justice."

What are we, the products of the Lutheran church-schools doing now? Sunday after Sunday we supplicate the throne of grace for our president and all that are in authority for divine guidance for the welfare of our country. New Testaments, hymnals, christian literature, supplemented by encouraging letters by their pastors are sent to the boys under the colors. We erect Lutheran centers for them in the various camps. We send Lutheran chaplains to look after their spiritual welfare. We cheerfully subscribed to the liberty loans and pay taxes levied to support the government in its vast undertaking. Red Cross societies, organized by the ladies of the congregations, are busy at work. Parents, who have emigrated from Germany, are sending their sons to fight their own kin! This, indeed, is a test of patriotism—and an acid test!

We are sending our boys to the front. Aside from this, we contribute $350,000 for the maintenance of our chaplains, centers, etc., to look after the spiritual welfare of our country. All this is done by the grown-ups, all products of the Lutheran church-schools. Does this savor of a propaganda for Germany?

I will add that our Synod alone invested twenty-five millions in the Third Liberty Loan. All this is done by the grown-ups, the products of the Lutheran church-schools. We are doing our full duty; in addition we are sending our boys to the colors—15,000 strong of our Synod. We are doing our duty; we demand our rights, we resent insinuations of pro-German proclivities as base slanders upon our great church body.

No, we need not [illegible] ashamed of our church schools. By maintaining them, we are fulfilling our duty to God and performing a patriotic duty towards our country.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

### Notice of Intention to Pave.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the city council of the city of Denison, Iowa, held on the 8th day of July, 1918, there was introduced the resolution hereinafter set forth, and that by resolution of the city council passed on the said date, the resolution hereinafter set forth will be considered by the city council for passage, at a meeting to be held in the council chamber in said city at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of August, 1918, at which time the owners of property subject to assessment for the cost of the improvement contemplated by the said resolution may appear before the said council and make objection to the contemplated improvement and the passage of the said resolution, if any they have; said resolution being as follows

**Proposed Resolution of Necessity.**

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Denison, Iowa:

That after due and careful consideration and on motion of the said city council and without petition of property owners it is deemed and hereby declared advisable and necessary to improve the following alleys and alley intersections, towit:

The alley running north and south through block 72, beginning at the south curb line of Tremont street and extending to the north curb line of Broadway.

The alley running east and west through the east one-half of block 72 from the west curb line of Sweet street to the east side of alley running north and south through said block 72.

The alley running east and west through block 85 from the west curb line of Sweet street to the east curb line of Main street.

The alley running north and south through the south one-half of block 81 from the north curb line of Chestnut street to the south line of alley running east and westthrough said block 85.

All in the city of Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, by grading, curbing, guttering and paving, and the said improvement is hereby ordered as follows:

Said paving to be constructed of the following kind of material herein described.

Said paving shall be constructed of one course Portland cement concrete seven inches in depth laid against a Portland cement curb or curb and gutter, in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the engineer and approved by the city council of the city of Denison, Iowa.

Be it further resolved and ordered, that contracts be made and entered into for the furnishing of labor and material for said improvement as by law provided, and the cost of said improvement including the cost of intersections at streets and alleys shall be assessed to and against privately owned property within the blocks so improved; said assessment to be made in proportion to the special benefits conferred upon the property so assessed thereby and in accordance with the law governing the same; except the cost and expense of such improvement opposite property owned by the said city of Denison, Iowa; and any deficiency where the special assessments which may be levied against lots or parcels of ground shall be insufficient to pay its proportionate cost of said improvement shall be paid from the city improvement fund to be raised by special levy to be made to extend over a period of not exceeding ten years, said levy to be made in accordance with Section 830 of the Code of Iowa and amendments thereto as provided by law; or such deficiency may be paid from the general fund of said city.

The contractor shall look exclusively to the funds stated in the contract for payment for said improvement, the city of Denison, Iowa, will not make itself pecuniarily liable for the payment of any part of said improvement, and will not incur any indebtedness for the same.

And the contractor shall give good and sufficient bonds to be approved by the city council, obligating the contractor and his bondsmen to a satisfactory performance of the contract and to keep said improvement in good repair for a period of one year after the acceptance of the same by the city of Denison, Iowa.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand.

E. F. TUCKER,
City Clerk, City of Denison, Iowa.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

### Notice of Intention to Construct Sanitary Sewer.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the city council of the city of Denison, Iowa, held on the 8th day of July, 1918, there was introduced the resolution hereinafter set forth, and that by resolution of the city council passed on the said date, the resolution hereinafter set forth will be considered by the city council for passage, at a meeting to be held in the council chamber in said city at 8 o'clock p. m., on the 5th day of August, 1918, at which time the owners of property subject to assessment for the cost of the improvement contemplated by the said resolution may appear before the said council and make objection to the contemplated improvement and the passage of the said resolution, if any they have; said resolution being as follows:

**Resolution of Necessity.**

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Denison, Iowa:

That in order to procure proper sanitary regulations, to preserve the health and for the convenience of the residents of said city, the said city council on its own motion and without petition of property owners, hereby declares it necessary and advisable to construct sanitary sewers in said city along the streets therein as follows, towit:

On Jefferson avenue from the intersection of Jefferson avenue and Chestnut street to the center of the intersection of Jefferson avenue and the alley running east and west through block 146 in the city of Denison, Iowa; thence west from the center of Jefferson avenue through the alley running east and west through block 146 to connect with the sewer on Washington avenue.

On High street from the north side of East Prospect street to a distance of 150 feet north of the north line of Sanders street.

All in Denison, Iowa, by sewering the same with a six (6) inch salt glazed sewer pipe.

That said sewer to be constructed of the best first grade vitrified, salt glazed sewer pipe. Said sewer shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications thereof to be prepared by the engineer and approved by the city council of Denison, Iowa. Manholes, flush tanks, lamp holes and other accessories shall be constructed as provided by said plans and specifications.

That the cost of construction of said sanitary sewer shall be assessed against the property abutting upon the streets and alleys whereon said sewers are located and adjacent thereto within 150 feet whereon said sewers are located, or to the nearest street when less than 150 feet in accordance with the law governing said assessments and against railroad companies whose tracks are located thereon, in accordance with the law governing said assessments and to the extent that the same are assessable by law or may be paid by levying sewer taxes as provided in section 831 of the code of Iowa and amendments thereto, or may be paid from the city sewer fund or any part of said costs may be paid from any of said funds.

The contractor shall look exclusively to the funds stated in the contract for payment for said sanitary sewers, and the city of Denison, Iowa, will not make itself pecuniarily liable for the payment of any part of the cost of said sanitary sewer and will not incur any indebtedness for the same.

That the contractor who shall construct said sewers shall keep the same in repair for a period of one year from the day of their acceptance by the city of Denison, Iowa.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1918.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand.

E. F. TUCKER,
City Clerk, City of Denison, Iowa.

28-2t

## WHY TOWNS GROW.

It is a great problem in community psychology why some towns grow and others remain stationary. Most of us can see marvelous changes in this respect. We can look back at a certain pair of towns and find in the language of the scriptures, that one was taken and the other left.

At the start the two seemed much alike in situation, size and character. But one town had in it the elements of growth. Soon it became a sizable city, known far beyond the confines of its own state.

The other remained as it was, pleasant and friendly, and not a bad place to live in. But it couldnot grow. The ambitions of its citizens were disappointed. Its people keep along the same rut today that they plodded through 25 years ago.

What makes the difference? Why does one go ahead and another stand still?

Growth is a natural ambition for any town to entertain. Our people here in Denison cherish it. We have the elements for good business and agreeable living. But the future is hidden from us. Have we in ourselves the elements of advance, or were we built on a stationary model?

Some conservative people are not ambitious for growth. They like their little cozy circle as it is and do not cordially welcome newcomers in a town. But that is not the American to double its population and business. spirit. Every wide awake town wants Growth if rightly handled should bring new advantages, new wealth, more favorable conditions of living. Let us give thought then to the conditions that prevail in growing towns and in stationary towns, so that we can form an impression to which class our future is likely to belong.

## MEETING THE SPY MENACE.

When Germany thought of our entering the war she looked with confidence to the great body of German sympathizers she had in our country. These had been carefully organized long before the war to meet just such an exigency. They did not accomplish all the results expected. But they accomplished a great deal.

They did not destroy as much property as expected. They worked in more subtle ways. Their most important achievement was to promote discontent among war workers and foment strikes.

It is up to everyone to watch for pro-German sentiment and to try in one's own way to combat it. That is not accomplished by tarring and feathering the pro-Germans, much satisfaction as that may give. The thing to do is to find out who is circulating seditious ideas, to talk patiently and explain the situation to people who are misled by such ideas and to notify the police in all cases where people are deliberately furthering this propaganda.

Many people who think the spies should face a firing squad will innocently pass on the yarns about the dreadful conditions in the army camps

The peace advocates of the various countries have exchanged some 13,494,366 words of talk and have so far agreed that when the nations get tired of fighting we shall have peace.


E-Z STOVE POLISH
Quick-Easy Everlasting Shine
E-Z Metal Polish For Nickel Parts
E-Z Iron Enamel For Rusty Stove Pipe

**Fisher & Gray**
**PLUMBERS**

All kinds of heating, plumbing and repair work. Tinwork a specialty.

See Us For Bath Fixtures

## Professional Directory

### PHYSICIANS

WINIFRED M. MILLER, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Office Hours: 10 to 12 and 1 to 4, and by appointment.
Phone No. 1074
409 E. Broadway, Denison, Iowa.

LOUIS M. COON, M. D.
Stomach Specialist
Hubbell Block. Denison, Iowa.

J. J. MEEHAN
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Opera House Block
Phones: Office 56; Res. 248

C. W. Carr P. J. Brannon
CARR & BRANNON
Physicians and Surgeons
Office in McCarthy Building
Telephone—Crawford County 85

R. P. PLIMPTON
Homeopathist Physician
Office in Residence, Broadway

W. T. WRIGHT
Physician and Surgeon
Phones: Residence 24; Office 325
Office and Treatment Rooms
Over the Racket Store.

### DENTISTS

J. C. ROBINSON, D. D. S.
Office in Opera House Block
Special Attention Given to Bridge And Plate Work.

R. W. BLOMBERG, D. D. S.
Offices in the Laub Block
Denison - - - Iowa

R. O. McCONNAUGHEY, D. D. S.
Office in New McCarthy Building
Phone—259

### ATTORNEYS

J. Sims Carl F. Kuehnle
SIMS & KUEHNLE
Attorneys and Counsellors
Office with Bank of Denison

J. P. Conner Leon Powers
CONNER & POWERS
Attorneys at Law
Offices Over C. C. State Bank
Phones: Office 16; Res. 125.

### ARCHITECTS

E. L. BARBER
ARCHITECT
Plans and Specifications and General Superintendence.
Office over Bank of Denison

CLEANING AND DYEING
has become a necessity, not only from a standpoint of economy but from a
SANITARY STANDPOINT
Save your clothes by having them cleaned often by
A. B. Roesberg Tailoring Co.
French Dry Cleaners
Denison - - - Iowa