

DEFINITE ORDERS FOR FUEL SAVING

LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR BOOCK RECEIVES EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS

SLIGHT CHANGES ONLY IN THE PROGRAM AS FIRST ANNOUNCED

Comparatively few changes appear in the Fuel Saving order as it was first issued by the National fuel chief, Garfield, and practically the same people kept open shop Monday of this week as were open Monday of last week. On the first closed day, everyone that best to follow the order closely so that no fault might be found and when A. L. Boock, fuel chief for Brown County received written orders Saturday they were found to differ but very little if any from the plans adopted by business places the preceding Monday.

Altho the orders are fairly familiar by this time to all readers of daily papers, it is well that each customer of any concern should read the orders repeatedly so that all may know exactly when and under what conditions business people may be found in their places of business on the next eight Mondays.

Open All Day.

THEATERS, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private and public dance halls, or any other place of amusement. They are not to sell cigars, confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. All such places are to be closed all day.

DRUG STORES, open for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only.

OPTICAL AND DENTAL LABORATORIES, open for filling necessary emergency prescriptions only.

CLUBS, open to operate dining room and recreational facilities and ordinary service departments, but not to sell cigars, confectionery, etc. Billiard rooms, bowling alleys, dancing, etc., must be suspended on Tuesday.

NEWSTANDS, etc., open for sale only of newspapers and periodicals (and fruits until noon) but not to sell books, souvenirs, cigars, confectionery or other miscellaneous articles.

HOTELS, open to conduct regular dining and other hotel service, but not including sales other than newspapers and periodicals at cigar stands. Shoe shining, barber shops, etc., must close at 12 o'clock noon.

RESTAURANTS, open for regular meal service only, not including cigars, confectionery, etc. This applies only to concerns making the serving of meals a principal business and not to luncheon service operated as a side-line of drug, confectionery and other stores.

PRINTING PLANTS. Newspapers may issue editions generally issued on holidays. Printers may work on periodicals having second class mail privileges, but must not handle miscellaneous jobs.

LAUNDRIES, ETC. This does not include dyeing and cleaning departments of steam laundries, or separate dyeing and cleaning establishments, which must remain closed all day.

GARAGES, ETC., open for the purpose of handling cars in and out; for making minor repairs on cars in essential use. Filling stations will supply only fire, police, hospital, physicians and other vehicles used in essential service.

BUILDING. Construction work may continue without interruption, including the delivery of materials.

OFFICES. Use of heat (above that necessary to prevent damage by freezing) and use of lights forbidden in any business or professional offices, except offices used by United States, State, County or Municipal governments, transportation companies, public utilities, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians and dentists and concerns specifically exempted by written orders from Fuel or Food Administrators. Office building managers are requested to reduce elevator service to a minimum and shut off heat where possible in all rooms not necessarily occupied by tenants of classes named above and to forbid the use of artificial lighting in all such offices and rooms. Others who occupy offices, stores or other quarters, other than in homes, shall dispense with heat and light, excepting that sufficient heat may be used to prevent freezing.

SCHOOLS. Public, parochial and private and denominational schools having general academic standing and studies remain open.

Open Until 12 O'clock Noon.

GROCERY STORES and other food depots, open for sale of foods, including

fruit and other exclusively grocery lines, but not including cigars, tobacco, confectionery, etc.

FRUIT AND FLOWER STORES. Open for sale of food fruit and flowers for funeral and wedding purposes and advance party orders. This does not include cigars, confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks and counter flower sales.

BARBER SHOPS and shoe shining parlors, sales of cigars and confectionery forbidden.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers.

Bakeries, dairies and those manufacturers holding permits to continue with the production of food, munitions, farm machinery for spring use, etc., may proceed within the limitations of their exemption permits, but other factories and wholesalers without written permits must not use heat (above that necessary to prevent damage from freezing) or artificial light in either works or offices. Manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and storage plant forces, not specifically exempted by the Fuel or Food Administrators, may occupy offices at their own risk, without use of heat, light, power or elevators, to take care of perishable commodities and emergency in and out shipments.

Ice cream manufacturers may deliver standing orders to hotels, clubs, schools, restaurants and other contract customers, but they must not operate manufacturing plants, offices or sales rooms, with heat, power, or artificial light.

To Be Shut Down.

All places whether stores, offices, shops or factories, not specifically mentioned as being privileged to open on Monday and not having written permits will be expected to dispense with heat, light and power. Lodges and other meetings are expected to suspend session on Mondays.

Approved and signed, Jan. 25, 1918, by
J. F. McGEHEE
U. S. Fuel Administrator,
State of Minnesota.

Nothing on this regulation shall be construed to apply or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms of offices used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

BROWN COUNTY CREAMERIES PAY ABOVE AVERAGE PRICE.

From the following report of the operations of cooperative creamery associations it will be seen that Brown County associations are able to pay slightly more than the average paid throughout the state for butter fat. The difference is not great but since there have been a few associations which paid very poor prices, it follows that most of the creameries in this county are doing very well by their patrons. Brown county has 12 cooperative creameries.

For the year 1917 the best cooperative creameries in Minnesota paid the farmer an average price, for the year, of 50 cents a pound for butter fat. These creameries are now paying from 55 to 58 cents a pound for butter fat. A very large class of cooperative creameries in the State paid over 45 cents a pound for butter fat for 1916 and are now paying around 54 cents. Poor, half-starved cooperative creameries and cream buyers paid around 40 cents a pound for butter fat for 1916.

For the year 1916, the cooperative creameries of the best dairy county in Minnesota, paid the farmers an average price of 37.75 cents a pound for butter fat. The average price paid by the 633 cooperative creameries of the state was 34.51 cents. The highest average price paid for the year 1916 was 39.28 cents. The cooperative creameries of Brown county paid the farmers an average price of 34.92 cents. The best creamery in the county paid 37.60 cents. The poorest paid 29.10 cents. The best creamery received 123,771 pounds of butter fat, the poorest 35,337 pounds.

A poor price is generally the result of too small a business, poor cream, or poor management. All these are factors that can be improved.

A first-class cooperative creamery pays the farmers of the community, from 7 to 10 cents a pound higher price for butter fat, than farmers receive where there is a poor cooperative creamery, or no cooperative creamery.

It pays to work for a first-class cooperative creamery.

INHERITANCE TAX PAID.

Inheritance taxes in Brown County from eleven estates totaled \$1917.44 during 1917. Nine-tenths of this amount goes to the state and one-tenth remains in the County Treasury. There are no very large estates in Brown County and for that reason the amount collected is not large altho it exceeds that of 1916 by \$70.39.

WILSON DECLARES FOR MORE ECONOMY

ASKS PEOPLE TO SAVE MORE FOOD FOR EXPORT TO THE ALLIES

NAMES TWO MORE "LESS" DAYS WEEKLY FOR EVERYONE IN AMERICA

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the diversion of man-power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs thru the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The Food Administration has formulated, suggestions which, if followed, enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should be further observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities, of which we have more abundant supplies, for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the Food Administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the Food Administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.

There will be English services at the Evangelical Lutheran Church next Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Metzinger and children left for Orlando, Fla., Saturday afternoon and will spend the rest of the winter there. Mr. Metzinger's health is not the best at the present time and he must take quite a rest. Some of their Springfield friends are also wintering at Orlando, the A. C. Ochs family being there.

CAMP CENSORSHIP GROWS MORE RIGID

KODAK AND DIARIES COME UNDER BAN OF FEDERAL REGULATION

INTEREST ON DEBTS OWED BY SOLDIERS HELD UP UNTIL WAR CLOSES

In spite of wintry weather every effort is being put forward to make seasoned soldiers out of the men at Camp Dodge. The rifle and artillery practice have given a fresh impetus to warlike activities and the men are devoting their best energies to the work in hand. The mid-week half-holiday has been withdrawn by order of General Getty and now Saturday afternoons and Sunday afford the only time that leaves of absence for down town are granted except for special occasions. The officers have also been given additional duties and hereafter they must report at 7 o'clock in the morning. For those who room in the city this is an early call and requires the leaving of the city at 6 o'clock. That means crawling out of bed at 5 o'clock. The officers training school is a busy adjunct to the activities of the camp and while the work is strenuous the men are taking hold of it with enthusiasm. When the number of men at Camp Dodge is taken into account the percent of sickness per thousand is very small. The cold weather did not produce the discomforting conditions that were predicted when the barracks were constructed. The men are profuse in their praise of the comfortable condition of the quarters.

No More Kodaks

The rules are being drawn a little more strict with each passing day. The hundreds of kodaks are idle henceforth. It was quite the proper thing to pose for a picture upon the slightest provocation at first but now the order has been issued that only official photographers with permits will be allowed to take pictures. This rule suppresses the kodaks carried by visitors as well as those in possession of soldiers. Another rule is that no daily records are to be kept by the men. The allied armies in France have received much information by perusing diaries taken from German prisoners or from the pockets of the dead. It is to prevent information falling into the hands of the Germans that this order is being rigidly enforced, therefore the men who come in the next increment will profit by the experience of those now here and leave kodaks and diaries at home. A careful watch is placed over telegrams sent and received by officers. They must be sealed when handed to the messengers and must be received in the same manner upon delivery. An official seal very quickly shows whether or not there has been any tampering with the dispatch. All persons are warned that the civil laws as well as military edicts prescribe heavy penalties to any one who gives out the contents of any message to persons not entitled to them. Every precaution is taken to thwart the activity of spies if such should be present.

Another Fake Hero Exposed.

The people of the mid-west have not forgotten an impostor who claimed to be one of the few survivors of the famous "Princess Patricia" regiment of Canada, who lectured all over the country under the assumed name of Breckenridge. Well, his counterpart landed at Camp Dodge a few days ago. Glenn Tremain Cummings is the name of the fellow. He created a sensation in various towns and cities in Illinois in his talks before various organizations on his experiences as a member of the British flying corps, claiming to have been three times wounded in engagements with the enemy. He gave some thrilling experiences with the air squadron and told in the minutest detail of bringing down some of the crack bird-men of the German army. His deception was finally exposed and his downfall was more realistic than some of his alleged achievements in bringing to the earth German aircraft. Speaking after the manner of the street Cummings was flying high until exposure overtook him. After his arrest Cummings confessed that he had never been in the flying service of any country. He said that he had gained his knowledge of the intimate details of war flying from an aviator he had met on an ocean liner. Cummings sold one of the leading magazines a story of his alleged exper-

iences. He has settled down to the humdrum of every day life at Camp Dodge and is no longer classed as a slacker. His home is at Sheffield, Illinois.

Law as to Appeals Amended.

Provost Marshal Crowder has sent out an amended section of the law relating to appeals from local boards to the President. In the past appeals were sent direct to President Wilson. Now they must be first sent to the adjutant general in order that he may ascertain if the appeal is permissible, and appeal papers made out properly. A registrant can appeal only where there is a dissenting vote by a member of the local board, and when the appeal papers are signed by a member of that local board, and by the government appeal agent, both certifying that an appeal should be made.

Forty-Three Dentists Are on Duty.

Acting upon the assumption that bad teeth breed disease, dental officers at Camp Dodge are conducting a dental survey of all the men of the Eighty-eighth division. When the survey is finished, all men whose teeth require attention will be given appointments and corrections made. Lieut. Col. Frank P. Stone, dental corps, U. S. A., is in charge of the dental corps at the cantonment. Under him are 36 dental surgeons, assigned to the various regimental infirmaries and seven surgeons at the base hospital. Every man at the cantonment can receive treatment at either the regimental dental office or at the base hospital. Plate work, silver fillings, porcelain and cement fillings are furnished by the government along with all other modern treatment.

Noted Athletes Are Busy.

Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, the middle-weight champion boxer, is about the busiest man at Camp Dodge. His boxing classes are large and interesting. At first thought, you wonder what part boxing has in preparing men to fight. Well, if you saw some of the bayonet drills you would quickly discern. Nothing is more essential in the use of the bayonet than being quick and secure on foot, and nothing develops this so well as boxing. That is why so much attention is paid to it. And wrestling is encouraged for the same reason.

(Continued on last page)

NUMEROUS CHANGES MADE IN OUR PASSENGER SERVICE

Cambria people who have been in the habit of coming to New Ulm on the 10:30 morning train, doing their shopping and returning on the afternoon train will find that their time is cut short considerably if they wish to do their shopping here, by the discontinuance of the morning passenger and also of the 5:30 afternoon passenger which they formerly made use of to go home on. These two trains were discontinued this week in accordance with the national order to cut out all passenger service which is not absolutely necessary. Travelers will find it necessary to use the 2:02 P. M. passenger if they wish to go west, and those going east will have to choose between the 3:39 P. M. and the early morning trains on the Northwestern line. The service between Sleepy Eye and Marshall was also curtailed and there will be no morning connection between Marshall and Sleepy Eye and no train at 3:30 from Sleepy Eye to Marshall. Direct communication between these two places will be confined to the combination train which leaves Sleepy Eye at 3:10 in the afternoon and arrives at Marshall at 6:45. A train from Marshall at 9:30 in the morning arrives at Sleepy Eye at 1:45 in the afternoon. It also is a combination freight and passenger.

Sanborn and Vesta have only one train a day each way, the train leaving Sanborn at 3:20 in the afternoon for Vesta at 7:30 and arrives at Sanborn at 9:15 in the morning. Practically all of the employees of the various branches which have been discontinued have been transferred to other divisions and a number of the passenger men will be put on the freight service for the time being.

All the different societies of the Red Cross met Friday afternoon at the Masonic Temple. The meeting was a social one for the purpose of getting the different branches acquainted and about 125 were present. A program was given and a light lunch was served.

Walter Hose who is now at Camp Hancock, Georgia, writes that he expects to leave soon for Hoboken, N. J. This probably means that they will get orders for over seas service before long. Last week Walter wrote of the snow and cold weather but this week he says it is warm and pleasant there. He says it is four weeks from the time his mail was sent to him from New Ulm until it reached him at the camp.

SEVERE SUFFERING IN ILLINOIS TOWNS

FRIENDS OF NEW ULM PEOPLE WRITE OF PRIVATIONS ENDURED

ONE HALF TON COAL AND TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR THE LIMIT

An interesting letter received by New Ulm people the past week from residents of a little city within a few miles of Bloomington, Illinois, tells of conditions existing there which make the war seem very real to the inhabitants of that section of the country. Altho the war is not altogether the cause of their discomfort, still it is connected with the conditions which led up to the present situation and therefore may be considered the primary cause.

No Coal in Coal District.

Bloomington is a city of 25,000 in the heart of the soft coal district. There is an enormous coal mine within the city limits and yet each householder is allowed to have only one-half ton of coal at a time to use. Those who were not forehanded enough to get in their supply of coal for the winter last spring and summer were unable to get a single bushel until the 16th of January.

The schools were obliged to close January 1 for a lack of fuel and the churches have been open only part of the time. They have had three blizzards there and a fourth one was on the way at the time the letter was written.

Provisions Short.

Not only are they short on fuel but provisions as well and one may buy only two pounds of granulated sugar at a time and they have the card system so that when one buys his two pounds of sugar at one grocery his card is punched to show it and he cannot get another pound anywhere without being found out as they are required to take all their cards to one place to have them punched. This means that they can not buy another two pounds of sugar until a reasonable time has elapsed after the purchase of the first two pounds.

Suffering among Poor.

There are many poor families in this section of the country and their suffering is severe. The Associated Charities collected \$2500 to take care of the fuel for these poor families and keep them from freezing to death. The temperature has been 23 below zero and in many homes the water pipes burst, causing further suffering.

There is twelve to fourteen inches of snow on the level and the drifts are three to six feet high. The letter said that a visitor from Grand Forks, N. D. had remarked that in Dakota and Minnesota we do not know what winter is, compared with what people are suffering in the South Central States this year.

BIG ATTRACTIONS IN ST. PAUL SUNDAY.

According to present plans about fifty New Ulmites will be in St. Paul next Sunday. Large delegations are planning to attend the Skat Tournament, Automobile show and International Bowling Association Tournament.

Two teams will represent New Ulm in the I. B. A., the one being composed of P. Hackbarth, R. Dahms, Geo. Wickerski, Ed. Huhn and Elmer Backer and the second team members are Herm. Raabe, Henry Dietz, A. Groebner, Ed. Berg and Wm. Lindemann.

Incidentally nearly all of these men will attend the Skat Tournament and practically all other members of the local skat club will take part in the skat session Sunday.

Besides these, a large number of auto enthusiasts are planning to attend the annual auto show which will be held in St. Paul next week.

With such a large delegation attending the different tournaments, some of the prizes certainly should find lodgment in this city.

BOYS HOME FROM CAMP

Walter Gareis and Armin Mack arrived here Monday morning at 1:20 A. M. on a 10 day furlough from Camp Pike, Arizona. They expect to leave here again Friday afternoon so as to be in camp in time for reveille. Both are looking fine and have gained considerable in weight. They are still five men shy to make up the minimum quota for their band and they rather expect to be able to induce someone who is in the draft and who is able to play some instrument to enlist in their band.