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Historical dept
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THE DENISON REVIEW

THE PAPER YOU TAKE HOME

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VOL. LIV

DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919

No. 30

CAMP DODGE SHOWS SPEED

Official Records Show That Up to July 8th and Since November 11, 167,056 Men Discharged.

1200 MEN IN HOSPITAL NOW

Various Activities Are Keeping Up Their Work to Make It More Pleasant for the Men.

CAMP DODGE, Iowa, July 22, 1919—Up to July 8th the official records show that since the signing of the armistice November 11, 167,056 men have been discharged at this camp.

These figures do not include the men who have been discharged from the hospitals at Fort Des Moines and at Camp Dodge. Among the recent arrivals were over 2000 disabled men who were taken direct to Fort Des Moines.

The branch bank at Camp Dodge established by the Des Moines Clearing House association is taking in about \$25,000 a day since the opening, according to J. R. Cappe, secretary and manager of the association.

Congressman Towner has sent a letter to returned soldiers in his district urging them to keep up their war insurance as it is cheaper than any old line company will carry it.

Six forms of permanent insurance are offered: 1. Ordinary Life; 2. Twenty payment Life; 3. Thirty payment Life; 4. Twenty year endowment; 5. Thirty year endowment; 6. Endowment maturing at age of sixty-two.

Payments may be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. After one year the new policies have a cash value which will be paid by the government upon surrender.

Reinstatement of lapsed insurance can be made at any time within nine months after the date of first lapse, under the following conditions:

1. Where the insured has paid no premiums since discharge: (a) If not discharged more than three months, the policy may be reinstated by simply sending in past due premiums, provided the insured is still living.

(b) If discharged more than three months and less than nine months insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge, and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in premiums past due.

(c) If insured was discharged before Jan. 1, 1919, the insurance may be reinstated at any time before September 30, 1919, on the same condition as in paragraph (b) above; namely, insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge and so state in his application for reinstatement when sending in past due premiums.

2. Where the insured has paid the first premium due after he was discharged but has failed to pay some of the later ones: (a) If less than three months behind in premium payments and insured is in as good health as when the policy lapsed and so states in his application he may reinstate without medical examination by sending in premiums past due.

(b) If more than three months behind and less than nine months insured may reinstate, if in as good health as at the date when the insurance lapsed and so states in his application and submits therewith a satisfactory report to that effect to the Director of War Risk Insurance from a reputable physician, together with the premiums past due.

3. Where the insurance has been formally cancelled it may be reinstated on conditions similar to the above. If the policyholder is unable to keep the full amount of War Risk Insurance up to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500. Reductions may be made in multiples of

SHALLOW WELL WATER UNSAFE

State Water Bacteriologist Warns the Public Against Polluted Well Water, Owing to Recent Rains.

RECENT RAINS ARE THE CAUSE

Rains Have Brought the Level of the Ground Water Abnormally High and Many Wells Unsafe.

A warning from the state water bacteriologist cautions all persons using water from wells to boil to disinfect it before drinking. "Recent rains," Miss Zelma Zentmire, water expert declares, "have brought the level of the ground water abnormally high and even wells that are usually safe are now in great danger of being polluted."

Miss Zentmire states that the majority of samples sent to the University of Iowa within the past two weeks for examination are from wells which are markedly affected by heavy rains and often from wells where the water stands within ten feet of the surface.

The rains of the last month have caused the water to pass through the soil too rapidly, or for too short a distance to insure proper purification. If ground water is not purified by passage through the soil, it must be cleaned by artificial methods.

Natural purification of the water, Miss Zentmire declares, cannot be expected to have taken place when the depth is noticeably increased after a heavy rain, when the water is temporarily turbid after rain, or when the level is so high that passage through the ground may be for a distance of less than ten feet.

To remove all danger the water bacteriologist suggests that the water be disinfected by chlorine or be boiled five minutes. Even if samples of water from such wells have been sent to the state laboratories and declared, after being tested, safe, the well might be made still polluted temporarily and the water should be artificially purified.

One month after the water has been tested and declared safe, would be a sufficient time for the water to become badly polluted under conditions of rainfall such as in the last few weeks.

Even wells in which the water is not turbid after a rain are not necessarily safe. Physical evidences of pollution are not always present. To judge the safety of any water supply the water chemist must examine the data sheet accompanying the sample and assure herself that conditions around the well are good.

She must analyze the water bacteriologically and then must follow with a chemical analysis which gives evidence of the condition of the water in both the present and the past. A well cannot be considered safe unless every one of these examinations show no evidences of pollution.

PRINTER'S INK. As the government created a great Information Service to arouse the people to the need for fighting the war with all their might, so an Information Service is needed all the time to help the community to fight its battles and solve its problems.

There is the problem of economic competition. There is the problem of business success against the difficulties of the commercial field. There is the problem of human inertia and laziness and vice. There is the problem of ignorance, and how it is to be combated by education. And so on with many others.

Now to fight the battles of the community against the obstacles and enemies to successful life and progress, requires the education of popular sentiment. The community needs to unify and arouse sentiment for civic progress just as the government needed to unify and arouse war sentiment. And the home newspaper is the Information Service that performs this function.

THRESHERS HOLD GOOD MEETING

Sixty Threshermen of the County Met in Court House Friday Evening—Fixed Thrashing Prices.

CHARGE TEN CENTS FOR WHEAT

Minimum Charge of \$4. Per Hour for 24-inch Separator, \$4.50 for 30-inch, \$5 for 32 or 33-inch.

Over sixty threshermen from all parts of the county met in the court house Friday evening and fixed suggestive prices to be charged for the threshing this fall. Oats will be four cents per bushel and barley five cents, the same as last year. For wheat the charge was raised to ten cents per bushel with a minimum charge of \$4. per hour for a 24-inch separator, \$4.50 per hour for a 30-inch separator, \$5.00 for a 32 or 33-inch machine and \$5.50 per hour for a 36-inch outfit.

This means that if a man has a 32-inch rig threshing for him and here is 50 bushels of wheat threshed per hour, he will have to pay \$5.00 per hour for his threshing. Since there are no emergency laws this year controlling the threshing operations, these prices are more or less arbitrary. To be satisfactory to both the threshermen and the farmer, there must be mutual understandings as to what are necessary and unnecessary delays.

It was unanimously agreed that if the threshermen would do their part in keeping their machines in good repairs, and the farmers be prepared and have sufficient threshing help, both parties would be satisfied with the new prices.

The suggestive prices established are based on the cost of operating a 32-inch steam outfit and the average receipts for the season. The purchase price for such a rig is \$5,200.00. Using that as a basis, the following are the expenses of operating:

Depreciation and repairs a year \$ 850.00
Interest on investment at 6% 312.00
Labor for repairing 12 days at \$8.00 96.00
Oil and grease 80.00
Insurance on machine 25.00
Insurance on men 50.00
Storage for year 25.00
Taxes 20.00
Labor for running for season 1100.00
Total expense for season, \$ 2658.00

The average season receipts for eleven threshermen for last year was \$2600.00. The average length of the threshing season for 43 days.

These figures show that if all the threshing was to be done by the day, there would have to be a charge of \$60.00 per day.

Amos Peterson was re-elected as president for the coming year. John O. Hansen was chosen for vice-president and John W. McIntosh as secretary and treasurer.

W. A. Porter, of Marshalltown has been in Denison this week visiting with his sister, Mrs. R. R. Montgomery, and many old-time friends. Mr. Porter now makes his home at the Soldiers' Home in Marshalltown, and likes the surroundings very much.

Leo Weber has again entered the employ of the Gibson & Rogers garage, where he will now be found permanently. Leo is a splendid repairman, and his services are in great demand.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE



Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., president of the National Council of Women.

A recruiting car in charge of Lieut. McCollough, from Camp Dodge was in Denison Monday and Tuesday looking up recruits for the army. Lieutenant McCollough informed the Review that he was on a ten-day trip, and had gone as far west as Omaha at which place he was able to get 21 recruits on Saturday last. It is possible other cars on a similar mission will visit Denison in the near future.

Literature telling of the army life, and the good it does a young man was distributed quite freely by Lieut. McCollough while in Denison.

HOME WEDDING AT MANILLA

Miss Lida Hazel Saunders, of Manilla, Weds Mr. James Kalp, of Battle Creek, at Home of the Bride.

DAUGHTER OF ED. SAUNDERS

Rev. W. H. Parker, of the Presbyterian Church, officiated—Young Couple to Live at Battle Creek.

MANILLA, Ia., July 22—Special—On Wednesday afternoon of last week occurred the marriage of Miss Lida Hazel Saunders to Mr. James Kalp, of Battle Creek, Ia. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Saunders, south of town.

The event took place on the spacious lawn under an arch of foliage, Rev. W. H. Parker of the Presbyterian church officiating. The ring ceremony was used, three little ones carrying ribbons forming an aisle, through which the bridal couple passed.

Miss Hildred Ivey played the wedding march and the Misses Ruth Parker and Hildred Ivey sang a very pretty duet, especially for the occasion. The color scheme was pink and white, which was carried out throughout the occasion.

The happy young couple will be at home to their friends after September 1st, at Battle Creek, Ia.

DENISON TRIMS CHARTER OAK

Denison's New Baseball Club Motored to Charter Oak Sunday and Won—Loped the Oak Bunch.

JOHNSON AND LOCKE BATTERY

Local Team Made Fine Showing in First Game—Demonstrated They Can Wallop the Old Ball.

The Denison Ball Club went to Charter Oak last Sunday and defeated the Oak team by the score of 8 to 3, in a well played game. While it was the first game for the home boys, they managed to show Charter Oak a few things about handling the old bat and a few other fine points of the game.

Practically every Denison player managed to get from one to two hits, and routed the Oak pitcher in the eighth inning under an avalanche of 105 hits. If the boys can keep up walloping the ball like they did Sunday, they are bound to make life miserable for some of the pitchers they expect to meet in the near future.

While Denison's fielding was ragged in spots, they managed to put over a couple of double plays, and with a couple of weeks practice, they will no doubt be working like clockwork. Johnson and Locke were the battery for Denison and they worked together like old timers, Johnson holding the Oak bunch to four scattered hits during the game by the use of his "spitter" and a nice assortment of curves. Only in the ninth was he in real danger when the Oak first baseman hit for three bases, but the rally did not last as he made the next batter hit into a double play.

Locke caught a great game and demonstrated that he is the best catcher Denison has had for a number of years. He is a good hitter and has a wonderful arm, and makes the opponents hug the bases.

Denison has arranged for a number of games in the near future and everybody should get out and support the home club. During the war we had no ball club and the enthusiasm was not very high, but with the return of the soldiers, the old game is coming back into its own, and Denison has a team worthy of your support, so everybody boost.

Here is the Denison line-up that topped on Charter Oak Sunday. Read it over and you will notice a bunch of new names.

Gordon Locke—C George Locke—cf
Oto—ss George—3d
Collins—2d Lamberty—1f
R. Roeh—lf A. Roeh—rf
Wygant—1st Johnson—p

Miss Margaret Fleming of Boyer, left here on Monday for Oakdale, where she will enter the sanitarium for treatments. She was accompanied by her sister, Grace, who is expected home today, Miss Margaret remaining for an indefinite time. Her many friends trust that she will be benefited and will return home shortly fully recovered.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL WEEK August 10th to 16th is Back-to-School Week, When Every Boy and Girl Will Be Urged to Go to School.

August 10th to 16th is the week when every available influence in Iowa will be exerted in getting boys and girls of the state to see that the best thing for them to do is to go to school.

Investigations made by the United States Bureau of Education recently show that the average boy who left school at the age of 14 years to go to work had earned \$5,112.50 in salary or wages when he was 25 years old.

WHY SOLDIERS MARRY ABROAD

A Buck Private Writes Letter to "Watch on the Rhine," an Army Newspaper—Why Soldiers Marry

NO CLASS DISTINCTION THERE

French and German GIs Care Nothing for Class Distinction and Are Not Ashamed to Toil Daily.

A buck private writes this letter about French, German and American girls to the Watch on the Rhine, the army paper published by the 3d Division in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

In a recent issue of our division newspaper, I noted a letter from Miss Alva Alexander, of Venice, Calif., which has aroused in me more than passing interest. I wish to set forth what I believe to be a few of the ideas of the men of this division concerning the womanhood of this land.

I have no French or German sweetheart, and no intention of marrying any other than a good, pure, and refined American girl.

This young lady asks if it can be possible that any American soldier is contemplating marriage with a German girl. I say, from observation, and other sources, that it is probable that there will be a number of such marriages. Here are some reasons why the American soldiers look with favor on French and German girls:

The majority of these girls pay no attention to class distinctions. Consequently, every buck has his chance with them. French and German girls are not ashamed to do the daily tasks of life, no matter how dull, dirty or uninteresting they may be.

In the last few years the young American has found himself often shunned if he is not a society sport, a walking moneybag, or a dancing fool, and is it a wonder if he is eager for the companionship of women who do not make artificial distinctions?

Hospitality seems a lost art with many American girls, who seldom spend any time with their friends at their homes, but pass their time at theaters, cabarets and other amusement places.

The uncomplaining and hard-working women of this country, be they enemy or friend, have merited our admiration, for they are not ashamed of hard and dirty work if such work is essential to the well being of humanity.

In strong contrast to this, we remember the tendencies of the girls at home to lead, more or less, the life of a social butterfly, thinking and planning only for a giddy round of social activity. We understand, however, that the war has wrought a change in these butterflies, which we sincerely hope is true. Yet we read in the home newspapers of a great wave of shallow frivolity sweeping the states.

Coming face to face with the stern realities of life, as most of us have on the battlefields, we have learned the really worthy things of life. We have gained a high regard for a fine strong, loving character and an abhorrence for any sort of sham, pretension and superficiality. It is a great relief, then, that we find it so easy to read the character of the women here. Most of these women seem to look on life as actual and real. No attempt is made to hide anything behind a mushy sentimentality. Contrast this with many of the American girls, who are out for a good time, and they are going to have it, regardless of cost.

If our girl friends at home do not yet understand why some of the soldiers are marrying European girls, they will learn sooner or later that a considerable change has come over many of us who have been dragged, as it were, through the hell of war. The soldier who has had this experience is not going home to marry a frowzy, crazily butterfly whom, perhaps, he left behind. She may all right when it came to having a good time, but as a wife—never! CAPPER'S Weekly.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOMAN HOME

Mrs. Walter Homan, of Dow City, Passes Away Some Time Friday Night at Her Dow City Home.

WAS FOUND DEAD IN HER BED

Husband Not Aware of Wife's Death Until Calling Her in Morning—Husband and Two Children Left.

DOW CITY, July 22—Special—On Friday night, sadness came into the Walter Homan home when the wife and mother suddenly passed away. The deceased was apparently in her usual good health and being taken so suddenly makes her passing doubly hard to bear. Early Sunday morning, Mr. Homan arose and started the fire preparatory for breakfast. He then called his wife and left the house to attend to his chores. Upon returning later, he became alarmed in not finding her up about the house and going to her room, found that she was no more. It is thought that she had been dead several hours at the time.

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THE TEACHER'S VACATION.

People who imagine that the school teachers have a long vacation entirely devoted to rest, and who on that ground envy the school ma'am's lot, do not realize how the majority of them spend their time.

Their salaries have been so low that the greater part of them have to work hard through the summer. Many of them are daughters of farmers, and they return to help their mothers through the rush of the harvest season. Many wait on tables at summer hotels and boarding houses. Also many ambitious girls attend summer schools in the hope of fitting themselves for better positions. Instead of an array of fluff summer clothes, their modest trunks are weighted down with ponderous volumes on pedagogy and psychology.

It is not surprising that many teachers have nervous prostration. They should not take life too seriously. They need all the fun they can get in holiday time.

Misses Rose and Margaret Clark, and Mrs. A. Kathryn Christiansen returned home Saturday evening from a 3 weeks' vacation trip which they spent at Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. Miss Helen Burch who accompanied them, remained at Colorado Springs and will not return until the last of this week.



1—Women managers of the government dormitories for war workers in Washington, left to right: Misses Mary E. Rust, Doris Burchard, Mary Lindsley, Harlean James and Olive Davis. 2—Men of Admiral Kolechak's Siberian army repairing telegraph lines torn down by bolsheviki. 3—Admiral Sims and his aid, Lieutenant Commander William Edwards, at Yale, where the admiral had been awarded the degree of LL. D.