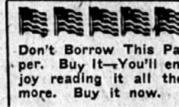


THE DENISON REVIEW

THE PAPER YOU TAKE HOME



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No. 3

WOUNDED MEN FROM OVERSEAS

Entire Train Load of Wounded Men From Overseas Will Arrive at Ft. Des Moines Next Week

RED CROSS MAKES AN APPEAL

People Who Send Delicacies Should Remember There Are Wounded at Camp Dodge Also

CAMP DODGE, Jan. 13.—A large increment of soldiers fresh from hard service in France will arrive the coming week. Dispatches from Newport News have been received at the camp asking if there are accommodations for the thousands who are headed this way and the reply was in the affirmative. Members of the 338th field artillery, the 126th field artillery and the 109th ammunition train will begin to arrive within a few days.

The Iowa cantonment will receive 550 members of the 338th, 515 members of the 126th and 329 members of the 109th ammunition train. Other members of these organizations will be sent to Camp Cody, Camp Travis and Ft. Sill for demobilization.

It is announced that an entire train load of wounded men from overseas will arrive within the next week for treatment at Ft. Des Moines. The more than 22,000 soldiers, including those of the 163d depot brigade and incoming casual units, have been discharged from Camp Dodge since the demobilization process began, and more than 18,000 men have been received for mustering out purposes from other camps.

An average of about 850 discharges per day for the last two weeks has been maintained by the discharge organization at the camp, which is only slightly short of the average intended to be kept by the war department—1,000 daily.

That the number is not larger, it was said, is due to the inability of rail roads to handle the men out of Des Moines.

A total of 6,818 men were discharged from the camp during the week ending Saturday, and during the same time 4,691 men were received there. Of this number, Camp Forrest, Ga., led the list in sending men to Camp Dodge with 1,255, and Camp Merritt was second with 611.

A large detachment from Camp Pike, Ark., was received at camp Saturday night. Nearly every eastern, cantonment, coast artillery depot or regular post has sent some men to Camp Dodge to be sent to their homes in this section of the country.

Orders from the war department for the discharge of the 19th division, which was partially formed at Camp Dodge, are expected during the week. This is based on the statement of General March, chief of staff, in Washington Saturday that the demobilization program had reached the last section of the schedule—the mustering out of combatant divisions.

General March's statement indicated that these units would be discharged on the same basis as other organizations and at the same rate—approximately 6,000 men a week. The strength of the 19th division at Camp Dodge is estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000 men.

Evidences of Service
Perhaps the questions asked most often now that many of the heroes have come home are about wound and service stripes. The army's chevrons for six months' foreign service and for a wound are just alike—a V-shaped gold stripe for each six months of service or for each wound. The difference is that the service stripes are worn on the left sleeve just above the cuff, the wound stripes on the right. There is also a chevron of light blue for less than six months of foreign service. "Right" is "wound"—five letters each. For each six months in this country a V shaped silver stripe is worn just above the left cuff.

Concerning the marks of special skill in shooting, the sharp shooter's badge is a maltese cross with a bar above it; the expert rifleman's a device of pair of rifles crossed on a wreath; the pistol expert's is smaller—a pair of pistols crossed on wreath; the marksman's badge is a plain bar. On the bars of all of these is printed the degree of skill attained.

The shoulder insignia of officers' rank—the lower ranks at least—is more generally known. A lieutenant general wears three silver stars on his shoulder; major general, two; and brigadier general, one. The colonel's sign of rank is the silver spread eagle; the lieutenant colonel's the gold silver leaf; the major's, the gold leaf. A captain wears two silver bars, and a first lieutenant one, and second lieutenant, one gold bar.

Non-commissioned officers wear their insignia sewed on the sleeve, above the elbow. A corporal wears two inverted V bars; and a sergeant wears three. A supply sergeant's chevrons differ from a sergeant's in that the bottom V is connected at its ends by a bar. A diamond added to a sergeant's chevron makes him a first sergeant. Men who have not seen service abroad wear a scarlet insignia. They mean that the wearer has received honorable discharge from service. They indicate that the man performed creditable service while in the army and all men being discharged at Camp Dodge will be provided with these distinctive chevrons. One is worn on the sleeve of the blouse, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, and the other on the overcoat. Both are worn on the left arm, point up, and are of the same size as the

service chevron prescribed by the war department. Educational Program Interesting and Varied

H. L. Eells, a member of the faculty of the State Teachers college at Cedar Falls is about the busiest man at the big camp these days. He is providing the men with all kinds of instruction. Members of the extension department at Ames have been conducting a regular short course in each of the Y. M. C. A. buildings for the benefit of the farmers in the service. Those wanting a commercial course are given training in short hand and typewriting. All other phases of educational work are featured and hundreds of men are applying themselves to study and recitation and attending lectures on scientific and professional subjects.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are going to be studied by the officers who have made application for permanent commissions in the army. A school for the officers to prepare them for the examinations they will have to pass to get the appointments, will be started next week. It is to be conducted under the auspices of the educational department of the army Y. M. C. A. H. L. Eells, camp educational secretary, director.

Seventy-five officers of the camp are enrolled for the course. The subjects to be taken up are mathematics, English, French and physical geography.

The faculty of this school has been selected from among the best men available for teaching these various subjects. Professors Joseph Thierry, of Y. M. C. A. No. 93, and F. R. LeRoux of the Y educational staff, both native Frenchmen, will teach the officers to read and write French.

J. M. Howie, of Y. M. C. A. No. 94, and Lieutenant Woodruff will teach mathematics, starting with algebra and including plane and solid geometry.

Dr. J. B. Lees, assistant state geologist, will have charge of the classes in physical geography. This study will also include the study of topographical maps and the preparation of military maps.

A. Starbuck, of Y. M. C. A. No. 98, will conduct the course in English, which will be concentrated on the usual forms of correspondence and reports.

Red Cross Makes Appeal

The people of this and adjoining states have been very generous in sending all manner of good things to eat and wear to the hundreds of wounded and sick soldiers at government hospital No. 26 at Fort Des Moines, but nobody seems to be aware of the fact that there are as many wounded men in the base hospital at Camp Dodge. J. A. Henry, in charge of the Red Cross work at Fort Des Moines has promptly acknowledged receipt of cookies, cakes, jellies, canned fruit and other delicacies, but the far J. A. Stewart, field director at Camp Dodge for the Red Cross, has not had the privilege of so doing because but few such delicacies have been contributed.

At both the camp and fort hospitals wounded men are constantly arriving from overseas and the Red Cross workers stand ready to see that any contribution intended to aid in the comfort and good cheer of the men are promptly distributed. The people of Des Moines and of the state are, however, urged to remember when sending in their donations that Camp Dodge as well as Fort Des Moines is caring for a large number of men.

The war camp community service has given very valuable aid, promptly responding to every call for service made upon it by the Red Cross. At the base hospital and at Fort Des Moines are several hundred Red Cross nurses and attendants always on duty administering to the wants of the soldiers who are sick or wounded. The Red Cross is the only agency recognized by the war department and all of its activities are directed toward the relief of the men. The following rules govern the activities of the Red Cross:

To furnish emergency and supplemental supplies and equipments upon the request of commanding officers of hospitals.

To conduct home service for patients.

To communicate with families of patients, keeping them advised of the condition and progress of the patients.

To write letters for the sick and convalescent patients and to provide writing material and other minor comforts for them.

TERMS OF '71 FIT HUNS NOW

Peace Treaties of Today Compared With Bismarck's Terms of 1871—Radical Changes

350,000 HOMES ARE DESTROYED

Two Brutal Monarchies Built Up Largely of Stolen Territories in Ashes of Defeat

By H. C. EVANS

ON BOARD THE MAGNETIC WHITE STAR LINE, Dec. 21.—Somewhere there is an old print (is it in the old school history?) of Bismarck at the conference of Versailles (1871).

He is standing erect at a table pointing at a map. His jaw is set, his expression firm. He is dictating terms of peace to France. He is remaking the map of Europe. He is creating the German empire. He is endeavoring to make the world safe for autocracy. The French conferees sit about the table dejected, and for the most part, silent. Whenever one of them spoke Bismarck snapped like a bull dog. The sorrow of Jules Faure, afterwards president of the French republic, excited Bismarck's merriment. He laughingly accused Faure of painting his face to give himself an appearance of profound suffering. When Faure was asked, Bismarck replied that "pity has nothing to do with politics."

Bismarck's Terms
Then he would whistle a merry air; then become violent and hasten the parley. The German legions were around him, camped just outside of Paris. Bismarck was dictating terms to France. They were:

1. The payment of one billion dollars indemnity.
2. The ceding of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany.
3. The German army to march through Paris.

Already, while the German army was surrounding Paris, and while the armistice was on, Bismarck had refused to deal with any officials. He required a general election in France, and that the newly elected parliament should establish a government and appoint conferees. This had been done.

As the French pleaded for better terms Bismarck's attitude became more insulting. The first two demands were finally conceded and the French begged to be spared the crowning mortification of seeing the victorious Teuton army march through Paris. Bismarck became furious. He strutted up and down the room smote the table and exclaimed:

"It is very good of me to take the trouble to give you so much time. Our conditions are ultimatums. You must take them or leave them. Henceforth I shall no longer speak French. I will speak plain German."

When the French endeavored to prolong the conference he burst out with: "I see quite well that you have no other idea than that of beginning the campaign again."

Forced to Submit
Submission was the only solution. Everything was agreed upon, and the French delegates were to return the following day to attend the conferees. When they returned Bismarck kept them waiting three hours before he summoned them. He entered contemptuously whistling, his face beaming. Having signed he remarked: "This, gentlemen, is the death of the beast." Three days later the triumphant Germans marched through the streets of Paris led by a young lieutenant named Barnhardt. He afterwards became the exponent of war of German barbarity. His writings became textbooks for Germans. He taught that militarism, that force, rather than law and love and reason should dominate mankind. He upheld monarchy against democracy, and believed that God Almighty had specially selected one man to rule over millions, excluding the millions from a voice in their own affairs.

Lieutenant Barnhardt became a general. He was killed in battle last year on the fields of Flanders.

German Consistency
It is well to recall this and other treaties of peace in which Germany has participated, for she is about to gather around another peace table. Of late, only of late, Germany has talked much of "no indemnity and no annexation." Note the first two demands she made in France. She exacted a billion dollars, more than enough to pay the costs of the war. She took Alsace-Lorraine, from which she derived annually twenty million tons of coal and more iron. With what consistency will the German delegates stand for the proposition of no indemnity and no annexation?

It will be remembered that there was no military necessity in the marching of German troops into Paris. The peace treaty had been signed. The war was over. The French army was demobilized. It was simply an act of brutality on the part of the victor to humiliate the stricken foe. No generous, gallant victor would have demanded it. It was German through and through.

However, the occupation of the Rhine by the allied armies is as humiliating to Germany as was the occupation of Paris to the French. If the French are retrospective in their joy, no one will blame them.

Now Whining
Will the allies pattern after Germany in the coming peace parliament? Will Germany find that her bread cast upon the waters has returned? In 1871 Germany would not discuss terms except with her guns aimed at Paris, the heart of France; if the French newspapers were hostile, Paris would be bombed; no speculation was made

as to whether or not France could pay the indemnity; no effort was made to feed the starving populace of France; no thought was given to the official protest of Alsace-Lorraine, to her cry as she was ripped from the side of her fatherland. Indemnity, annexation, humiliation! Those were Germany's terms—France paid, paid without the stammering, whining plea that Germany is now putting up.

There are more modern examples of Germany's attitude around peace tables than that afforded in 1871. Take Rumania. When that nation protested bitterly against the German terms of peace, Germany kindly replied that Rumania would appreciate the moderation of the terms when those imposed on the western powers were made known.

Precedent for Allies
Then Germany annexed 800,000 Rumanian people which is one-tenth of her population, and took over, among other things, the rich Rumanian oil fields for ninety-nine years!

Here's a splendid precedent for the allies—The coal mines of Germany alone are worth what the war cost! Where's the difficulty here? Shouldn't the devil have his dues? If in 1871 Germany took the coal and iron mines of France, and in 1916 the oil fields of Rumania, why should the allies hesitate now?

Germany has destroyed three hundred and fifty thousand homes and not a home in Germany has been damaged. What is wrong in taking mines to rebuild these homes? It is not the doctrine of an eye for an eye. It is just plain common justice, and the application of the square deal.

Two brutal monarchies, built up largely of stolen territories and wealth lie today in the ashes of complete defeat. The wheel of fate has turned full circle and we are discussing today the same problems Bismarck and the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg discussed. But we are discussing them from the opposite side. In their adjudication the allies will let live. But that will not be their first consideration. The first and chief concern of the allies is to live themselves.

BUICK PRICES ARE REVISED

Sibbert-Reimers Co. Present Revised Prices on Buick Cars in This Issue of The Review

NO FURTHER CHANGE MADE Purchasers of This Make of Cars Need Not Wait for Further Price Change As There Will Be None

An interview with the Sibbert-Reimers Co., local Buick distributors, makes certain that the purchaser of a Buick car between now and the end of the 1919 season is not running any chance that the price will be subject to further change during that period.

"I have just received a letter from the Buick division of the General Motors Co.," said Mr. Sibbert, "containing the revised price schedule effective Jan. 1, 1919, covering the various Buick models during the remainder of the season. Four models have been reduced in price and the other two remain untouched."

"There has been considerable speculation as to what the Buick Motor company was going to do about the prices of their cars, as a class, at the war of Buick in such an uncertain condition regarding the price and quantities of raw material available that a good many people felt it would be impossible for the really big manufacturers to find their bearings for some time to come.

"This prompt action on the part of the company shows that they have been able to clear the situation up sooner than anybody expected and I believe that the Buick division has announced so early in the season."

"Their war orders which have been demanding the major part of their energies have been completed and the announcement of the present prices is evidence that the Buick Motor company now has a measure of the situation and sufficient material in sight that will permit laying out a definite building schedule which again proves the way of Buick automobiles is at all times protected against unwarranted price changes.

"Orders for Buick cars are piling up on us very fast, and I feel reasonably sure that we shall be able to take care of the greater part of them within a reasonable time. We shall continue to follow our old policy of filling orders, and will make every effort to see that no favoritism is shown our waiting list which has worked out so admirably in the past."

"Buick enthusiasts appreciate the importance of this announcement, because all uncertainty has now been removed, both as to the possibility of getting Buick cars this year and the possibility of the prices being raised or lowered."

THRESHERMEN'S REPORTS
That reports turned in to the farm bureau by threshermen give a close index to crop production and acre yield is shown by the reports from 41 out of 43 threshing machines in operation in west Pottawattamie county last season. These show that 3,560 acres of winter wheat averaged 21.9 bushels, 6,450 acres of spring wheat averaged 18 bushels, 13,670 acres of oats averaged 28 bushels, 4,772 acres of barley averaged 20 bushels, 135 acres of rye averaged 13.6 bushels and 102 acres of spelt averaged 25.2 bushels.

After howling lugubriously about the advance in prices many people quietly tucked an increased deposit into the banks from their higher wages.

M'FARLANE IS THE SPEAKER

After Much Good Natured Rivalry Opponents to Black Hawk County's Candidate Withdraw

FRIENDS OF BOXING GET BUSY

Sporting Editors on Every Daily Paper Boosting for Law Legalizing Boxing—Bill Already Drafted

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.—(Special to the Review)—After several days of intense but good natured rivalry in an effort to round up votes enough to secure the nomination for speaker all opposition to Arch McFarlane, of Black Hawk, who had a big lead over his opponents, was withdrawn and he was given a unanimous endorsement.

Early in the contest Harrington, of Kosuth, Wormley, of Plymouth, and Neff, of Pottawattamie, withdrew, leaving the contest between McFarlane and Finley, of Henry county. The withdrawal of the other candidates greatly strengthened McFarlane and the withdrawal of Finley resulted Friday night preceding the caucus. In releasing his friends from further support Mr. Finley issued the following statement:

"I have withdrawn from the speaker's race. The contest was a friendly one. There frequently is injected into such contests issues which tend to disension rather than harmony. Fortunately that point had not been reached and it has seemed best to avoid such result.

"The public good should be paramount to individual interests. Looking at the situation in a broad way, it has seemed to me, even though my friends and supporters have been hopeful of the result, that an unanimous election would insure to the usefulness and efficiency of the legislature."

Some interesting side lights developed in the contest for speaker. The Iowa Homestead influence was bitterly opposed to Mr. McFarlane. A meeting of representatives of a half dozen farm organizations passed vigorous resolutions in opposition to him. A representative of the Nonpartisan League declared a circular throughout the hotel lobby making all manner of threats if McFarlane was successful. These attacks greatly strengthened the Black Hawk man among the farmer legislators, many of whom had been with him from the start.

The caucus was held in the club room at the Chamberlain. Walter C. Ramsey, chief clerk of the house, called the assembly to order.

Griffin of Woodbury was chosen chairman and Wormley of Plymouth secretary. Harrington of Kosuth placed McFarlane in nomination for speaker and the motion was seconded by Finley of Henry. Mr. McFarlane was called in the presence of the caucus and made an appropriate and appreciated address. H. J. Mantz of Audubon was unanimously chosen as speaker pro tem. He also made a brief response.

Walter C. Ramsey, of Wright county, for the past three terms chief clerk, was chosen for another term without opposition.

A committee was chosen, one member to name the other officials for the speaker from each congressional district.

The democrats were permitted to name officers in proportion to their representation in the house.

Friends of Boxing Get Busy
Sporting editors on every daily paper in Iowa are boosting for a law legalizing boxing. Hon. Frank C. Lake, one of the representatives from Woodbury county and an attaché of a Sioux City daily, announces that he has a bill already drafted providing for a boxing commission, this commission to be clothed with power to permit a boxing match when certain conditions are complied with.

Matrimonial Laws to be Revised
It now looks like there will be some restrictions thrown around the granting of marriage licenses. "A number of observing people have asked for a law making it obligatory upon parties contemplating marriage to make public announcement of this fact. Five days before application is made for license. The object is to guard against elopements and to give 'conscientious objectors' a chance to be heard. Another enactment that has a large number of supporters is the passage of a law that will require both parties to a wedding contract to pass a medical examination and upon such a certificate from a duly accredited physician a marriage license may be issued."

Wants State to Regulate Prices
A state commission to regulate food prices in Iowa will be proposed at the coming session of the legislature by Rep. W. W. Epps of Ottumwa. The commission, he declared, would operate similarly to the national food administration's price fixing department and would attempt to secure the sale against inflated prices, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Epps said he has not worked out the details of his proposal.

Blue Sky Law to be More Stringent
Iowa bankers through the legislative committee headed by E. B. Wilson, of Des Moines, have served notice upon members of the legislature that some sharp teeth must be placed in the blue sky law, passed by the 36th general assembly. The claim is made that the secretary of state is too lenient when it comes to passing judgment upon stock companies seeking to do business in the state. The most persistent stock salesmen now on duty are representing oil companies in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Public Utilities Commission
Public utilities corporations are working hard to create a commission that will have charge and supervision of all public utilities. The legislative committee of the Iowa League of Municipalities held a joint meeting here recently with the public utilities fellows. Information of the meeting, which was "on the quiet" leaked out. The committee presented the draft of a measure creating a public utilities commission, which would consist of the railroad commissioners of the state, increased in number from three to five, with a salary raise from \$3,000 to \$5,000 yearly.

To Legalize Iowa Flag
Believing it is the desire of a large number of patriotic Iowans, that the Iowa flag be legalized by the Thirty-eighth general assembly, Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, chairman of the flag committee of the state society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is in the city interviewing legislators. This Iowa flag was designed by Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt of Knoxville, was approved on May 11, 1917, by Gov. W. L. Harding and the state council of defense at Des Moines. The D. A. R. aided by the Sons of the American Revolution presented an Iowa flag to each of the eight outgoing regiments from this state that Iowa boys might be identified beneath the Stars and Stripes. These flags have been carried by them in France and the Rainbow division is now carrying the flag in Germany. Until the flag was recently placed on sale in Des Moines but few people had ever seen one.

A Bill to Revise Code
Frank Oetzel, of Lee county, serving in the army, is blind. His mother sits by his side during the sessions of the house and assists him in his work. He is a graduate from the law department of Drake university. He has a bill already drafted providing for a revision of the code. It provides for a commission of five, two to be selected by the house, two by the senate and one by the governor to revise the code. The work to be done within a year's time. The commissioners would receive \$15 per day for their services. The cost of the printing has been estimated under the new printing schedule which took effect January 1st of this year.

Primary Election Law to be Changed

Senator Clem F. Kimball, of Council Bluffs, came near getting a measure through the 37th general assembly which greatly modified the primary election law. He will make another attempt this session. His plan provides that governor, United States senators and congressmen be nominated by primary election, but that other state officers be nominated at conventions. His bill permits counties to continue the primary method of nominating candidates. Senator Kimball is also opposed to the nonpartisan judiciary law. That was reported two years ago but the governor vetoed the bill.

Game Warden is Here

E. C. Hinshaw, state fish and game warden, has arrived in the city and will have several matters of legislation to present in connection with the work of his department. The United States supreme court has declared the migratory bird law unconstitutional and this will doubtless lead to some necessary changes in the state law. At present it is lawful to shoot ducks and geese in the spring under the Iowa law. The national enactment prohibits it. With the latter law knocked out by the supreme court the friends of a closed season for ducks, geese and the like in the spring will state law amended so that it will make a vigorous fight to get what the national law attempted.

Automobile Laws Inadequate

The committee on retrenchment and reform at a recent meeting determined to recommend that auto license fees be paid at each county seat and from there reported to the secretary of state's office which in turn would send out the plates. It would also provide that when a man sells a car he must furnish a certificate to the buyer showing that the license has been paid and giving the license number of the machine. This certificate would answer as a bill of sale and the purchaser must demand it and receive it. He can then forward this to the secretary of state and have the car changed to his name, receiving a duplicate certificate in return. It is hoped also that this will serve to make it more difficult for stolen cars as the auto thief cannot furnish this certificate which would be looked on as a bill of sale.

Women Ask for Shorter Days
With their eyes opened because of the efficient record they have made in war work in Iowa and also by the fact that the United States department of labor is advocating an eight hour day for women as part of the reconstruction program Iowa women will make a determined drive upon the legislature for some fixed laws governing women's work in this state. They want a nine hour day and fifty-four hour week.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. W. H. McHenry as legislative chairman, and all the labor organizations are behind the movement.

On the heels of the above comes the federal bureau of labor asking that eight hours and not nine be regarded as a legal day's work. About 200 war industries plants in Iowa which have been under government control now have eight hour days for women employees and only forty-eight hours' work a week.

"Student" writes to The Review asking what problems will occupy the attention of Congress during the rest of the session. Well, judging by past experience the principal problem will be for the members to get leave to print their speeches in the Record so as to have free mailing to their constituents.

FAMILY CIRCLE IS NOW BROKEN

Death of Mrs. B. A. Samuelson, of Near Kiron, Causes Deep Sorrow Among Relatives and Friends

WAS A VICTIM OF INFLUENZA

Deceased Born in Sweden in 1872 and Came to This Country When Thirteen Years of Age.

KIRON, Jan. 14.—(Special)—

During the past week the annual meeting of the Farmers' Lumber Co. association and the Kiron Telephone Co. has been held in Kiron. Owing to the lack of time, we have been unable to secure the names of the new officers elected and the reports of the meetings, but are informed that satisfactory returns from the business conducted the past year were given.

Last Thursday forenoon, January 9, the sad report was sent out from the B. A. Samuelson home, four and one-half miles north of town that Mrs. Samuelson had passed away at 10:30 in the morning. To a large number of her friends and acquaintances, the sad news came as a shock, as they had not learned of her illness, which was of but five days duration. She was taken ill with the flu which later developed into pneumonia, and regardless of the best efforts of attending doctors, skilled nurses and all the loved ones could do, the messenger of death delivered the summons for her to move to the celestial region of happiness and rest. Thus another family circle is broken on earth, a faithful and happy wife gone, a splendid, devoted, untiring mother separated from her loved ones, leaving the cheerful and happy home in which she has for so many years resided, had ministered to their about her. Not alone the home feels the keen blow, but the entire neighborhood are saddened by the loss of this estimable woman whom they highly esteemed and respected.

Christina Bergman was born in Hassla Socken, Helsingland, Sweden, Dec. 4, 1872, and when at the age of thirteen, came with her parents to America, and located in the neighborhood north of Kiron in Ida county, where she has since resided. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bergman, who resided in Ida county for many years, then moved to Cushing, Minn., where they now reside. She was united in marriage to B. A. Samuelson, July 15, 1894, and this union was blessed with two children, Allie and Joe, who now with their father, are left to mourn their dear one. In her early days she was converted and accepted Jesus as her Saviour and remained a faithful and true follower of Him up to her death and at all time her life testified to the fact that she was Christian. She was baptized and united with the Ida County Baptist church where she was an esteemed and valued member. She was a woman with quiet, unassuming character, cheerful and amiable and won the lasting esteem and respect of all her friends and neighbors. The entire neighborhood feels the loss of a good, splendid woman in the death of Mrs. Samuelson. Besides the saddened husband, daughter and son, she leaves her parents, two sisters and one brother, besides other relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn another here. At her death, she had attained the age of 47 years, and 25 days. Her funeral took place Saturday afternoon from the home, being conducted by her pastor, Rev. Bennett Erickson, and attended by a number of friends and relatives. Had a public funeral been announced, a large gathering of friends and acquaintances would have been present to pay their last respects to their departed friend, but owing to the flu situation in the neighborhood it was deemed best to not announce a public funeral. Her remains were laid to rest in the Ida county cemetery. The sympathy of the entire locality is extended the stricken family in their keen loss.

COOK DRIED VEGETABLES NOW

* One way to keep the body in a healthy condition this winter months is to eat plenty of vegetables. All of the stores dried or canned last summer should be utilized this winter. Vegetables have great food value and they save much in expensive meat and bread.

Some general suggestions for cooking vegetables that will insure a well cooked, tasty dish are given by the home economics extension department at Iowa State college as follows:

1. Use just enough water to cover for boiling.
2. Allow one teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water.
3. Have water boiling, put in vegetables and keep boiling until done. Save water for making soup and gravies.
4. Cook highly flavored vegetables uncovered.
5. To prevent loss from steaming, sprinkle vegetables with salt in the steamer.
6. Wash dried vegetables and soak several hours before cooking.
7. Soak shrieved root vegetables in cold water several hours before paring.
8. Cook all vegetables until thoroughly tender, but longer. Cabbage, turnips and string beans are often spoiled by overcooking.

It is amazing what a crowd you can get out to a public function by serving a crusty sandwich and a cup of coffee strong enough to keep everyone awake all night.

(Continued on Page Two.)