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YANK SOLDIERS IN ITALY READY

Fresh Pork Served Boys at Camp Dodge Once Every Five Days—Twelve Ounce Ration

WOUNDED MEN AT THE FORT

Government Hospital at Ft. Des Moines Gradually Filling Up With Overseas Wounded Men

CAMP DODGE, Sept. 23—One of the most perplexing questions that has confronted the authorities at Camp Dodge and at Washington as well has been the disposition of the "conscientious objectors," mostly affiliated with the religious denomination known as Mennonites, but some Dunkards and an occasional Quaker. These men were first placed in the remount division and given work in handling horses and looking after the feeding and equipment. Their refusal to wear uniforms made their presence something of a misfit and the treatment accorded them by the men in active service was not the most pleasant. They had no comradeship except among themselves and the "cold shoulder" turned toward them on all occasions made life a burden to them. After trying to persuade them to dispense of their religious scruples against war long enough to help clean out the bunch responsible for it which attempt was a failure it was decreed that the men should do work on farms, helping raise food, receiving therefore the customary wage and turning back to the ward funds the excess over $30 per month. The first trial of this plan resulted in failure because farmers whose sons were in the army did not want the slackers in the community. Finally William P. Adams, of Odebolt, in Sac county, owner of the large estate belonging at one time to the late Hiram C. Wheeler, defeated for governor of Iowa in prohibition days some years ago, made an offer to Assistant Secretary of War Keppel at Washington, to take these men upon his big farm and see to it that they earned the stipulated wage. Mr. Adams, who, by the way, is a descendant of John Adams, second president of the United States, made it clear to the department that the men would not be molested on his premises. He promised Secretary Keppel that he would provide suitable quarters and furnish food and other necessaries and permit them to hold religious meetings at times when it would not interfere with their work. Mr. Adams requires a large force of men to operate his extensive farms and he has found it impossible to get the required help to take care of his crops. He has large dormitories, a hospital and other necessary adjuncts upon his estate.

Soldiers to Eat Pork Once Every Five Days

Fresh pork and no beef are to be served Camp Dodge soldiers one day out of every five.

The war department has ordered mess menus to carry a twelve ounce fresh pork ration.

The soldiers are pleased. Fresh pork has not been served regularly for some time.

Union Carpenters Make Demand

Efforts of union carpenters to force the employment of union men exclusively in the construction of new buildings has given rise to difficulties which have threatened to tie up work on the $2,500,000 addition to the cantonment now under way.

John T. Smith, federal commissioner of conciliation, is now enroute to Des Moines to assist in adjusting the trouble which has developed between the carpenter's local and Charles Weitz Sons, who hold the contract for the new buildings. That a decision has been tentatively reached whereby the contractors will employ only union men at Camp Dodge pending a decision from the war labor board, was officially stated by an official of the carpenters' union.

No New Uniforms

There will be few if any new uniforms issued to selectives reporting at Camp Dodge this fall and winter, according to an order issued from headquarters directing the issue of what is termed "reclaimed" garments to all recruits from now on.

Recruits now instead of donning uniforms, hats, shoes and other paraphernalia fresh from bundles of new clothing, will be given uniforms and equipment which have been through the conservation and reclamation branch of the quartermaster corps. Thousands of partly worn garments have been renovated, disinfected and repaired by this branch since it was established several months ago.

Overseas Wounded Men at Fort Des Moines

The government hospital at Ft. Des Moines is gradually filling up with wounded men who have been sent back from France. It is a long journey, the wounded men say, but they are glad to get back since being rendered unfit for longer service. Some of them have lost a leg or an arm or have passed through various phases of German cruelty in what is supposed to be honorable warfare. Those most severely wounded made the long journey on stretchers. They are not broken in spirit and their only regret is that they are denied the privilege of helping their comrades further in winning the war. The men were from widely different organizations and all parts of the county. The artillery, infantry and supply train are represented and states as far west as California and Washington.

Has Wooden Leg; Drafted

Sam Alanko, with a wooden leg, was sent to Camp Dodge as a draft evader from Fort Snelling. When he was called up before the Camp Dodge officers he limped considerably. "What is the matter with you?" he was asked. "I've got a wooden leg," he replied. It was found that Alanko's left leg had been amputated above the knee and he was equipped with an artificial limb. "What did you come down here for?" the officer asked. "It beats me," Alanko replied. "I guess they want me."

Soldiers Unload Lumber

Labor shortage has resulted in the use of soldiers here in building the new additions recently ordered for the camp.

A detail of nearly 200 soldiers is being used for unloading and handling lumber. Col. H. A. Ripley, chief of staff for the new division, intimated that more soldiers may be used in connection with the construction work if the shortage of labor now handicapping the construction work continues.

Several million feet of lumber has been unloaded and the actual construction work is under way. The advent of frosty weather is making life more or less uncomfortable for recruits in the tent city and the new additions must be completed before freezing weather prevails to prevent a serious delay in training and a congested condition in quarters for the troops.

All Shaving Brushes Must Be Sterilized

With the breaking out of three cases of anthrax in the camp, orders have been issued by camp headquarters that shaving brushes in the camp shall be thoroughly sterilized. The order applies especially to brushes sold in the canteens.

Medical officers of the camp express no alarm over the anthrax cases that have appeared, as they state that this disease is easier to control and cure than many others which are more commonly known. The order is merely precautionery as are other sanitation orders issued in the camp.

Officers Promoted

Twenty-seven officers assigned to infantry regiments of the 19th division last week, have been promoted one grade in rank. There were eighteen first lieutenants promoted to be captains, and nine second lieutenants made first lieutenants.

The new captains and their assignments are:

To the 2d infantry: Capts. William J. Jackson, Harry R. Brown, John P. Mundt, Herbert Collignon, Fred P. Rawson, George Hutchinson and Floyd C. Copples. To the 88th infantry, Capts. Arthur C. Betts, Vernon Vining, Caleb B. Lear, Eli Rosenblum, Oskar J. W. Hansen and Albert C. Belville. To the 87th infantry, Capts. Vernon C. DeVotie, Louis L. Derby, Charles F. Goodrich and Lawrence E. Sperry.

New first lieutenants and assignments are,

To the 2d infantry, Arthur Salinger, Walter Davison, Warren L. Stevens and Allen E. Parmelee. To the 87th infantry, Homer A. Ganong and Calvin C. Grimes. To the 88th infantry, William F. Scott, Roswell E. Kenna and Fritz Cederlund.

Some Promotions and Discharges

First Lieut. Axel C. R. Swenson, depot brigade, has been promoted to a captain of infantry.

Pvt. Milton Mitchell, of Dubuque, has been discharged from military service because of physical unfitness. Pvt. Clarence A. Harkey, of Muscatine, has been discharged because of a dependent wife and child. Gust Lesaris, of LeMars, a Greek, has been discharged as a resident alien.

Pvt. Julius L. Jordon of the depot brigade has been transferred to Cleveland, O., for service with the chemical warfare board.

Pvt. Julius F. Festner of the depot brigade has been transferred to the signal corps and ordered to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Pvt. Anton Rikknen, Brainard, Minn and Pvt. Frank Carey, Fargo, N. D., have been discharged from military service because of physical disabilities.

Major Mord P. Short and Capts. Spiller Hicks, Charles DeWitt Foster and Alva M. Drake have been relieved from their duties with the 163d depot brigade and assigned to the 19th division for duty.

Major Short was commandant of the fourth officers' training school, succeeding Col. F. J. McConnell, who was transferred to Camp Funston a few weeks before the school closed. Captains Hicks, Drake and Foster were instructors in the training school.

Seven men of the pigeon section, which has been stationed here for training for the past eight months, have been relieved from duty at this camp and ordered to report to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., for duty.

They are Sergt. Thomas F. Fisher, Corps. Martin Anderson and Roy A. Wier, and Privates Nels C. Hokinson, George E. Larson, Rudolph Peterson, Eugene V. Mohr and Arthur S. Cohien.

Aliens Apply for U. S. Naturalization

Naturalization applications of men in the camp who are not citizens of the United States are being taken this week.

Applications from two classes of aliens are to be filed by the naturalization officers, those of foreign birth who have not heretofore received citizenship in this country, and men who were formerly American citizens but who have renounced their allegiance and are now citizens or subjects of some other country.

Soldier-Bigamist to Pen

H. L. Blanchard, a saddler on duty at the remount depot at Camp Dodge, has been sentenced by court martial to five years in the Leavenworth penitentiary for bigamy. According to the charges against him, Blanchard married Barnett E. Rubadou at Crawford, Neb., on July 7, 1915, and June 10th of this year married Hattie E. Anderson, of Des Moines.

FARM LABORERS ARE CONSIDERED

Special Care Will be Taken to Defer Agricultural Workers—Farm Laborers May be Transferred.

THE COUNTY AGENT MUST ACT

Farm Laborers Will be Given Deferred Classification Even in Some Cases Where They do not Ask It.

Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The statement continues:

In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more liberally to further the war remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agricultural, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board, but may, when invited, attend its meeting.

The duties of the agricultural adviser will be to furnish to the board, facts relative to farm labor requirements, not only of his own district but of the whole country. He should be the repository of all facts having relation to the deferment of agricultural workers, whether these be necessary farm laborers, managers or operators. He will be expected to advise the distict boards as to a shortage or surplus of necessary farm workers for any given district, as well as for the entire nation. Such information will be supplied to the advisers by the Department of Agriculture. This will make it possible to have necessary workers transferred from districts in which they may not be necessary to other districts in which they are sorely needed.

The adviser may also concern himself with individual cases that come before the district board. He will have the right, under certain conditions, to examine the questionaires and other records in the files of the local board for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons entitled to deferred classification have actually cliamed it. In case he finds the names of such registrants he may file for them a claim for deferred classification, with the district board, which, in turn, may require the local board to certify the questionaire and record of any such registrants for consideration. Reasonable time will be given for the purpose of obtaining information and supplying the affidavits required. If a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because a registrant is engaged in a necessary occupation, notwithstanding no claim for deferred classification on that ground has been made, it shall endorse the recommendation on the questionaire of the registrant and forward it to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board will thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

BEE MEN MEET

Bee Men of County Meet With W. E. Atkins of Department of Agriculture on Thursday Last

About fifteen of the bee men of Crawford county met with W. E. Atkins of the department of agriculture in the farm bureau office Thursday afternoon for a discussion on foul brood and the winter management of bees.

Both the American and European foul brood is prevalent in the county, and it is only through the organized efforts of the interested bee men that the disease can be stamped out.

Foul brood is a bacterial disease and for that reason spreads from hive to hive. European foul brood is controlled by re-queening with Italian queens. The larvae from the Italian bees are immune to the disease. The only remedy for the American foul brood, which attacks both the common and the Italian bee larvae, is the total destruction of the hive by burning. It is important that the disease be stamped out, says County Agent Quist, when you consider the bees as an industry. The men who are producing from $4,000 to $6,000 worth of honey, as E. C. Miles, of Dunlap, did this year, cannot afford to let the disease get among the colonies. The disease is spread by bees robbing the hives which are infected. Through the state bee inspector there is a means by which owners of diseased swarms may be compelled to destroy them.

Mr. Atkins discussed in detail the advantages of both outdoor and cellar wintering. Outdoor wintering is to be recommended providing the colonies are fairly strong, and the hives are properly packed with leaves or other good insulation against the cold. Most of the men at the meeting used the method although a few favored the cellar.

why he was absent on roll calls.

It is a rather rare occurrence when the merchants who don't advertise are seen spending money for the enlargement of their stores.

COUNT YOUR HOGS

The Committee in Charge of the Hog Survey in This County Urges Farmers to Count Hogs

The committee in charge of the hog survey in Crawford county urges that the farmers have their hogs counted and classified in the following groups:

1. Brood sows with suckling pigs.
2. Brood sows in farrow.
3. Other brood sows, if any.
4. Hogs or pigs under 100 pounds.
5. Hogs over 100 pounds.

Estimate the weights. It is not necessary to weigh the hogs to get them classified. Leave the record of the number of hogs at the home so that the school children may obtain it in case you are not home when they call. The survey must be made at once and co-operation on the part of all concerned gives quickest results.

At this season of the year severe freezes may be expected at any time. Not all corn fields are out of the way of the frosts, says County Agent Quist, and unless corn is picked and dried now there will be a lot of farmers having to test corn next spring. When there is as much moisture in the corn as there is at this time, a freeze has a killing effect. Not all the ears are injured for seed, yet it is impossible to separate the injured from the uninjured except by testing. By selecting the seed corn now the early maturing ears are selected as well as the drier ones.

Crawford county should be 100 per cent when the seed corn census is taken in October. Get permission to select from your neighbors field, if the corn in your own field is unsatisfactory. Don't neglect your seed corn. You may have to pay $10.00 a bushel for it again next spring.

It must be remembered that for every German soldier we kill the huns start two new lies going, and that a lot of people believe them.

MARRIED AMIDST WAVING FLAGS

Miss Anna Elizabeth Bretthauer Becomes Bride of Lieut. Carl H. Wilken on Saturday Evening

REV. WM. FREBE OFFICIATES

Number From Out of Town Attend Wedding—Bride Crawford County Product, and Intellectual.

A very pretty wedding ceremony took place at the Wm. Bretthauer residence on Saturday evening, September 21st, when their daughter, Anna Elizabeth, became the bride of Lieut. Carl H. Wilken, of Odebolt. The ceremony was performed promptly at 7 o'clock, in the presence of the immediate families of both parties Rev. Wm. Frebe, pastor of the Lutheran church, officiating. The home was beautifully decorated in the national colors, flags being used everywhere in profusion. One corner of the parlor was banked with ferns and flowers of red, white and blue hues, with a large American flag hanging overhead, under which the young couple took their vows. Lohengrin's wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Lulu Bretthauer, sister of the bride. The bride looked very charming in a beautiful gown of white georgette crepe embroidered with silver and beads, and wore a veil with wreath of myrtle and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses with streamers of red, white and blue ribbon. She was attended by Miss Dorothy Wilken, sister of the groom, who was becomingly gowned in pink georgette and carried a bouquet of red, white and blue flowers. The groom wore his uniform and was supported by Martin Bretthauer, brother of the bride.

Immediately following the ceremony a sumptuous wedding supper was served, the color scheme being cleverly carried out in the menu. The bride and groom received many beautiful and useful wedding gifts, which voiced the esteem in which they are both held by their many friends.

The bride is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bretthauer, of this city, and is a most popular and handsome young lady. She attended the high school at Charter Oak prior to the family moving to Denison last winter, since which time she attended the public schools in this city, where she was a valued member of the high school orchestra. She is an accomplished young lady and has hosts of friends who extend to her heartiest congratulations on this occasion. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilken, of Odebolt, and is a most worthy young man of sterling qualities. He is a graduate of the Odebolt high school, later attending the college of applied science at Iowa City for two years, after which he attended the officers training school at Ft. Snelling, where he was commissioned as first lieutenant. He is stationed at present at Baton Rouge, La., where he is at the head of military affairs of the State University of Louisiana.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilken left on Sunday for Odebolt, where they will visit relatives for several days and will leave the latter part of the week for Baton Rouge, where they will be at home after October 1st, as Lieut. Wilkens will not go overseas for some time.

Those from out of the city attending the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilken and family, Mr. Slickrath, of Odebolt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilken and son, of Bloomfield, Neb., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bretthauer and family, of Ute, Mr. and Mrs. Hannes Mohr, of Soldier, Miss Lulu Bretthauer, of Manning and Carl G. Bretthauer, of Iowa City.

GET PORK ONCE EVERY FIVE DAYS

American Soldiers Now Mobilizing in Italy and Soon Will Be Fighting on Grounds of Caesars

SOME ANXIOUS DAYS FOR YANKS

Some Four Months Ago American Troops Began to Move Up to the Great Battle Line.

BY HARRY C. EVANS

WITH THE COLORS IN ITALY, Sept. 15—American soldiers are now mobilizing in Italy and soon will be fighting over the same ground that the Caesars fought over before Christ was born, and over which Hannibal and Napoleon led their victorous armies.

Some four months ago, American troops began to move up to the French battle line in considerable numbers. They came across the English channel behind the British, who were being pushed backward. They broke camp all over France, some of them taking over sectors on the Alsatian and Lorraine fronts, others in large numbers coming up behind the French on the Marne. From the Swiss to the Belgian frontiers, all along that bloody front, there were American troops. They stood between the British army and the channel, as the British were being pushed back. They stood between the French army and Paris as the French were forced backward. Hundreds of thousands of our boys were moved into these two most important positions against the possibility of a serious defeat of either the British or the French, or both.

Anxious Days for Yanks

Hindenburg, confident of success, was striking his hardest blows. Had he succeeded in defeating our two allies, then with his veterans, he would have faced the untried soldiers of America. They would have received the full shock of the Germans.

Those were anxious days for Americans in Paris and just back of the front, for we knew not but that our boys would any day stand as pactically the only barrier to German domination of the world. Counting our soldiers the allies had fewer men than the Germans.

Other things being equal numbers are the decisive factor in military problems. General Foch, up to the present time, has always fought against superior numbers. The rule as stated, however, does not mean that superiority of numbers decides a campaign necessarily in favor of the superior power. It means that if armament and discipline and courage and generalship are equal on two sides, the side having the greatest numbers in that particular field will have the victory. Foch has won all his battles on this plan. Notwithstanding on the whole battle line at the first Marne fight, the Germans were as five to three, by concentrating superior numbers at a given point, Foch won the battle. Let me give a simple illustration:

How Foch Fights.

Suppose five men are acting against three. If those forces bear upon each other equally, the five will defeat the three. But if the five are so badly handled that they get arranged in groups of two, two and one, and if the three are so well handled that they strike swiftly at the first isolated two and defeat them, and then strike the next isolated two and defeat them, the three will at the end of the struggle, have only one to deal with and the five will have been beaten by the three.

Foch's successes have been due to the fact that he has been able to bring up a locally superior weight against a generally superior enemy in the decisive time and at the decisive place.

When he threw American troops into the fight, they gave him the locally superior weight at that particular time and place. The thanks of the American people are due him that he did not needlessly sacrifice his boys.

Our Boys Brought In.

The manner in which our men were finally brought into the hardest battle of the war is interesting. Foch sure of himself and his own brave troops, was not yet sure of the fresh, inexperienced troops from the United States. It was Germany's belief that it was impossible for soldiers untrained in the science of war, who do not believe that might makes right or that there is virtue in war, whose nation's ideal is peace—Germany believed that it was impossible for such men to make good soldiers in so short a time and had publicly ridiculed them and declared she did not fear them. Foch may have had some such idea, as indeed many Americans had. At any rate, Foch was as considerate of our boys as a father of his sons. When his own French troops were being battered and beaten back, he did not put our boys in. After training in camp, he moved them toward the front, where they could hear the roar of artillery. Next they came in behind the veterans of the allies, where they took over "quiet sectors". Twice when these quiet sectors were seriously threatened he withdrew our troops and put in his own veterans. It was like teaching a child to walk.

Yankees Stand the Attack.

Day after day the great general, perhaps the greatest since November, fought the battles of the retreats, the one on the Somme by the British, the other north of the Marne by the French without throwing our troops. Just a unit of American troops was on either front. He noted, as did the world, that the only point that did not yield as the Prussian legions battered their way toward Paris, was held by the Americans. It was the Chateau Thierry sector. Many things that occurred there will be recorded in history to the eternal glory of American boys who were receiving their first baptism of fire. Here's one:

French and American troops were sorely harrassed by a nest of machine guns in the woods and were ordered to clean them out. The German artillery located them and did terrific damage. Added to this was the terrific fire of the enemy machine guns. The casualities were frightful, so frightful in fact, that French officers ordered a retreat. The Americans refused to retreat.

"We were directed to clean out those machine guns," exclaimed one of our officers, "and we're going to do it!"

And they did. They fought their way to the guns through a carnage of bursting shrapnel. No matter how many of them fell, the rest went on. But one of our men of a squad charging a gun reached it, but he took it, bayonetting the last German. Twenty guns were captured.

While the battle raged our men were coming overseas at the rate of 300,000 a month. Those in training camps in France and England were moved to the front.

Foch Tries Offensive.

Foch now knew they could walk. He decided on an offensive. On a certain day he issued an order to the French troops not to retreat a foot farther. For a short time the two armies stood immovable. It was a terrific impact of infantry against infantry, footman against footman. Then Foch moved up his fresh reserves, tens of thousands of Americans among them. Result—A successful offensive on both fronts—the Huns thrown back more than twenty miles, 250 French towns and villages liberated over a thousand big guns, ten thousand machine guns, millions of rounds of ammunition and seventy thousand prisoners captured.

And the Americans made that possible! Against them were hurled the crack troops of Germany—and they went on! There are five divisions of the Prussian guards. They are to the kaiser what the old guard was to Napoleon. Two of these divisions were sent against the Americans—and the Americans went on. There are but four divisions of the Prussian guards now, and one of them needs mending!

Favor Open Fighting.

Fight? Courage? You ought to hear our boys damn the trench, the shell holes and other hiding places that hamper man's movements and make difficult and ineffective the handling of guns. Our Yankee boys stand up boldly because in the position they can pour their fire into the enemy with deadlier aim.

And just as our men who landed at the French Atlantic ports and went up to the Marne and helped the French hurl the foe, baffled and beaten, back from Paris, just as they crossed the channel and joined the English in the great offensive before Amien, they are moving to that Austro-Italian line that stretches from the Alps to the Adriatic sea. They are coming by rail from France and by water across the Mediterranean. Every day the movements of men and supplies northward goes on. Gradually we are moving to face the Austrians in Italy as we did the Germans in France. Against our coming Italian, British and French troops are bravely holding the line as the French and British held it in France.

Off for the Front.

And undoubtedly when we are as ready in Italy as we are in France, the Austrians will recoil before our army as the Germans have already done.

Our boys are imbued with the same spirit here as in France. Certain troops here left for the front today and we gave them a farewell party at the Y. M. C. A headquarters last night They boys, who were leaving, have a "jazz" band. Now if you've never heard a jazz band your musical education is incomplete Its made up of about every known musical instrument. It's a lot of fun. For two hours we had an uproarious time—and at the end the national airs. The boys sang every song as a hallelujah.

I was with them at early dawn this morning. Just as the sun shoved its red bulk above the Apennine mountains their train pulled out. They left singing, "And we won't come back till it's over, over here."

A GOOD WAY TO RAISE MONEY

While congress is hunting around for new ways to raise revenue, it should not overlook the possibilities of a tax on bill boards. This would be pleasing to the great majority of people who hate to see country scenes and streets marred by inappropriate signs.

The bill board people of course will claim that if their business is taxed all other forms of advertising should be taxed too. But other forms of advertising do not insist upon defacing scenery, nor in making residence sections look less desirable.

Public sentiment against advertising signs along country highways is already growing. In some states there are organized efforts to tear them down in highway limits. Land owners still let them the right to stand on private ground. But that is equally objectionable, and in time is likely to be prohibited. While waiting for desirable legislation there is a good bit of revenue there.

Now if the people who spend days cussing the diabolical hun gas warfare would only spend a few minutes taking peach stones to the nearest collection place, a lot more of our boys would be saved from this form of attack.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEET

Meeting of Parent-Teachers' Association at Gymnasium Friday Evening Well Attended

REV. ROBERT KARR MAKES TALK

Work of Church and School Go Hand in Hand, Said the Speaker—Miss Paull Also Speaks.

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Denison schools held their first meeting of the year on Friday evening. The meeting was largely attended and all enjoyed the excellent program arranged. The gymnasium was tastily decorated for the occasion autumn flowers being used in profusion.

Supt. C. E. Humphrey called the meeting to order and briefly explained the purpose of the association and the good which is bound to result in co-operation between parents and teachers.

Mrs. C. M. Jensen, president of the Central School Parent-Teachers club, was introduced and gave an excellent address. She brought out the fact that every parent should look at their children from the teacher's view-point and suggested that teachers should also look at the children from the parent's view-point. Mrs. Jensen's remarks were full of good points.

The high school quartet sang two selections which were heartily encored.

Hon. Carl F. Kuehnle was to have addressed the meeting in behalf of the school board but as he was called out of the city, Supt. Humphrey stated that our school board is for anything for the betterment of the schools of Denison and is entirely in sympathy with the Parent-Teachers Association movement and anxious to co-operate in every way possible to make it a success.

One of the features of the evening's program was the address by Rev. Robert Karr, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who spoke of the relation between the "Church and the School." Rev. Karr is always popular with Denison audiences and his address Friday evening was exceptionally good. He stated that the work of the school and church go hand in hand and that there is no rivalry between them. Neither institution according to Rev. Karr, could hope to succeed without the other, and both are necessary to the happiness and prosperity of the civilized world. His remarks were well received and he was heartily applauded at the close of his address.

County Superintendent of Schools, F. N. Olry, appeared next on the program and spoke of the co-operation necessary between the town and rural teachers to the county superintendent's office.

The girls' high school quartet rendered two selections which were exceptionally good.

Miss Mabel Paull, supervisor of the grades, made a few brief remarks. She stated that she had never taught in a city where there was a Parent-Teachers organization and thought that much good would come from this organization. She brought out the fact that the home life of students is one of the important factors in a child's education, and often times parents did not appreciate this responsibility. Miss Paull stated that teachers as a rule endeavored to get the parent's view-point of the children but even then, there are conditions which are hard for a teacher to solve. She spoke of the necessity of co-operation between parents and teachers, and the school board and thought there was every indication that this spirit prevailed strongly in Denison.

Miss Josephine Kinney rendered two beautiful violin selections and Miss Anna Sollinger gave two very clever readings. Following the program, a social hour was enjoyed by all.

JUNIOR RED CROSS MEET

School Children of Schleswig Hold a Meeting and Render Program on Last Thursday Evening

SCHLESWIG, Sept. 24—Special—A meeting was held at the high school room Thursday evening in the interests of the Junior Red Cross. A nice program was given and the work of the Junior Red Cross was fully explained. The meeting was called to order by Prof. Henry Williams, of Schleswig, who asked everyone to join in singing the Star Spangled Banner after which the Schleswig schools sang "Old Glory Goes Marching On" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Then Prof. Williams introduced County Attorney Kahler of Denison who gave an interesting talk on the war. He was followed by Prof. Stanfield of Denison who gave a talk on the War Gardens and in getting people more interested in preparing their gardens in the fall for the next year's work. F. L. Hoffman, also of Denison, chairman of the Junior Red Cross work there, gave a talk about their work and urged every school child to join it. After this talk, the audience joined in singing America as the closing number, however after the meeting was adjourned, all the teachers from Schleswig and those who were here from the country schools remained to decide about forming a Junior Red Cross unit here.

While children are to be allowed their Christmas toys this year, it is hardly necessary to give them those mechanical engines and automobiles that cost $6.35 and bust up before January 1st.