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Kewaskum Statesman.

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VOLUME XXIV

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1918

NUMBER 17

KEWASKUM 30th SEPARATE CO. W. S. G. R. NOW AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL ASS'N

President—Capt. John P. Fellenz.
Vice President—Corp. John P. Schaefer.
Secretary—First Sergt. Edw. C. Miller.
Treasurer—Lieut. B. H. Rosenheimer.
Executive Officer—Corp. S. C. Wollensak.

Above are the officers elected at the organization of the Kewaskum 30th Separate Co., Rifle Club. The club is affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America. Its members are composed of members of Kewaskum 30th Separate Co., Wis. State Guard Reserve. The purpose of the club is to encourage rifle practice in the United States and the club is organized by request of the adjutant general. Article 3 of the by-laws provide that any American citizen over sixteen years of age is eligible to membership.

The Kewaskum club will start out with practice with small rifles. The Opera House is to be fitted up for winter quarters and will be used as a temporary range. In the spring it is planned to equip the company with a rifle range and begin the practice with large rifles. Regular drill of the company will be held next Tuesday night at which time it is hoped that a full attendance will be present in order to discuss more fully plans for the future of the new club.

The adjutant general has requested that every member of the State Guard Reserve join the rifle club. The federal government furnishes the rifles,

ammunition, target materials and pistols for the clubs in the United States. The adjutant general is urging members of the State Guard Reserve to remain with their respective companies until some provision has been made for the return of the National Guard units. Repeated requests for releases have been received, and, as a consequence a letter from the adjutant general regarding this proceeding was printed in last week's Statesman. The letter states that every reserve company should consider its patriotic duty to remain in the company.

Every city, he said should have at least one company up to war strength at all times and he pointed out the fact that if many more requests for discharges were received from the unit they would be forced to disband.

He also added that he would refuse to honor any more requests for discharges without a sufficient cause. In the future he stated that members of companies who still remained on the roster but repeatedly missed drill would be given undesirable discharges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Members of the national guard drafted into army service by President Wilson's July 3, 1917 proclamation will revert to civilian status when dismissed from the army, according to a ruling of Gen. Ansel, acting judge advocate general today.

Some questions have been raised as to whether or not these men would revert to their former status as members of the national guard.

LONG LAKE BOY MAY BE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE

Paul Majaka, a young farmer residing near Long Lake, was badly wounded recently by the accidental discharge of a shotgun and may be crippled for life as a result. Philip Luben, uncle of the young man, had a narrow escape from death as the shot passed near his head.

The two men had rowed across the lake and were landing their boat when the accident took place. Majaka had a new hammerless gun. He put it in the bottom of the boat when they were rowing, and when he rose to leave the boat he picked up the gun. In some manner it was discharged and the shot passed through Majaka's leg. Mr. Luben was on shore at the time and narrowly escaped being hit in the head. The young man was removed to the Luben home where he is under a physician's care.—Fond du Lac Commonweath.

THE 1919 XMAS SEAL



This year's Red Cross Christmas seal, ten of which are awarded with every membership issued in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, is especially happy in the symbolism of its design. It is a Liberty seal, carrying with it the message of the underlying purpose of the war against tuberculosis as well as of the war against the Hun—freedom from a costly and devastating menace.

SHERIFF MAKES APPOINTMENTS

John S. Peters, Washington county's newly elected sheriff made his appointments of under and deputy sheriffs, who he has chosen to assist him during his term of office:

Under-sheriff—Frank Schoenbeck.

Deputies.

Hartford—Henry Holle, Sr.
Schleisingerville—Peter Schuck.
Addison—George Sherman.
Germantown—Jacob Leicht.
Richfield—Fred Klippel.
Kewaskum—Fred Andrae.
Jackson—Val Rheingans.

WARNING TO PROPERTY OWNERS

Property owners in the future will receive no notification on the cleaning of their sidewalks. There is a village ordinance to the effect that all sidewalks must be kept free from snow, it is up to the property owners to do this or pay the charges of its being done for them.

(Signed) Geo. F. Brandt, Village Marshal.

TAXPAYERS TAKE NOTICE

The tax roll for the village of Kewaskum is now in my hands for collection, everyone should call at my residence and pay their taxes on and after January 6, 1919. A prompt payment is requested in order to prevent a two per cent tax being levied upon taxes running after Jan. 31st, 1919.—R. S. Demarost, Village Treasurer, Kewaskum, Wis.

CARD OF THANKS

We desire to express our sincere thanks to all those who assisted us in our late bereavement, the illness and death of our husband and father, Robert Backhaus, to Rev. Grove for his consoling words, to the pall bearers, for the many floral offerings, and to all those who attended the funeral.

Mrs. Robert Backhaus and Children.

39 GEESE NET A GRAND TOTAL OF \$184.15

William Rauch, Jr., of the town of Wayne, on Monday sold thirty-nine geese to George Petri, the general merchant of Wayne, which netted him the total sum of \$184.15. The average weight of the geese being sixteen pounds apiece.

WANTED—Inside Carpenters and Cabinet makers. Highest wages; steady all year round employment guaranteed; favorable living conditions. Desirable work in town for girls and every member of the family. —The Wisconsin Chair Company, Port Washington, Wis.—Adv. 11-30-5

LETTER FROM JOS. WESTERMAN

The following letter was received by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Westerman of St. Bridgets, from their son Joseph, who is in Co. D, 120th Machine Gun Bat. with Am. Ex. Forces in France; France, Nov. 12, 1918

Dear Folks:—

Will drop you a few lines and let you know that I am well and getting along fine. Our division is always near the front and they still got me working on supplies, the same as I have been doing ever since I left the hospital; but I always have the chance of going back to my company later on. Of course this is much better than to be with the company and be at the front line. I suppose you all know by this time that the armistice was signed, it was signed by 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and at 5 minutes past eleven all the guns stopped shooting, and there was no more fighting going on. Believe me everybody was happy and cheering, and it seems strange not to hear the big guns shooting all day long. At night everybody was celebrating and a lot of flares of all colors were going up in the air and bright lights were burning, so that it looked just like the 4th of July back in the states. We still have to stay at the front for some time and keep following up the enemy's retreat, until they have evacuated the ground they agreed to give up, and until the peace pledge is signed. So we don't know just exactly whether the war is over yet or not, but we all have an idea that it is over, as the Frenchmen say (Finis Legarie) the French word for going home, but it won't be so soon, even if the war is really over. We certainly won't be home by Christmas, but may be home by Easter. We are all glad to think that we have a chance to get home even if it isn't so soon. I only got a little mail since I left the hospital, just the latest mail that came in, a letter from Uncle Frank and one from Carlie, written while he was at Camp Robinson, some time in August, I just happened to take a walk to where my old company was located, last week, and so got them. All the other mail before that, from the middle of August on, since I left the company, was sent to the hospital and all over, and has not returned yet, but I think it is nearly time for it to come back. The first chance I get I will again visit my former company and see about it. I have three month's mail coming. I wrote a letter to you about four weeks ago and I was going to write sooner, but had no time during the day and we mostly always work until dark. As we could have no lights in the evening until last night, when they allowed us candles, it was impossible for me to write sooner. I think I will get a chance to see the Rhine river before we leave here. We had a lot of rainy weather the past two weeks, but the last few days it has been clear and cold, having had several frosts. I suppose you have the same weather in Wisconsin now and the fall work is all done. How is Ed, and his family, and everybody else. Give them all my regards and tell them I'll be home soon. I suppose Carlie is here in France now. Well I don't get much time to write and I think this will probably be the last letter you will get from me before Christmas, so I wish everybody a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. From Private Jos. Westerman, Co. D, 120th M. G. B., A. P. O. 734, Am. Ex. F.

The following card was received by Mr. and Mrs. Westerman from their son Carl in France:

With the A. E. F., Dec. 1, 1918

Dear Folks:

Received the letter which ma wrote and mailed on Nov. 11th and was glad to hear that everybody was well. I am also well and expect to leave any day to sail back to the States. I have not seen her heard from Joe yet. Don't think I'll get a chance to see him. Will close with best regards and a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year from Private Carl Westerman, Battery C, 331st F. A., A. P. O., 778, Am. E. F.

MRS. JOHN KAPFER

After months of intense suffering, caused by a cancerous growth in the stomach, Mrs. John Kapfer of Barton passed away on Thursday evening of last week at about 9:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Kapfer (nee Trautmann) was born in Batzdorf, Alsace-Lorraine, on Oct. 12, 1842. In the year 1852 she immigrated to America and settled in the town of Germantown, where she resided four years. Later she resided for short intervals in Kewaskum and town Farmington. The greater part of her life was spent in Barton, where she and her husband conducted a hotel and saloon business for twenty-five years. Her marriage to John Kapfer took place in February, 1869, at St. Bridgets, in the town of Kewaskum. Their union was blessed with ten children, four of the latter preceding their mother. Those surviving are Katie (Mrs. James Elliott) and Mary (Mrs. Richard Oesterlin) of Chicago; Selma (Mrs. P. Kuntzsch) and Susan (Mrs. John Loew) of Milwaukee, and Jennie and Andrew J. of Barton. Besides the above Mrs. Kapfer leaves her husband, ten grand children and three sisters—Mrs. John Zwaschka and Mrs. Caroline Jung of Milwaukee, and Mrs. John Schoenhofen of Marshfield. The funeral was held last Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Catholic church at Barton, the Rev. F. Ruhmann officiating. The Married Ladies' society of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body.—West Bend Pilot.

A SNUG SUM AWAITS THEM

Due to the energies of the Kissel Motor Car company, a snug sum already awaits the return of the Hartford soldier boys and which will be used for a very worthy purpose, either the erection of a memorial, or given to the boys outright to use as they see fit. The total amount of money on deposit in the bank to their credit without including the sale of this week's Kisselgraph, amount to \$453.82, while the sale of the little magazine this week will surely bring in at least another hundred dollars. Hartford people are intensely interested in seeing the bank account grow, and it is hoped that before the boys return that it will amount to at least \$2,000.—Hartford Times.

ANNUAL MEETING

Annual meeting of the Theresa Mutual Insurance Company will be held at its office at 10 o'clock A. M., on Jan. 7, 1919.—W. A. Justman, Sec'y.

LOCAL FAMILY BEREFT BY LOSS OF DAUGHTER

A cloud of sorrow enwrapped the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Backhaus last Monday, when the Angel of Death summoned one of the happy family circle to its future home in Heaven. Little Marnie Ellen Erameline Backhaus, who was the only daughter, was born on March 18, 1917, and had attained the age of one year, nine months and four days. The little one was taken sick about two months ago with pleurisy, and the end came on Monday, Dec. 23, at 7:20 p. m. It is very hard at this season of the year, when all are enjoying the holiday cheer, to be called upon to chronicle the passing away of an only daughter who was so greatly beloved by her father and mother and by the entire family. The little one is survived by her father and mother and three brothers, namely Elroy, Erwin and Harvey, all at home. Elroy, the oldest son had but recently returned home from the service of Uncle Sam, being a member of the S. A. T. C. in Milwaukee, and the family was so happy in the thought that the home circle would once more be complete for the holiday festivities, but the supreme master had willed otherwise and gathered the little lamb unto the fold. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon from the Ev. Peace church. Rev. Mohme officiated and interment was made in the congregation's cemetery. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

We had a little treasure once,
She was our joy and pride,
We loved her, ah perhaps too well,
For soon she slept and died.
All is dark within our dwelling,
Lonely are our hearts today,
For the one we loved so dearly,
Has forever passed away.

STOMACH TROUBLE

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED

Wanted—Inside Carpenters and Cabinet makers. Highest wages; steady all year round employment guaranteed; favorable living conditions. Desirable work in town for girls and every member of the family. —The Wisconsin Chair Company, Port Washington, Wis.—Adv. 11-30-5

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KEWASKUM FIRE DEPARTMENT UNDERGOES COMPLETE RE-ORGANIZATION

Kewaskum, Wisconsin, December 2nd, 1918

The Village Board met in regular monthly session with President John Klessig presiding and all members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following bills were allowed as recommended by the Committee on Claims:

Fred Bleck, Balance due as Weed Commissioner.....	\$ 50
Martin Bassil, labor.....	2.50
Edw. C. Miller, Fumigators.....	6.00
Val. Peters, Inspector at Election.....	4.00
A. W. Roch, Inspector at Election.....	4.00
Wm. Miller, Inspector at Election.....	4.00
S. C. Wollensak, Clerk at Election.....	4.00
Edw. C. Miller, Clerk at Election and returns to County.....	5.95
N. J. Mertes, Ballot Clerk at Election.....	3.00
H. W. Ramthun, Clerk at Election.....	3.00
Carl Meinecke, labor.....	2.00
Fred Martin, use of horse.....	1.50
Wm. Firks, labor.....	4.75
Albert Buss, labor.....	2.62
Fred Meilahn, labor.....	3.15
August Bilgo, labor.....	4.04
Herman Backhaus, labor.....	4.04

Moved seconded and carried that Charles Groeschel be paid twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for taking care of the stove in the fire engine house during the season 1918 to 1919.

The following Resolution presented by Trustee S. N. Casper was adopted. All members voting "Aye".

Resolved by the Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum, Washington County, Wisconsin, that the following taxes be and hereby are levied for the year ending December 31st, 1918 upon the assessed valuation of all real estate and personal property according to the assessment roll of the current year:

Current expenses.....	\$1200.00
Liquor tax.....	200.00
Highway tax.....	600.00
District School tax.....	2466.14
State Special Charges on County.....	52.92
State tax.....	1573.99
Superintendent's salary.....	61.08
Soldiers Relief.....	55.99
All other county tax.....	2942.95
County school tax.....	558.15

Total amount of all taxes.....\$9119.32

There being no other business the Board on motion adjourned until 7:30 P. M., December 6th, for the purpose of taking up the matter of re-organizing the local Fire Department.

Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk.

Kewaskum, Wisconsin, December 6th, 1918

Pursuant to adjournment the Village Board met with President John Klessig in the chair and all members present except Trustees Meinecke and Kappenhahn.

The following Ordinance number XXIV was passed and the Clerk instructed to withhold the publication thereof until Saturday, December 28th, 1918.

ORDINANCE NO. XXIV.

Providing for the reorganization of the Kewaskum Fire Department and prescribing and regulating the duties thereof.

The Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum do ordain as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Fire Department of the Village of Kewaskum shall consist of a Chief, an assistant Chief and not less than twenty-two (22) and not more than thirty (30) active members. Said members to be divided into an Engine and Hose division of not less than twelve (12) and not more than fifteen (15) members a Chemical and Hook & Ladder division of not less than ten (10) and not more than fifteen (15) members.

Sec. 2. The Village Board shall at its regular monthly meeting in the month of January of each year, appoint a Chief and an Assistant Chief, who shall hold their offices for a term of one year or until their successor has been appointed.

Sec. 3. The members of the Fire Department shall on the eighth day of January 1919 and on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in each and every year thereafter meet for the purpose of nominating and electing a Foreman, Secretary and Treasurer. The result of the election shall be reported to the Village Board for confirmation.

Sec. 4. The election of officers shall be by ballot and the officers shall be voted for separately in the order named in section number 3. The majority of votes cast shall elect. The Secretary must give due notice of election. Vacancies other than Chief and Assistant Chief shall be filled as provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Department. Vacancies in the office of Chief and Assistant Chief shall be filled by the Village Board.

Sec. 5. The Chief together with a Committee of three members of the Village Board shall annually appoint five (5) members of the Department, who together with the Chief and Assistant Chief shall be known as an Inspection Committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly inspect all fire fighting apparatus once each week, and thoroughly instruct all other members of the Department at their regular meetings and drills.

Sec. 6. The Chief shall receive a salary of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars, the Assistant Chief twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, the Secretary five (5) dollars and the five appointed men on the Inspection Committee shall each receive twenty (\$20.00) dollars per annum. All salaries must be paid at the December regular meeting.

Sec. 7. The Chief shall keep a record of the attendance of the members of the Inspection Committee and report to the Secretary of the Department. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of all attendance and non-attendance of the inspection committee members as reported to him by the Chief and file a copy with the village clerk at the same time.

Sec. 8. The members of the Inspection Committee shall each be fined fifty (.50) cents for non-attendance of inspection as provided for in Section number six (6) of this Ordinance.

Sec. 9. The members of the department shall meet regularly each month at such time and place as provided for in their Constitution and by-laws. Each member shall be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for attendance and be punished by a fine of twenty-five (25) cents for non-attendance of fire drill or quarterly meetings. This section shall not apply to members of the Inspection Committee.

Sec. 10. The Chief shall call out the entire department for practice at least once each month during June, July, August and September and report such recommendations as he may deem proper. The Chief shall call out the department once a year for parade and inspection, at which time the members of the department shall appear in uniform with all the fire fighting apparatus under their control and shall be under his command.

Sec. 11. In addition to the duties of the Chief and his duly appointed assistants as prescribed by statutes and Village ordinance he is to give special attention to Ordinance number twenty two (22) of the Village of Kewaskum, Wisconsin.

Sec. 12. The Assistant Chief shall assist the Chief in the discharge of his duties, and shall have full power in the absence of the chief.

Sec. 13. The Treasurer shall give a bond in the sum of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, which bond shall be approved by the Village Board. He shall file a copy of the financial standing of the department with the Village Clerk not later than the 31st day of December of each year.

Sec. 14. The two percent fire insurance tax received by the Village shall be turned over to the Treasurer of the Fire Department and the Village Board shall annually appropriate out of the General Fund of the village such an amount as they deem necessary to cover the necessary expense of the department.

Sec. 15. The total amount of all money in the Treasury of the Kewaskum Fire Company and the Kewaskum Hook and Ladder Company which organizations will be abolished after the passage and publication of this Ordinance shall be turned over to the Treasurer of the reorganized fire department.

Sec. 16. The Department shall be governed by its Constitution and By-Laws, which shall be framed in conformity to the Ordinances of the Village of Kewaskum, Wisconsin.

Sec. 17. No member shall leave any fire or drill without permission from the Chief. All members not answering the roll call after drill or fire is going to be marked absent and fined.

Sec. 18. Ordinance number nine (IX) is hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Passed December 6th, 1918.

Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk. John Klessig, Village President

Published December 28th, 1918.
John Klessig, Village President

Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk.

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Badger State Happenings

Jacob Figi, 40, Woodford, leading stock buyer of Lafayette county, died of influenza.

The 175 members of the Ripon college S. A. T. C. have been dismissed and the unit demobilized.

Yeggs cracked the door of the vault in the Kluetter company offices, Madison, and found it empty.

Ernest Boebel, Fenimore farmer, paid a fine of \$35 in federal court at Madison for making pro-German utterances.

The quadrennial convention of Wisconsin Maccabees will be held in June, according to plans completed by directors at Superior.

A strip of canvas from a German aeroplane, shot down over the American lines, has been sent Louis Kolasinski, Menasha, by a brother.

A reunion of La Crosse aviators who served in the war with flights by those most efficient will be a feature of the 1919 interstate fair here.

Al Kemmet, Janesville, aged 20, fell from an auto truck and was instantly killed when wheels of machine crushed his head.

Within two days Mr. and Mrs. Hans L. Hanson and Mr. and Mrs. Iver Hanson of Hixson, La Crosse county, died of influenza. The husbands were brothers.

Safe-brokers looted the safes of the Schlitz, Val. Blatz and Consumers Coal company, Janesville, obtaining considerable money, Thrift stamps and Liberty bonds.

Private Frank Foster is the first wounded La Crosse soldier to arrive home. He lost his right leg as a result of a high explosive striking his knee.

E. R. Hicks, Oshkosh, was chosen president; E. A. Williams, Neenah, vice-president; John W. Brown, Stevens Point, secretary and treasurer, at the Wisconsin Fraternal congress.

The eighth annual road school under the auspices of the Highway Commission, will be held in Madison on Feb. 3 to 8, at which time it is expected from 400 to 500 road men of the state will be present.

Frank V. Harnacker of Co. E, Fond du Lac, part of the Rainbow division, has arrived in New York. He has seven wounds, all from fragments of one shell. He writes that a "bunch" of Fond du Lac boys have returned.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner Weigle has announced that he would prosecute manufacturers of "egg substitutes." Weigle declared that some of the so-called "substitutes" are nothing more than corn starch and skim milk.

Private Peter J. Beisler, town of Wayne, Dodge county, has been cited for bravery, according to a message received by his mother, Mrs. Mary Beisler, from the war department. Beisler, the citation states, was caught back of the German lines but refused to surrender, putting up a vigorous fight until severely wounded.

Dr. A. J. Williams, member of the Racine board of health, has demanded an investigation of the methods of Dr. H. E. Wilson, deputy health officer, whom he charges with circulating petitions for appointment of Miss Marie Corse as health inspector at \$100 a month. Dr. Williams declares the position is one for which a woman is not fitted.

Ripon college just received official notice that Ripon will have a reserve officers' training corps. Following is the telegram received from Washington: "President Ripon college: You may proceed with the organization of a reserve officers' training corps pending official notification from the adjutant general of the army. A professor of military science and tactics will be assigned to your institution in the near future."

The Wisconsin Food Administration received a telegram from Washington asking it to make plans for closing up its work after Jan. 1. This order means that the federal government is planning to curtail the work of the state food administration. The big Wisconsin food staff will be laid off on that date, with the exception of county administrations, which will be retained temporarily for food price fixing purposes.

In one of the quietest primary elections in the history of Oshkosh Henry T. Hagene, former council commissioner and Charles F. Hart, for assessor from the Third district, were nominated from a field of seven candidates to stand for election Jan. 2, for the unexpired term of Florian Lampert as third member of the commission council. Mr. Lampert was elected to congress from the Sixth district and there remains a year and four months of his term as council commissioner. Not more than half the voting strength of the city went to the poles.

Fifty students at the officers material school at Great Lakes have received their commissions as ensign. These men were the successful graduates of a four months' course at the school. Wisconsin men commissioned were W. G. Erdman, Oshkosh, and T. O. Keans, Kenosha.

Fire caused nearly \$5,000 damages at Liberty Cottage, a college woman's dormitory at Beloit. As Beloit college is closed on account of influenza most of the girls had gone home. The building is known as the old Beta Fraternity house, owned by Mrs. Ella D. Adams of Chicago.

William Lutgen, Kewaunee, 32, was killed when the automobile he occupied skidded and capsized. After giving birth to twins, Mrs. Joseph Tomaszewski, Crivitz, Marinette county, died of influenza. The babies also died.

R. G. Knutson has formed a branch of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers at La Crosse.

D. W. MacWillie, La Crosse county fuel administrator, has called for a popular vote of street car line patrons for and against the skip-stop plan.

The Hortonville Review has been sold by Robert W. Wright to his brother, Lloyd, who published a paper at Bear Creek until called into army service.

Because of so many cases of influenza Beloit college student school was closed on Tuesday, Dec. 17, until after the holidays. This does not apply to soldiers.

The Cereal Products Co., Manitowish, capital \$1,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are Daniel C. Bleser, Otto H. Seuglaub and Emil Herch.

The second 100-foot tug for the government was launched at the Leath-cam & Smith shipyards, Sturgeon Bay. The government contract was cut from twelve to nine tugs.

Claude Albert Lindsey was arrested at Kenosha charged with impersonating a soldier of the United States. He was turned over to the federal officials. His home is said to be in Chicago.

The people of Kenosha, through the patriots' fund will adopt 200 of the fatherless children of France the coming year. An appropriation of \$7,300 has been made to take care of the children.

The annual convention and fruit show of the State Horticultural society will be held in Madison, Jan. 8, 9, and 10. The fruit exhibit will be staged in the main corridor of the capitol building.

Marshal Cousins, Eau Claire, has assumed his duties as banking commissioner at the capitol. He is a well known national guardsman and succeeds A. E. Kuolt. The name of Mr. Cousins will be submitted to the senate for confirmation in January.

The estate of the late President C. R. Van Hise, University of Wisconsin, consists of \$155,000 personal property and \$16,000 real estate, according to the will filed for probate. The property is bequeathed to Mrs. Van Hise and daughters, Jeanette and Alice.

The American cafe, a Superior soft drink emporium, was raided by the police and in a box of coal by the kitchen range was found thirteen half pints and two pints of whiskey. Max Rosenberg, alleged proprietor of the cafe, J. Bellise and Edward Huback, employes, were arrested on a charge of violating the liquor ordinance.

Dean E. A. Birge, vice-president of the University of Wisconsin and member of the faculty for thirty-five years, was promoted to the presidency at a special meeting of the regents, to succeed Dr. Charles R. Van Hise. The appointment is made on condition that Dr. Birge be permitted to retire in 1920, when he will be 70. Dean Birge has accepted.

Henry C. Baker, Racine, chief of police, demands that specific charges be preferred against him to the police, and fire commission following the common council's action in demanding his resignation. Chief Baker declares that the report to the common council by the special committee appointed to investigate alleged immoral conditions besmirched his character and reputation as chief of police and he insists that the matter be thoroughly gone into to the satisfaction of the citizens of Racine.

Great increases in livestock production were disclosed by the reports which are being filed with the state food administration at Madison. These reports show an increase in the number of cattle and hogs during the war period of from 38 to 42 per cent. Reports from forty counties incomplete and fourteen counties fairly complete and five counties complete show that the number of hogs have been increased in the state in the past year 22 1/2 per cent, and the number of pigs between two and six months of age 43.8 per cent. The number of cattle of all kinds have increased 18 per cent and the number of dairy cattle 32.2 per cent.

Five members of the 1917 legislature joined the military or naval service. Dr. A. J. Pullen, Fond du Lac, senator from the Eighteenth district, joined a medical unit. Assemblyman George D. Whiteside, Stevens Point, head of the house committee on public welfare, went to France with a medical unit. Assemblyman D. S. Burnett, Wausau, Spanish-American war veteran, went to France as an engineer. Assemblyman William A. Campbell, Milwaukee, donned a "jack" uniform within a few days after the war declaration and gave up his seat in the lower house. Senator William Bray, Oshkosh, went into training at Camp Hancock, Ga., in the fall of 1918 and was commissioned a captain in the United States army, Dec. 10, 1918.

A petition from the Sun Prairie Woman's club, to Gov. Philipp and Wisconsin legislature, will ask for more stringent laws covering the carrying of liquor, both internally and externally, by passengers on trains between Sun Prairie and Madison. The law states that anyone found drunk on a train shall be placed in the hands of an officer at the next station. Madison is the station next to Sun Prairie. Every night, it is said, the women's waiting room at the Sun Prairie depot is crowded with men—drunk, staggering and swearing—waiting for a train to Madison.

MARKETS

Milwaukee, Dec. 23, 1918.

Butter—Creamery, tubs, 67¢@67 1/2¢; prints, 65¢@69¢; firsts, 61¢@63¢; seconds, 54¢@58¢.

Cheese—Twins, 35¢@35 1/2¢; dairies, 36¢@36 1/2¢; longhoras, 37¢; brick, fancy, 35¢@36¢.

Eggs—Firsts, 60¢@61¢; current receipts, fresh as to quality, 59¢@60¢; checks, 34¢@35¢; dirties, 38¢@40¢.

Live Poultry—Springers, general run, 23¢@24¢; hens, 21¢@24¢; roosters, 17¢.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.43¢@1.45¢; Oats—Standard, 73¢@74¢; No. 3 white, 72¢@73¢; No. 4 white, 72¢@73¢.

Rye—No. 2, 1.62¢@1.63¢; No. 3, 1.60¢@1.62¢.

Barley—Big-berried, 1.01¢@1.03¢; good to choice, 96¢@1.00¢; low grades, 85¢@89¢.

Hay—Choice, timothy, 30.50¢@31.00¢; No. 1 timothy, 30.00¢@30.25¢; No. 2 timothy, 28.50¢@29.00¢; rye straw, 11.00¢@11.50¢.

Hogs—Prime, heavy butchers, 17.50¢@17.70¢; fair to prime light, 16.50¢@17.35¢; pigs, 13.00¢@16.00¢.

Cattle—Steers, 8.00¢@13.00¢; cows, 5.25¢@11.00¢; heifers, 5.50¢@14.00¢; calves, 16.00¢@16.25¢.

Minneapolis, Dec. 23, 1918.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.41¢@1.43¢; Oats—No. 3 white, 68¢@69¢.

Rye—No. 2, 1.56¢@1.57¢; Flax—3.22¢@3.54¢.

Chicago, Dec. 18.

Open-High-Low-Close. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 1 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 5 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 6 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 7 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 8 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 9 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 10 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 11 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 12 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 13 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 14 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 15 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 16 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 17 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 18 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 19 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 20 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 21 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 22 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 23 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 24 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 25 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 26 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 27 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 28 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 29 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 30 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 31 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 32 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 33 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 34 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 35 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 36 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 37 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 38 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 39 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 40 yellow, 1.27 1/2; No. 41 yellow, 1.27 1/2; 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We Desire

to express our appreciation of the patronage and good will during 1918 and extend to everybody our best wishes for

A Bright Christmas

—and—

A Prosperous New Year

THE POULL MERCANTILE CO., West Bend

RED CROSS IS LIKE A SHIP OF RESCUE

Always Travels in Troubled Waters and Answers Every Cry of Distress.

REST OF WORLD IS TOO BUSY

Christmas Roll Call Gives Every One a Chance to Take Part in Rebuilding Our Broken World.

The American Red Cross is perhaps like nothing so much as a staunch and loyal ship in a storm. It goes its way with senses tuned to catch any cry for help. And when that cry comes, it drives instantly and without fear straight to the place of distress, in flood and fire and disaster just as the ship braves the perils of tumbling seas and hazardous rescue work. And, again, like the ship, it STANDS BY till those endangered are helped to safety.

Meanwhile the rest of the world, busy with its own problems, hurries home during these times of storm and stress, and draws down the blinds.

At least that is the way it has been in the past. But now comes the Christmas Roll Call. And it is a privilege, not a pest. It has no preferences. It plays no favorites. It makes no exceptions. It summons every man, woman and child in the country. It holds out to each one the blessed opportunity to ride on every Red Cross ship of mercy, to speed with every Red Cross train of relief that encircles the earth on their errands of mercy.

The only way for anyone to escape the possibility of some time having to accept CHARITY from the Red Cross is to become ONE with the Red Cross. For terrible calamity may come to us all. The money wealth of the Belgians was as nothing when they were stripped of clothing and food. And that feeling of oneness with the organization that our men on the other side have had during the war was not merely a great, but was the GREATEST, factor in enabling the Red Cross to give the efficient aid that it did.

Let us remember what Mrs. Margaret Laine, canteen worker in France, told about our boys who came out of the hospitals without money:

"Sometimes they would be able to make up a few cents between them," she said, "and sometimes they did not have anything. They would hang behind those who could pay. And they would look at the food so wistfully that it made one fight back the tears. The only way we could get them to take what they needed and craved was by saying: 'You know, boys, this was all paid for by your own people at home.' Then immediately their attitude would change and they would say: 'Why, yes, my mother or my sister gives to the Red Cross.' And then how they would pitch in."

We are proud, we Americans. We do not want something for nothing. And here is our glorious opportunity to take the rest of our nation by the hand, and with all pride and dignity insure ourselves of our own help in time of adversity.

This Christmas Roll Call gives everyone a chance to be a "Dollar Man." And most of us can be one right at home. For by joining the Red Cross now and paying the dollar we become as actively engaged in the great work as if we were giving all of our time to it. We are merely making our dollar substitute for those of us who are too busy to give all of our time to the Red Cross.

Some of the great achievements of the Red Cross have been told over and over, until the facts may seem old to you. But on this occasion they are worth telling again. We should not forget, for instance, how the women of this nation, like our first Colonial mothers, turned suddenly into great manufacturers and made garments and supplies worth \$50,000,000 last year. Nor let us forget how \$111,000,000 was sent into the devastated countries during the time while men and women, giving their time for nothing, went with those dollars to see that they were used in the way they were most needed. And the American Red Cross sent medicines and anesthetics to the hospitals of France when they were almost unobtainable, so that our boys and their allies might have some relief from the torment of their wounds, and a chance at ultimate recovery.

There are so many things to tell that it is impossible to spread the whole story in this limited space. But each worker will know. For the letters that have come from the boys in the camps "over here" and from the fields "over there" have been full of the reasons. Ask the mother of any boy who was imprisoned behind the cruel lines where food was scarce even for the enemy army, but who got his 20 pounds of biscuits, pork and beans, cocoa and other good, wholesome things, every week.

The roofs are at hand everywhere. The reasons are manifest. Everyone should become a member of the widest, best and holiest crusade the world has ever known. Membership in the Red Cross should be more universal than taxes; as universal as the public school, public opinion, or our own public government.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Better Course. It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.—Tennyson.

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

To our many friends and customers we wish

to extend the

Compliments of the Season

and to express our appreciation

of their good will.

Pick Brothers Co.

WAYNE

A Happy New Year to all.

Geo. Petri was a Milwaukee caller last Friday.

Hugo Bastian of Camp Grant spent Monday with friends here.

Mrs. Wendel Petri was a Kewaskum caller last week Thursday.

Mrs. John Petri returned home Wednesday from an extended visit in the southern states.

Louis Roos of West Bend spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Roos.

Harry Williams and wife and John Habek of Milwaukee spent several days with Andrew Knoebel and family.

Miss Vida Stanton and Lydia Goss, the teachers in Districts No. 5, and 11, left Saturday for their homes at Oshkosh.

On account of the inclement weather Xmas Eve, the Xmas program in the local church was held on Christmas night.

Henry Brunner and Louis Pfarrer of Mission House are spending their Xmas vacation with Rev. Csatos and family.

On Monday evening a fire department was organized here for the protection of the town of Wayne. A 965 gallon Olmchain and Boyer Chemical engine was purchased for \$400. The following officers were elected: Fire Chief, Chas. Bruesel, Assistant Chief, John Schmidt, Secretary, Frank Wietor. At present eight members have joined and if any more wish to join or are interested in the cause, should call on Chas. Bruesel for information. Meetings will be held the first Monday of every month in Frank Wietor's hall. We are certainly pleased to learn that the citizens of Wayne have finally come to the conclusion of organizing a fire company. We wish them luck and success financially, and although the move is a good one we hope that Wayne will be fortunate in not having any fires. "Safety First."

ELMORE

A Happy New Year to all.

Reuben Backhaus and family visited with Charles Spradow and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edwards were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Klucke Sunday evening.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Volke last Friday. We extend our heartfelt congratulations.

News was received here of the arrival of a son at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Borchardt at Neenah. Mrs. Borchardt will be remembered here as Miss Susan Scheid.

There was no Christmas program or service given here in the local church on account of Rev. Romeis and several other members of the congregation being ill with the influenza.

No Time for That.

Kathryn came running to her mother, crying as though her heart would break. Between sobs she said that a dog had frightened her. Her mother, trying to divert her attention, said, "What kind of a tall did the dog have?" Kathryn sobbed, "Do you suppose I stopped to look at his tail?"

BATAVIA

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all readers of the Statesman.

Gust Schultz sold four head of Registered stock to Wm. Nauman one day last week.

Mrs. Mary Heronimus left Monday to spend the holidays with relatives at Sheboygan.

Chester Schultz and sister, Mrs. Theo. Wagner spent Friday and Saturday at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Adolph Vogelsang spent several days last week with her daughter Mrs. Oscar Lierman near Random Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eisentraub are the proud parents of a little boy who came to brighten their home on Saturday, December 21st.

Misses Lorena Held, Phyllis and Bernice Meljus, Edna and Welma Dettman, Nelda Miller and Adelia Vorpagel, Ira Bemis, Art. Eberhardt and Enos Held returned home from Plymouth high school Friday to spend the holidays with their parents.

ROUND LAKE

A Happy New Year to all.

Herman Kutz's dog killed a wolf last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ramthun spent Wednesday in Kewaskum.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buehner spent Sunday with their parents here.

Herman Kraeger is home on a furlough from Camp Grant over Sunday.

Mrs. William Balman and children and Frank Dunbeck are ill with influenza.

Clyde Hennings of Camp Grant spent Christmas under the parental roof.

Fred Heider's children are ill with influenza, also Barney Doyle and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Seider of Random Lake were callers at Anton Siefert's last Thursday.

William Hennings visited at Mayville with his daughter, Mrs. Habek, and at Charles Romaine's home in Fond du Lac the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Calvey and Mr. and Mrs. George Buehner, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Habek were entertained at the Wm. Hennings home Christmas.

BEECHWOOD VALLEY

A Happy New Year to all.

Wm. Glass spent Thursday at Cascade.

Jas. Mulvey spent Monday at Batavia.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammen spent Sunday with relatives at Beechwood.

Miss Cora Krahn spent Sunday with Mrs. Adolph Glass and Mrs. Arthur Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Krahn spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schroeter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glass and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Glass spent Thursday at Sheboygan.

Misses Mamie Gibbons and Elva Glass spent Monday evening with the Jas. Mulvey family.

The following spent Monday at New Prospect: August Reinke, Walter Hammen, Wm. Glass, Wm. Seigfried and Wm. Johnson.

SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 35 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 34 per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of ricks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently had order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.

The marvel of our voluntary food-saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and extortion and preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation is there so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as in America—"A" was shown in the abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat, it came; more pork, it came; save sugar, it was done. So Americans answered the challenge of German starvation.

Good will rules the new world as fear governed the old world. Through sharing food America helps make the whole world fit.

Food control made sufficiency from shortage, kept the rein on food prices, gave the nation's full strength exercise.

Starvation by Germany threatened all the world; food conservation in America answered the challenge.

Food conservation in America has been the greatest contribution to the world's peace.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

"Hold tight to your Liberty bonds; they are the best investment in the world. Don't let anyone induce you to sell them or trade them in for some other so-called 'security'. Keep your Liberty bonds and your Liberty bonds will keep you."

The foregoing in effect sums up the warning and request, issued to every bondholder in the United States through a message to the head of the Seventh Federal Reserve Liberty Loan Organization in Chicago, from William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury, and which, it is hoped, will accomplish its purpose through dissemination by the press.

The full text of the message follows: "Hold your Liberty bonds—first, because they are the best investment in the world, backed by every resource in the United States, and also because you have made sacrifices in order to buy them. Why turn over to someone else the contract you have entered into with the Government?"

"Hold them because, even though the war may be over, it has not yet been paid for. The Treasury Department must soon issue more bonds, the Fifth loan being planned for next April. Every sale now made by you makes future Government issues more difficult and more expensive. This expense must be borne by the people of the United States—therefore, why add to the already large burden being borne by the taxpayers of the country?"

"Hold them because the time may come when such an investment may prove to be a true friend in time of need—a guarantee against the fear of debt and insurance, against real hardship."

"Hold them because the need for saving is not over. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES ARE TODAY LARGER THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE WAR. Our brave boys in Germany and France and Russia must be paid and fed and clothed and, when their work is over, transported home—back onto American soil. THEY HAVE NOT QUIT. WHY SHOULD YOU?"

"Hold your Liberty bonds instead of exchanging them for some other so-called security, because you know the security of your United States bond and often cannot know the worth of what is offered in exchange. The 'get-rich-quick' crook is ready to steal your bonds away from you at the first opportunity. DON'T LET HIM. Don't be swindled out of your bonds."

"Hold them because of the interest they pay, because it is good business to do so. What good will the pleasure or needless luxury bought today with the proceeds of your bonds be to you a year from now? Your bonds work for you, drawing interest day and night, week-days and Sundays."

"By all means HOLD YOUR BONDS. DON'T BE A QUITTER. BE A PATRIOT."

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Better Course. It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.—Tennyson.

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

FARMERS & MERCHANTS STATE BANK

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

Extends to you the best of all good wishes for a Happy New Year



"The Bank of the People and for all the People"

We wish to thank all our patrons who have helped to make this a successful year for us and we assure you it is greatly appreciated.

We Wish All A Happy New Year

and hope for a continuance of your worthy patronage this coming year.

MRS. K. ENDLICH
Jeweler & Optometrist
KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

MATH. SCHLAEFER
OPTOMETRIST
Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted
Campbellsport, Wisconsin

Scrub yourself daily, you are not clean inside. This means clean stomach, bowels, blood, liver. You clean your hands each day—it's more important to cleanse the stomach and bowels. Moral: Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea—a thorough cleanser.—Edw. C. Miller.

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Phone Kilbourn 1318

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MONUMENTS
SPECIAL DESIGNING TO ORDER
HARTFORD, WISCONSIN

Day after day he walked the street, Looking for a present for "Wifey" sweet; "I know what'll please her most," said he, "It's Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea."—Edw. C. Miller.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

A. G. KOCH

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

KEWASKUM STATESMAN
HARBECK & SCHAEFER, Proprietors
 Entered as second class mail matter at the
 post office at Kewaskum, Wis.
 SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR
 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Time Table—C. & N. W. Ry

NORTH BOUND	
No. 205	8:42 a. m. daily except Sunday
No. 113	12:30 p. m. daily except Sunday
No. 173	9:00 a. m. daily except Sunday
No. 107	7:30 p. m. daily
No. 245	8:34 p. m. Sunday only
No. 141	8:42 a. m. Sunday only
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 206	8:48 a. m. daily except Sunday
No. 216	12:36 p. m. daily except Sunday
No. 214	2:34 p. m. daily
No. 108	8:54 p. m. daily except Sunday
No. 244	7:29 a. m. daily
No. 194	11:39 p. m. Sunday only
No. 194	9:56 a. m. Sunday only

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

You better start practicing to write 1919.
 —A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.
 —Was Santa Claus good to you Wednesday?
 —Wm. Falk of West Bend was a Xmas visitor in the village.
 —Joe. Hermann of Milwaukee spent Xmas with his family here.
 —Carl Urban of Fond du Lac spent Sunday with his parents here.
 —C. E. Krahn was a Milwaukee visitor the forepart of the week.
 —Wm. Goebel of Barton spent Tuesday with friends in the village.
 —Paul Marquardt spent Wednesday with the Fred Ramthun family.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Mich. Johannes were Milwaukee visitors Sunday.
 —Miss Helen Rimmel was a Milwaukee caller last week Thursday.
 —Private Ed. Muenk of West Bend called on friends in the village Sunday.
 —Miss Gertrude Mitter of Barton spent Sunday with Miss Camilla Driesel.
 —Henry Terhinden was the guest of the Christ Schmidt family Christmas day.
 —Alex Gilbert of West Bend spent Christmas day under the parental roof.
 —The city schools of Juneau were closed this week on account of the influenza.
 —Miss Celester Martin was the guest of relatives at West Bend last Sunday.
 —James F. Cavanaugh of Neshkoro Wis., called on friends in the village Monday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gilbert were West Bend callers Wednesday afternoon.
 —Erwin Basil of the Great Lakes training station spent Sunday with home folks.
 —Frank Mooney and wife of West Bend were guests of friends in the village Sunday.
 —B. Ullrich, the Campbellport cigar manufacturer, called on his trade here Monday.
 —Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Brandstetter, Saturday, a baby girl. Congratulations.
 —Frank E. Romaine of Waupun was the guest of his brother Elwyn and family Thursday.
 —Miss Lydia Guth arrived home from West Bend to spend the holidays with her parents.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith and family of Menasha spent Xmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Witzig and family.
 —Private Wilmer Prost of Anniston, Ala., arrived home Monday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prost and family.
 —Mrs. J. M. Ockenfels spent from last week Friday until Monday with her daughter, Mrs. Adolph Haase and daughter at Milwaukee.
 —August Kumrow and wife of West Bend spent Saturday in the village. They attended the funeral of Robert Backhaus while here.
 —For good real estate loans paying 6 per cent interest. Write us. Menominee Abstract & Land Co., 923 Main St., Menominee, Mich.—Adv.
 —Frank Fleischman and family of the town of Ashford, Peter Greiten and family of Grafton spent Xmas with the Math Beisbier family.
 —Niel Wollensak, who was located at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was mustered out of military service, and returned home the forepart of the week.
 —Private Harvey Brandt of Camp Knox, Ken., arrived here Sunday for a several days visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brandt and family.
 —Mrs. Ed. Strachota and daughter Ruby and Mrs. August Hantz of Milwaukee arrived here Thursday to visit several days with relatives and friends.
 —Erwin Mohme, student at the University at Madison arrived home Sunday evening to spend the holidays with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Mohme and family.
 —John Klug of the town of Kewaskum was appointed a member of the executive board of the Laymen's Luth. League, at a meeting held at Plymouth last week.

—Paul Geier and wife, and Julius Geier and wife were at Fillmore Tuesday where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Julius Walter, who died at her home on Sunday.
 —Henry Metz returned to his home in Milwaukee Sunday, after a several days visit with his wife and family, who are spending some time with the John Metz family.
 —Emil Schultz and son of Parkston, South Dakota arrived here Thursday for a visit with his brother, Wm. F. Schultz and wife and other relatives and friends.
 —Corporal Math Rimmel of Milwaukee spent Sunday with his brother, Jos. Rimmel and family. Math was stationed at Camp Taylor, Ken. He received his honorable discharge last week.
 —Lieut. Maurice Rosenheimer arrived home Wednesday morning from Camp Grant where he was mustered out of service. "Morry" is looking fine and says he is glad to be home once more.
 —The Misses Rose Oppenorth of Fort Sheridan and Irene Oppenorth of the Madison University, Madison, Wis., arrived here Sunday evening for a several days visit with their father, John Oppenorth and family.
 —Mrs. C. Brandstetter and family entertained the following at her home Christmas: Lieut. Ed. Kraus and wife, Mrs. Art. Hanson and children of Milwaukee. The lieutenant is stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.
 —Edgar Romaine and wife of New Prospect, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Van Gilder and daughter Elaine of Waupun and R. E. Raymond and daughter Bernice of Campbellsport spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn Romaine and family.
 —Egid Mueller, Carl Raether and Mrs. John Schaeffer attended the funeral of the former's brother, Philip Mueller at Milwaukee last Saturday. Mr. Mueller passed away at his home in Milwaukee on Wednesday of old age.
 —A very severe wind and snow storm struck this community Tuesday and threatened to tie up traffic for Christmas. But on Wednesday morning the sun came out and transported the day into an ideal Christmas day.
 —Mrs. N. W. Rosenheimer and daughter Linda arrived home from Antigo Tuesday evening. Shortly after their arrival home Mrs. Rosenheimer was taken very ill with pneumonia. At the present time she is somewhat better.
 —Now that the war is over there is scarcely a day that passes when some of the soldiers of the various camps does not return home. Kindly notify this office upon the return of any of the soldiers and to what camp they were assigned.
 —Frank Van Epps last week purchased the Frank Smith property located on the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Consideration private. Mr. Van Epps intends to put up a new residence on the property in the near future.
 —Marco Uzelac, a Siberian, aged 27 years was shot and killed by Matt Borecovich, at midnight in a bar at the mines of the North Western Iron Company, near Mayville on Sunday, December 15th. The shooting took place as the result of a quarrel originating from a gambling game in which the latter had lost all of his money. Uzelac, refusing to return the amount to Borecovich when the latter demanded same, caused him to fire the fatal shot.

—Jos. Strachota, who has been at a hospital at Fond du Lac for some time spent Thursday among friends in the village. Mr. Strachota informs us that he must have the index finger of his right hand amputated on account of blood poisoning which set in some time ago.
 —Private Peter J. Haug, our popular jeweler and salesman, who is stationed at Loredo, Texas, although late sends a message of greeting to all his patrons and friends wishing them a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. Peter expects to be with us soon and states that he will start to do business on a much larger scale.
 —This office is very grateful to the Bank of Kewaskum for a beautiful calendar delivered to us Thursday. The calendar is in hanger form and contains the picture of a beautiful girl. The subject representing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The design is very catching and we feel that this is the best calendar ever given out by the institution.
 —Jackson B. Kemper of Milwaukee has made a suggestion to the Milwaukee city council to have the thirty-second Division appear at Milwaukee as a part of the program for welcoming home the soldiers, before the division is demobilized. This move will be highly appreciated by the citizens of this village, as many of our boys are members of this division.
 —The prediction that the war time price on automobiles is to remain for an indefinite time after the war seems to fall some what short of its truth. The Franklin company has just announced a reduction in price of from \$450 on the open and \$550 on the enclosed cars. The Cadillac, Saxon, Oldsmobile, Overland, Mitchell and other big concerns have made cuts of from \$100 to \$500 on their models.

Scots All Lovers of Dogs.
 Scotland is a great sheep-growing country yet it loves the dog; gives him his due in life and revere him in death. At the castle in Edinburgh there is a little plot of ground where the dogs of the Scottish soldiers are buried; it is a charming spot, and on many little tombstones there are tender tributes to departed friends. In front of Saint Giles cathedral in the same noble city, there is a monument to a little stye terrier, and upon it, carved in stone, an inscription to Robbie, who refused to leave the church yard where his master was buried, and died upon his grave.
Wine at a Lanching.
 When a war gally was launched by the Vikings men were bound to the rollers so that the food was sprinkled with their blood. The practice of broaking a bottle of wine over a ship's stern at the launch is regarded as a survival of this savage Scandinavian practice or "reddening the rollers," as it was called, just as the custom of leading an officer's charger before the coffin at his funeral is a survival of the practice of sacrificing a chieftain's wives and horses at his pyre.
Colors of Paints.
 The color of paint is sometimes more than a matter of appearance. A black body more readily absorbs heat than a light body and in certain cases the light-colored paint seems to be preferable to the dark for this reason. Transformer burnouts in hot climates are reported to have been apparently due to the continuous high atmospheric temperatures. With this heat the further heating from the load has proved excessive and damage has resulted that might have been avoided with different painting.
The True Artist.
 The artist is always a child in freshness of feeling; in unworried delight in the things which do not add to one's estate, but which make for inward joy and peace, and that easy possession of the world which brings the sense of freedom, the right to be happy, and the faith that life is greater than its works, and a man more important than his toil. A race like an individual, must get this consciousness of possession before the work of the day becomes imperative and absorbing.
 —Hamilton W. Mabie.
Nero's Golden Palace.
 The golden house was the palace of Nero in ancient Rome, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and Esquiline, and connected the palaces of the Caesars with the gardens of Maecenas. It was built after the great fire of 64 A. D., and was so large that it contained porticos 2,800 feet long and enclosed a lake where the colossal sun stands. The four-story contained a colossal of Nero 120 feet high.
Farmhouses Modernized.
 As farmhouses become adapted to the taste of the women who are, in so many cases, taking over their management, it is found that many of the old institutions of the farmhouse—the parlor, the many small rooms, the dark halls—are disappearing. Partitions are torn out to make spacious living rooms; porches are added, and everything is arranged for the utmost convenience of the housekeeper who is also tender of the gods.—Exchange.
Historic English Manuscript.
 The homestead of the name of that city, brought to the hammer at Birmingham recently, was the house in which Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway are said to have married three troth according to the ancient city of "handfast."

We desire to thank all our customers and friends for their liberal patronage for the year 1918, and wish you all

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

L. ROSENHEIMER,

Kewaskum, Wisconsin

Hey There!

How about your letterheads, billheads, statements, envelopes, cards, etc. Don't wait until they are all gone and then ask us to rush them out in a hurry for you. Good work requires time and our motto is that anything that's worth doing is worth doing well.



Print Shop

Let us have that order N.O.W. while we have the time to do your printing as it should be done.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

Bank of Kewaskum

Kewaskum, Wisconsin
 Washington County's Largest State Bank

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

Barley	90c to 1.00
Wheat	2.00 to 2.15
Red Winter	2.00 to 2.15
Rye No. 1	1.50 to 1.60
Oats	67c
Timothy Seed, per cwt.	9.00
Butter (dairy)	64c
Eggs	58c
Unwashed wool	60c to 65c
Beans, per 100 lbs.	7.00 to 8.00
Hides (calf skin)	25-28c
Cow Hides	16c to 17c
Horse Hides	6.00 to 6.50
Honey, lb.	22c-26c
Potatoes, sorted 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per 100 lb.	22c-26c
Live Poultry	
Spring Chickens young roosters	22c
Old Roosters	17c
Geese	19c
Ducks	26c
Hens	20-22c
(Subject to change)	
Dressed Poultry	
Spring Chickens	26c
Geese	30c
Ducks	35c


COLDS GROW BETTER

surprisingly soon when you use time-tested, reliable PISO'S—the continuous favorite during more than 50 years since Civil War days.

Relieves throat irritation and inflammation; eases tickling; soothes hoarseness.

Every druggist recommends and sells PISO'S—ask yours for it.

Contains No Opium Safe for Young & Old.



PISO'S

MRS. ISLEY'S LETTER

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good."

MY PRICES FOR FURS

Furs the Highest Ever Known

Mink, large, dark	\$9.00
Medium	\$7.00
Small	\$5.00
Mink, large, brown	\$7.00
Medium	\$5.00
Small	\$3.50
Kit	20c
Rats, winter, large	\$2.25
Medium	\$1.35
Small	90c
Rats, fall, large	\$1.50
Medium	\$1.00
Small	65c
Skunk, black, large	\$10.00
Medium large	\$7.00
Skunk, short, large	\$7.00
Medium large	\$5.00
Skunk, long, st. large	\$5.50
Medium large	\$4.00
Skunk, broad, st. large	\$3.00
Medium large	\$2.00
Coons, black, large	\$12.00
Medium	\$8.00
Small	\$6.00
Coons, ordinary large	\$8.00
Medium	\$4.00
Small	\$2.00
Fox, red, large	\$25.00 to \$30.00
Fox, red, medium	\$18.00
Fox, red, small	\$12.00
Weasel, white, large	\$2.25
Medium	\$1.25
Small	75c
Kit	30c

R. S. DEMAREST
Kewaskum, Wis.

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are read by the people because it gives them news of absorbing interest. People no longer go looking about for things they want—they go to their newspaper for information as to where such things may be found. This method saves time and trouble. If you want to bring your wares to the attention of this community, our advertising columns

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Everybody who reads magazines buys newspapers, but everybody who reads newspapers doesn't buy magazines. Catch the Drift?

Here's the medium to reach the people of this community.

UTOPIA POSSIBLE BY LEAGUE, SAYS MATIN

Paris Paper Permitted to Print Suppressed Article.

ENEMIES MUST PAY DAMAGES

Three Stages to Constitute Organization—Principles to Be Determined by the Allies—Compulsory Arbitration Will Come First.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Matin was authorized to print an article, the first headline of which read: "Yesterday's Utopia, Tomorrow's Reality," sets forth the manner of procedure of the "promoters of a league of nations acting in agreement with the allied governments."

The formation of a league of nations, the article says, will be in three stages. The allied governments will decide the principles of such an organization, which will include compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments.

There will be three stages," the Matin says. "First, the allied governments will settle among themselves the principles of a league. As a fundamental rule they will set down the right of peoples to decide their own destinies. As a practical consequence it follows that there will be limitation of armaments and compulsory arbitration among the nations. It seems indisputable that at this point the entire countries bind themselves to put these clauses in the preliminaries of peace."

"It has appeared absolutely necessary to the promoters that the regime of the future world should be fixed in its main outlines before there are any questions of indemnities and territories, so that for the first time in history the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries should be dominated by higher ideals than mere individual interest."

"The second act will consist in notifying the enemy powers of the fundamental principles laid down in the preliminaries and requiring from them their adherence to these principles. As to other conditions of peace preliminaries, no discussion will be admitted. The entire delegates will say to Germany and her allies:

"Compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments are integral parts of our conditions. You must subscribe to them at once. You will know later how these principles will be applied."

Universal Conference Last Stage. "The preliminaries once signed, details of the peace treaty will be discussed among the belligerents and only after the signing of this treaty of peace proper will the third stage be reached. This will be a universal conference to settle the new relations to be created between the peoples."

"To this conference neutrals may be admitted. No nation, however, will be admitted to full membership in the league of nations if it does not offer sufficient guarantees. Germany, having started the war, will have been condemned by the peace conference to make restitution and reparation. She cannot be regarded as being on an equal footing with other nations until she has paid her debt. Germany has committed a crime and she must atone for it before she can be admitted to the ranks of honest and civilized peoples."

"Yet while the other countries will be united by formal agreements a world police will have been created and sanctions of all kinds will have been instituted. An international tribunal will be working and the specter of war, as far as it is humanly possible, will be banished from the path of civilization."

UPHOLDS SEAMEN'S WAGE ACT

United States Supreme Court Declares Constitutional Certain Sections of the Law.

Washington, Dec. 24.—In its first interpretation of the La Follette seaman's act the Supreme court, answering questions certified from the lower court, declared constitutional the sections regulating the payment of wages to seamen, but limiting its application to foreign vessels only while they are in American waters.

MONEY FOR U. S. FORCES

Senate Provides Month's Pay for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors in Amendment.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The senate adopted an amendment to the revenue bill, providing for a bonus of one month's pay to all officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the army, navy and marine corps after November 11.

TOO SMALL



YANKEE GUNBOATS GUARD THE RHINE

Vessels Armed With Machine Guns Patrol the River.

HUN YACHT IS FLAGSHIP

Germans Hear "The Star-Spangled Banner" Played by French Band During Review of General Mangin's Troops at Coblenz.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 24.—American patrol boats, each armed with a machine gun used by the marines at Soissons or in other drives, are plying the Rhine. The Rhine American fleet consists of 12 boats, 10 patrol craft, one supply boat and the Prussian, which is being used by General Dickman.

The Prussian was requisitioned from the head mayor of the Coblenz district, and is one of the finest steam yachts on the Rhine.

Foes Hear U. S. Anthem. Coblenz, Dec. 24.—For the first time since the occupation of their city the people of Coblenz heard "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was played by a French band during a review of French troops by General Dickman.

American officials have directed the affairs of the city in the same unobtrusive manner that marked the actual taking over of Coblenz, and the passing of French troops through the town was the first time that anything like "show" has been attempted.

When it was announced that a battalion of Algerians and a detachment of zouaves were scheduled to reach Coblenz today the French commander suggested a review by General Dickman. The ceremony, already far more imposing than anything the Americans had offered, was made more impressive for the inhabitants of Coblenz by the presence of General Mangin, who was accompanied by three other French generals. The parade was witnessed by small crowds of Germans on the sidewalks. They carefully suppressed any emotions they might have felt. The French did not stop, but continued northward to a sector they will occupy along the Rhine.

Give Stations of U. S. Troops. Washington, Dec. 24.—The location of 35 combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France, Germany and Luxembourg, as they were stationed on November 28, was announced by the war department. Changes in commanding officers were shown as follows:

First division, Maj. Gen. E. F. McClachlin; Third, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howe; Twenty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale; Thirty-second, Maj. Gen. William Lassiter; Thirty-fourth, Maj. Gen. Charles D. Rhodes (from the Forty-second); Forty-second, Maj. Gen. Clement A. F. Flieger; Eighty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis; Eighty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Charles G. Ballou (from the Ninety-second); Ninety-sixth, Maj. Gen. Le Roy S. Lyons (from the Thirty-first); Ninety-second, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin (from the Eighty-sixth).

The Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh divisions are also with the army of occupation.

Following are the locations: First division, Canach; Second, Modernburg; Third, Remich, all in Luxembourg; Fourth, Hayange, Germany; Fifth, Longuyon; Sixth, Ancerville; Seventh, Kuezin, all in France.

HUNS GUIDE PERSHING TRAIN

American Commander in Chief Visits Coblenz and Sleeps in Castle on Rhine.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 24.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces, slept in a castle on the east bank of the Rhine as the guest of Major General Hines, corps commander, with headquarters at Newwid. General Pershing crossed the Rhine in an automobile over a pontoon bridge at Coblenz, after having entertained the newspaper correspondents at dinner in his private train. From Treves to Coblenz and on the return trip the train consisted of French-built cars, drawn by a German locomotive. The train was in charge of a German crew.

REDS ARE DEFEATED

LOYAL RUSS BEAT BOLSHEVIKI IN BIG BATTLE.

Disorganized Forces Are Retreating Northward Toward Perm—Victory Is Considered Important.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Defeat of the bolshevik army on the Ekaterinburg front in a decisive battle by an army of loyal Russians was reported in an official dispatch to the Russian embassy from the Omsk government. The message said that the disorganized bolsheviks were retreating northward toward Perm and that this was the first independent action of moment against the bolsheviks and part of a campaign that was expected to unite some of the loyal districts of Russia and Siberia. Much war equipment and booty was captured.

The embassy also was informed that Attaman Doutoff, commanding the Cossack troops of the Orenburg region, had asked General Semenov to submit to the authority of Admiral Kolchak, dictator of the Omsk government. It was indicated in the cablegram that the people of Siberia were united in support of Kolchak.

Amsterdam, Dec. 24.—While Adolph Joffe, the Russian bolshevik ambassador to Germany, has not returned to Berlin, after leaving some time ago by request of the government, the staff of the embassy is again in the German capital, according to a Berlin telegram.

REVENUE BILL IS PASSED

Senate Revises Measure as Approved by the House—Goes to Conference.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The senate late last night passed the revenue bill. The bill, which is designed to raise \$6,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 for the year 1920, with incomes and excess profits as the chief sources, will be sent to conference.

The measure as it passed the house provides only for one year, and was calculated to raise \$8,000,000,000. "That was several months before the armistice. The house now is expected to agree to the senate reductions and the provision suggested by former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for reduced taxes to cover the fiscal year 1920."

MGR. CERRETTI SEES WILSON

Pope's Secretary Has Conference With President—Says Pontiff Favors League of Nations.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Mgr. Cerretti, papal undersecretary of state, who called on President Wilson last week, said that his visit was purely private and that he was satisfied with the results of his conversation with the president. Pope Benedict, Mgr. Cerretti added, approves of the principle of the league of nations. The Vatican, he continued, has no preconceived idea as to participation in the peace conference or in subsequent international conferences.

ROMANONES SEES HUN HAVOC

Indignation of Spanish Premier Stirred by Sights of Destruction in Champagne.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Count Romanones, the Spanish premier, Sunday visited the invaded region in Champagne and also Reims. On his return the Spanish statesman said that all Spaniards who viewed the scenes of desolation wrought by the Germans would feel the same indignation as he felt for German conduct and the same admiration for the sufferings and efforts of France.

YANKS TO SURPRISE WILSON

Soldiers Have Christmas Tree for the President—To Decorate It With Hun Relics.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 24.—Here is a guarded army secret concerning the president, for publication in the United States, but not in France. The army is arranging a Christmas tree as a surprise for President and Mrs. Wilson, also the most gorgeous collection of German souvenirs yet gathered by the American army of occupation.

MIL0 H. PIPER'S STORY IS TOLD

It Is Claimed Fellow Bandits Sew Bride.

KILLS SELF IN JAIL CELL

According to a Friend's Statement Alleged Murderer Was Partner in Robberies—Fellow Bandita Feared Woman Would Tell of Crimes.

Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 23.—A lifelong friend of Milo Piper's—one whose activity in arranging the defense had been marked—denied in an extraordinary statement made public here that Piper committed the murder of which he stood accused when he committed suicide in the county jail here Saturday evening.

It is admitted Piper lied when he said it was not he who married Freda Weichman of Chicago at Rensselaer, Ind.

It is admitted, too, that he had knowledge of the plan to murder her and that he acquiesced in the plan in so far as he took no action to halt it. But that he fired the shotgun blast which killed Miss Weichman is emphatically held untrue.

According to this friend, whose name for the time must be withheld, Piper told the whole story to him before he fled to Canada.

Partner in Robberies. The Goldberg and Sheldon persistently named by Piper as companions on his honeymoon trip with Miss Weichman took part with him in robberies along the way, and when they faced the horrified amazement and fury of the girl they spoke to Piper.

After a robbery of the post office at Rockford, Mich., it was to be his life or hers, they told him. He could choose.

Piper chose to allow the girl to die, and came home to confess all but his marriage to Freda Weichman and to rest secure in his wife's belief that he was through with wrong association, his wife declares.

Wife's Hint Significant. Mrs. Piper's significant hint, sobbed out with impressive emphasis in the first throes of her bereavement, corroborates the friend's recital. But she herself will say no more.

"I know he is innocent," she cried, pounding upon the arms of her chair. "I know, because he told me something, and I'll never tell—never! He got into bad company, but he never killed Freda Weichman. I know, because he told me—he told me."

"Told me what?" was asked. "Told me what I'll never tell," repeated the stricken woman, and would not commit herself further.

Friend Reveals Confession. But the story stands. The friend spoke positively when Freda Weichman's aunt, Mrs. F. William Kline of Hinsdale, Ill., linked the twelve-month silence of her vanished niece with the finding of the body of a woman in a lone grave in the woods 12 miles from here in May, 1916.

When she started search for Piper, who had left with Miss Weichman March 1, 1916, ostensibly for the marriage altar, Piper fled from questions to Hamilton, Ont.

On the evening before he went he told his friend his story and the friend sealed his lips, as did Piper, because of the complexity of penalties that awaited. Fear of both the federal and the state penitentiary drove Piper to suicide. It is asserted.

Other Men Bandits.

"Piper went to Hamilton, Ont., to look for Goldberg and Sheldon, who actually exist. They were hold-up men, and their last job with Piper was at Rockford, Mich., in the robbery of the post office there."

"It must have happened about three weeks before the killing of Freda Weichman and quantities of stamps and money were taken. The authorities there will remember."

"Piper tells of leaving Hinsdale with Freda in an auto and of meeting the men, Sheldon and Goldberg, in Chicago, and then of two other men joining the party."

Lied on Wife's Account.

"Of course he lied about the Sheldon marriage to save himself with his own wife here. And Freda Weichman was always Piper's wife on the trip; never was anything to the others. She was a good girl and she must have been staggered when she realized what was happening."

VOTES BEAT GERMAN REDS

Chiefs of Bolsheviki Are Crushed in Three States of Country.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The first elections to the new German national assembly are symptomatic of what the final result will be, says a dispatch from Berne to Le Journal.

In the duchy of Brunswick, where the minority party had assumed power, the defeat of the bolsheviks was crushing. In Mecklenburg and Anhalt, where the majority party was in control, the bourgeoisie also came out victorious.

EBERT CABINET IS GIVEN POWER

Soviets, However, Reserve the Right to Supervise Work of Government.

TO ELECT PRESIDENT DEC. 29

There Will Be Two Adjuncts in Each Ministry Appointed by People's Commissioners, Selected From Social Democrats.

Amsterdam, Dec. 21.—The congress of German soldiers and workmen's councils adopted a resolution, according to a Berlin telegram, transferring legislative and executive power to the people's commissioners (the Ebert government) until some other arrangement is made by the German national assembly.

The congress further appointed a central council of soldiers and workmen to exercise parliamentary supervision over the German and Prussian cabinets and with the right to appoint and depose the people's commissioners of all of Germany.

In order to supervise the conduct of business in the imperial ministry, adjuncts will be appointed by the people's commissioners. There will be two adjuncts in each ministry. They will be selected from the two social democratic parties. The congress rejected a resolution demanding the complete elimination of the bourgeoisie class from the government.

Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—The German government has decided to convoke a conference of representatives of all the states of the former empire on December 29 to elect a president of the German republic, according to a Berlin report. This step is said to have been taken in order to avoid fresh outbreaks.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—When the soldiers and workmen's congress resumed its sessions it was evident that further sensations were impending to heighten the tension resulting from Tuesday's clashes between the cabinet representatives and members of the executive committee. The invasion of the meeting hall by soldiers was the first topic brought up for debate.

The chairman announced he had received word that the men of the Berlin garrison forces were surprised to learn of the action of the invaders, who were declared not to represent all the troops quartered in Berlin.

The garrison troops declared they desired to present their case at a plenary session or by means of delegates. The congress voted that the latter method be adopted and the debate was temporarily adjourned.

The house then adopted Chairman Reinert's suggestion that the congress refuse to receive delegations whose coming was not arranged for, such as those of Tuesday. It declared it would not permit local petitioners to stampede the session.

The members then proceeded to debate in executive committee and were so engaged when word was received that a delegation of workmen was outside demanding admission, under a threat by Dr. Karl Liebknecht that there would be a general strike in Berlin on Thursday if the request were refused.

The congress finally agreed to appoint a committee to meet a delegation after the plenary session, when suddenly 30 workmen and several women forced their way to the speaker's stand and the session again was thrown into a tumult. The spokesman of the invaders demanded the right to present resolutions demanding that all authority be vested in the soldiers and workmen's councils.

The chairman warned that speakers were not permitted, while shouts came from the floor that the invaders be removed. General pandemonium followed, but the chairman finally restored order by compromising with the invaders and permitting them to present their resolution. The invaders then left the hall. They are believed to have been members of the Spartacus group who are on strike.

KIEV TAKEN BY UKRAINIANS

Troops of the Petlura Army Enter the Capital—The Hetman Abdicates.

Odessa, Dec. 21.—Ukrainian separatist troops of the Petlura forces entered Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The hetman of the Ukraine abdicated. Telegraphic communication between Odessa and Kiev has been resumed. A division of French troops is expected to arrive in Odessa.

649,000 Germans Slain.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—The total of Germans killed in the war was officially announced as 649,000.

British Labor Invites Wilson.

London, Dec. 21.—The British labor party has invited President Wilson to attend a national gathering of British labor to be held in the president's honor when he visits London, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Red Troops Make Gains.

Stockholm, Dec. 21.—Bolshevik troops marching westward have received a point 100 miles east of Riga, and representatives of the Latvian republic have asked the entente legations for assistance.

Look out for Spanish Influenza. At the first sign of a cold take



Standard cold remedy for 38 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—works up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine has a red top with Mr. E.H.'s picture. At All Drug Stores.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEC

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrasin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

SAVE COAL BY USING Phoenix Mineral

The Coal Saver

THOUSANDS of people are using this wonderful PHOENIX MINERAL and find it a great coal and money saver. Simple to use, treats coal in a minute; coal then has no soot, less smoke, no bad gases nor clinkers, and few ashes. Therefore, 1/2 to 3/4 more heat. It makes no difference what grade of coal or coke you use.

Phoenix Mineral is guaranteed not to injure your stove, range or furnace or boiler, but rather makes them last longer and heat better. Remember it produces 1/2 to 3/4 more heat. One dollar can treat one ton of either hard or soft coal or coke.

Defy Jack Frost with Phoenix and more heat and save money. Send for test package. It will demonstrate how these things are done. SEND ONE DOLLAR TODAY for this package to Continental Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

Write for our proposition.

We Buy Old False Teeth

Gold, silver, diamonds, watches, crowns, bridges and false teeth have 1/2 to 3/4 more heat. It makes no difference what grade of coal or coke you use. FEDERAL SMELTING & REFINING CO. 317 Grand Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.



Uncle John Told Her. Little Dot—I know something my teacher doesn't know. Mamma—Indeed? What is that? "I know when the world is coming to an end, and she doesn't. I asked her and she said she didn't know."

"Oh, well, who told you?" "Uncle John. He said the world would come to an end when children stopped asking questions that nobody could answer."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Idea.

"Pop, why do congressmen make pairs?" "I guess, son, they make pairs to get some plums."

England may prohibit dog-breeding except under license.

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Menthol, Eucalyptus, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-13

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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CHAPTER XXI.

A Visit From Mr. Gerard.

Late that night we arrived at Dulmen, Westphalia. We were rousted out of the carriages, mustered on the platform, counted, then drilled through the streets. In spite of the lateness, the streets were pretty well filled with people, and they zig-zagged us through all the streets they could, so that all the people would have a chance to see the crazy men, as they called us. Most of the people were women, and as soon as they saw us coming, they began singing the "Watch on the Rhine" or some other German song, and it was funny to see windows opening and fat faces, with night-caps on, sticking their heads out of the windows. They would give us a quick once-over, and pipe up a boatwain: "Schwein-hund—Vaterland—Wacht am Rhein"—all kinds of things and all mixed up. So we gave them "Tipperary" and "Pack Up Your Troubles," and showed them how to sing. Our guards had no ear for music and tried to stop us, but though they knocked several men down, we did not stop until we had finished the song. Then, after we had admitted to each other that we were not downhearted, we shut up.

We would have done so, anyway, because by this time we were on the outskirts of the town, and we needed all the breath we had. The road we were on was just one long sheet of ice, and we could hardly walk more than four steps without slipping and falling. My shoes had wooden soles, and it was just one bang after another, with the ice and myself trying to see which could hit the hardest. Every time we fell—smash! came a rifle over the back.

I was getting pretty tired, so I said to some of the fellows that I was going to sit down and rest, and they said they would also. So we dropped out and waited until the guards behind had just about caught up with us, and then we would go on. We did this several times until they got on to us, and we could not do it any more.

Up the road a piece I fell again, and this time I did not care what happened, so I just sat there in the middle of the road until Fritz came up. Instead of giving me the bayonet, he made me take off my shoes—that is, he took them off of me with a knife through the strings—and I had to walk the rest of the way in my bare feet. It was about four miles altogether from the station to the camp.

When we got near the camp, all the boys came out of the barracks and lined up along the barbed wire, and yelled us a welcome. We asked them if they were downhearted, and they said no, and we said we were not either. We could hardly see them, but they began yelling again when we got nearer, and asked us, "Is there anyone there from Queenstown?" and then Hull, and Portsmouth, and Dover, and Toronto and a lot of other places.

I did not pay much attention until I heard, "Any Americans there?" and I yelled back, "Yes, where are you?" "Barracks G-B, Gruppe 3." "Where from?" I yelled, "Boston." "Where're you from?" "The U. S. A. and Atlantic ports. See you later."

So, the next morning, I went over to his barracks and asked for the Yank. They pointed him out to me, where he was lying on the floor. I went over and laid down with him, and we had quite a talk. I will not give his name here for certain reasons.

He had received several wounds at the time he was taken prisoner. He had been in the Canadian service for two years. We used to talk about New York and Boston and the different places we knew in both towns, and we also talked a lot about the rotten treatment we were receiving, and tried to cook up some plan of escape. But every one we could think of had been used by some one else, and either had failed, or the Huns had fixed it so the plan could not be tried again. We hoped out some pretty wild schemes at that. Altogether, we became great pals, and were together as much as possible at Dulmen. The day I left the camp, he gave me a ring made from a shell, and told me to get it safely back to the States, but some one stole it at Brandenburg.

One day while I was in his barracks an Englishman stepped out of the door for some reason or other, and though he did not say a word to Fritz, in two minutes he was dead, in cold blood. We never knew why they killed him.

At Swinemunde and Neustrelitz, I must admit that the Germans had us pretty badly buffaloed, but at Dulmen the prisoners were entirely different. Dulmen was the receiving camp for the whole western front, and the prisoners there got to be pretty tough eggs, as far as Fritz was concerned, before they had been in camp many

days. They thought nothing of picking a fight with a sentry and giving him a good battle, even though he was armed with rifle and bayonet. We soon learned that unless his pals are around a German will not stand by his arguments with his fists. In other words, if he can outtalk you, he will beat you up, but if he cannot, it is a case of "Here comes Heinie going back."

The Russian prisoners at Dulmen were certainly a miserable looking bunch. They spent most of their time wandering around the Russian barracks, hunting for rotten potato peelings and other garbage, which they would eat. When they saw Fritz throw out his swill, they would dive right through the barbed wire one after another, and their hands and faces and clothes were always torn from it. It was unhealthy to stand between the Russians and their garbage prey—they were so speedy that nothing stopped them.

One morning, just after barley-coffee time, I came out of the barracks and saw an Australian arguing with the sentry. I was not only curious, but anxious to be a good citizen, as they say, so I went up and slung an ear at them. The Australian had asked Fritz what had been done with the flag that the Huns were going to fly from the Eiffel tower in Paris.

That was too deep for Fritz, so the Australian answered it himself. "Don't you know, Fritz? Well, we have no blankets, you know."

Still the sentry did not get it. So the Australian carefully explained to me—so that Fritz could hear—that the Germans had no blankets and were using the flag to wrap their cold feet in.

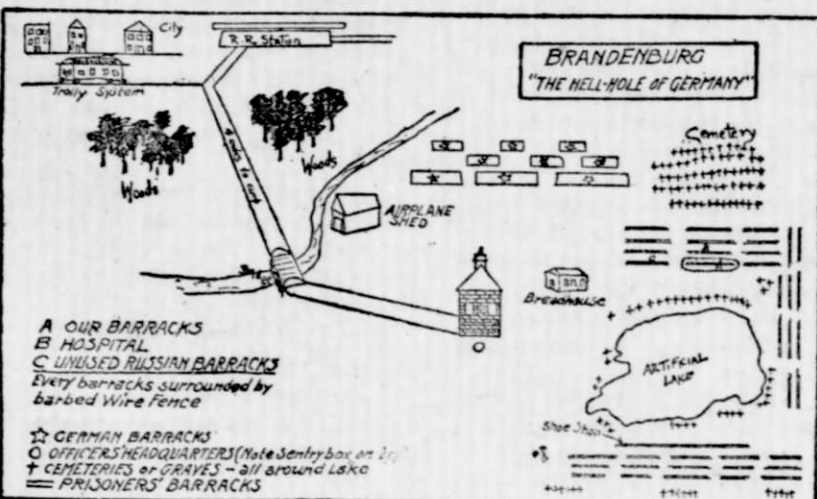
This started a fight, of course—the German idea of a fight, that is. The sentry, being a very brave man for a German, blew his whistle very loudly, and sentries came from all directions. So we beat it to the Australian's barracks, and there I found the second American in the camp. He was a barber named Stinson, from one of the Western states. He had heard I was there as well as the Boston man in the Canadian service, but he had been too sick to look us up, and in fact did not care what happened, he was so miserable. He had been wounded several times, and died in a day or two. I never knew how he came to be in the Australian service.

Those two and myself were the only Americans I knew of in this prison camp—whether in Canadian, Australian or French service. The other two had been captured in uniform, so there was no chance of their being released.

Dulmen was very near the Dutch border and as it was quite easy to get out of the camp attempts at escape were frequent. Most of those who ran away were brought back, though. The Germans were so easy on those who tried to run away that I almost thought they were encouraging them. One chap was doing his ten days in the guardhouse for the sixth time while I was there—that is, he had just about completed his period of detention. He claimed that the sixth time he had really got across the border and was arrested in a little town by the Dutch authorities and turned over to the Germans. That is against the law in most countries, but he swore it was the truth. I am not so sure, myself. He got away for the seventh time while I was at Dulmen and was not returned.

Ten days in the guardhouse is not such a light punishment after all, because water three times a day is all the prisoner received during that time, but it is pretty mild compared to some of the things the Huns do.

One morning I thought for sure I was going catfurd. I was just fed up on the whole business and sick of doing nothing but suffer. So I strolled along, sticking my head into barracks doors, sometimes trying to have a talk.



Sketch of Brandenburg Prison Camp Drawn From Memory by Gunner Depew

other times trying to pick a fight. It was all one to me: I just wanted something to do. I found what I wanted, all right.

I had quite a talk with a sentry in front of a barracks. It must have lasted three-quarters of an hour. He did not know what I was calling him, and I did not know what he was calling me. I could have handled him all right, but another sentry came up on my blind side and grabbed me and the talk was over.

They dragged me to the commander of the camp and he instructed them to give me a bath. So they took me to the bathhouse, where I was stripped and washed. All the time they were whipping me I was thinking what a joke it was on me, because I had been looking for excitement and had got more than I wanted, so I laughed and the Huns thought I was crazy sure.

I was dumped into a vat of hot water and at the same time my clothes were given a boiling, which was good for them.

Then I was forced into my wet clothes and marched back to the barracks. This bath and the stroll through the snow in wet clothes just about did for me. Nowadays, when I sit in a draft for a second and catch cold, I wonder that I am still alive to catch it. Having gone through Dixmude and the Dardanelles and the sinking of the Georgic and four German prison camps and a few other things—I shall probably trip over a hole in a church carpet and break my neck. That would be my luck.

There were all the diseases you can think of in this camp, including black cholera and typhus and somebody was always dying. We had to make coffins from any wood we could find. So it was not long before we were using the dividing boards from our bunks, pieces of flooring and, in fact, the walls of the barracks. The officers were quartered in corrugated iron barracks, so they had to borrow wood from us for their coffins. We would make the box and put the body in it, give it as much service as we could, in the way of prayers and hymns, and put it away in a hole near the barracks. There was so much of it that a single death passed unnoticed.

One morning the German sentries came to our barracks—they never came singly—and told us that an officer was going to review the prisoners and ordered us to muster up, which we did. I was the last man out of the barracks and on account of my wounds I was slower than the rest.

You understand I had had no medical treatment except crepe-paper bandages and water; my wounds had been opened by swimming from the Georgic to the Moewe and they had been put in terrible shape in the coal bunkers. On account of the poor food and lack of treatment they had not even started to heal. Incidentally, the only cloth bandages that any of us had were what we would tear from our clothes and I have seen men pick up an old dirty rag that someone else had had around his wound for a long time and bandage his own wounds with it.

So it was all I could do to drag myself along. The officer noticed that I was out of line and immediately asked my name and nationality. When he heard "American" he could not say enough things about us and called me all the swine names he could think of.

I was pretty thin at this time and getting thinner, so I figured I might just as well have it out before I starved. Besides, I thought, he ought to know that we are not used to being bawled out by German swine in this country.

So I told him so. And I said that he should not bawl Americans out, because America was neutral. He then said that as America supplied food and munitions to the allies she was no better than the rest.

Then I said: "Do you remember the Deutschland? When she entered Baltimore and New London she got all the cargo she wanted, didn't she?"

"Yes." "Well, if you send over your merchant marine they will get the same." For that answer he gave me ten days in the guardhouse. He did not like to be reminded that their merchant marine had to dive under to keep away from the Limeys.

I admit I was pretty flip to this officer, but who would not be when a slick German swine officer bawled him out?

It was while I was in the guardhouse that Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador, visited the camp. He came to this camp about every six months, as a rule. Even in the German prison camps the men had somehow got information about Mr. Gerard's efforts to improve the terrible surroundings in which the men lived. Some of the men at Dulmen had been confined in various other camps and they told me that when Mr. Gerard visited these camps all that the men did for a week or so

afterward was to talk about his visit and what he had said to them. We knew Mr. Gerard had got the Germans to make conditions better in some of the worst hell-holes in Germany and the men were always glad when he came around. They felt they had something better to look forward to and some relief from the awful misery.

Mr. Gerard was passing through the French barracks and a man I knew there told him there was an American there. The Germans did not want him to see me, but he put up an argument with the commanding officer and they finally said he could interview me. I never was so glad to see anyone as I was to see him. The picture is still with me of him coming in the door. We talked for about an hour and a half, I guess, and then he got up to go and he said I would hear from him in about three weeks. Just think what good news that was to me!

They let me out of the guardhouse and I celebrated by doing all the damage to German sentries that I could do. The men in the camps went wild when they learned that Ambassador Gerard was there, for they said he was the only man in Germany they could tell their troubles to. The reason was that he was strong for the men, no matter what nationality, and put his heart into the work. I am one of those who cannot say enough good things about him. Like many others, if it had not been for Mr. Gerard I would be kaput by now.

A few days after this I was slow again as we were marching to the bread house and the guard at the door tripped me. When I fell I hurt my wounds, which made me hot. Now I had decided, on thinking it over, that the best thing to do was to be good, since I was expecting to be released, and I thought it would be tough luck to be killed just before I was to be released. But I had been in the American navy and any garby of the U. S. A. would have done what I did. It must be the training we get, for when a dirty trick is pulled off on us we get very nervous around the hands and are not always able to control them.

So I went for the sentry and walked him in the jaw. Then I received his bayonet through the fleshy part of the forearm. Most bayonet wounds that we got were in the arm. But



Most of Those Who Ran Away Were Brought Back.

those arms were in front of our faces at the time. The sentries did not aim for our arms, you can bet on that. A wound of the kind I got would be nothing more than a white streak if properly attended to, but I received absolutely no attention for it and it was a long time in healing. At that, I was lucky; another bayonet stroke just grazed my stomach.

I had been at Dulmen for three weeks when we were transferred to Brandenburg, Havel, which is known as "the hell-hole of Germany" to the prisoners. It certainly is not too strong a name for it, either.

CHAPTER XXII.

"The Hell Hole of Germany."

On arriving at Brandenburg we were marched the three or four miles northwest to the camp. While we were being marched through the streets a woman walked alongside of us for quite a way, talking to the boys in English and asking them about the war. She said she did not believe anything the German papers printed. She said she was an Englishwoman from Liverpool and that at the outbreak of the war not being able to get out of Germany, she and her children had been put in prison and that every day for over a week they had put her through the third degree; that her children had been separated from her and that she did not know where they were.

She walked along with us for several blocks until a sentry heard her say something not very complimentary to the Germans and chased her away. When we arrived at the camp we were put into the receiving barracks and kept there six days. The condition of these barracks was not such that you could describe it. The floors were actually nothing but filth. Very few of the bunks remained; the rest had been torn down—for fuel, I suppose.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Concrete bases to give longer life to worn-out fence posts are a New York inventor's idea.



Hello People!

MY NAME is Nineteen Nineteen—
You see I'm just brand-new;
With a big joyous shout, Daddy Time let me out
To bring new hope to you.

NOW that you've got my number,
Perhaps you rather doubt
That I have come here to scatter good cheer,
And all the glooms to flout.

DAD says the world's gone crazy
But a new little boy brings a promise of joy,
So greet me with a song!

REMEMBERED and FORGOTTEN

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY

"The heart is hard to nature and void
For human fellowship, as being unfit
Of sympathy and therefore dead alike
To love and friendship both, that is not
pleased.

With sight of others enjoying life
Nor feels their happiness augment his
own."

At the beginning of the New Year one should brush the dust off his list of friends, looking up those who have dropped quietly out of one's everyday life without a very good reason for it. Making new acquaintances is usually an easy matter. But to nurture those acquaintances until they blossom into friends, cemented by loyalty and constancy, is a different problem.

A man or woman may count acquaintances by the score—people who invite them to their homes to dine, to theater party, or merry-making—yet they are still acquaintances only. Friendship means much more than this, while few actually understand it. Many a one has counted up a hundred so-called friends today. But if adversity assails one tomorrow there may not be one heart among the many one could turn to for solace and cheer.

Not one pair of hands would be extended to draw one in from the cold, the storm and darkness, if one is suddenly bereft of shelter. Past benefits are not remembered. Acquaintances find it easy to forget. Only friends remember the past and its hallowed memories.

of her courtship—where she first met her lover, their introduction, the impression she formed of him at first sight. She even remembers what her reveries were and her wonderment as to whether or not he thought of her. She remembers each call he made; all that was said or done; how she had detected his growing love for her even before he guessed it himself. She remembers the hour of their betrothal and the conversation that brought it quite unexpectedly about.

As for the man she married, not one man in a hundred can remember what emotion swept across his heart at his first meeting with her whom he was to love evermore till death did them part. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred will confess to their wives. "I'm blindest if I just know just how I happened to propose to you." When a man can forget that most thrilling of all moments in his life he can forget anything. Such men find it very easy to forget their wife's or children's birthdays, realizing that remembrance would call for presents.

Many wives are glad to have the children not forgotten. But they are just as well satisfied that he has forgotten how swiftly time is running away with their good looks and aging them. Last, and by no means least, no man or woman, no matter how happily married, should allow the old folks at home to imagine themselves forgotten by them. It doesn't take much time to write a few lines once in a fortnight. We should always remember not to forget those who have been dear to us.

Only Keep Green Ones.
Don't carry over any old bills into the New Year—barring, of course, green bills.

A Good Resolve.
Resolve to be better natured during the coming year.
A woman will remember every detail.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

I stood on a tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old Year met,
And winds were roaring and blowing;
And I said, "O years that meet in years,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing!
Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Plaster enough for deploiring,
But aught that is worth the knowing!"
Seas at my feet were flowing,
Waves on the shingle pouring,
Old Year roaring and blowing,
And New Year blowing and roaring.
—Alfred Lord Tennyson.

GOOD NEW YEAR ADVICE.

"The old familiar wish rings true,
A Happy New Year, friends, to you."
A man who keeps up the custom of sending New Year cards to his friends included this year a second card bearing these words:

"Instead of returning evil for evil, try to return evil with good; to say nothing ill of others; to act kindly even with dumb animals.

"Live thus one day, two days, or more, and compare the state of your mind with its state in former days.

"Make the attempt and you will see how the dark, evil moods have passed away and how the soul's happiness has increased.

"Make the attempt, and you will see that the gospel of love brings the greatest and most desirable of all things.
On these cards is written, "This is Tolstoy's advice. It is good to pin on a calendar where it will be seen every day."



Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could be supplied to some extent with locally dressed meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

Now two-thirds of the consuming centers, with millions of people, are one to two thousand miles away from the principal live-stock producing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of today is the development of the best way to perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to develop accordingly. Those men who first grasped the elements of the changing problem created the best facilities to meet it—large packing plants and branch houses at strategic points, refrigerating equipment (including cars), car routes, trained organization, profitable outlets for former waste—which became the natural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this necessary service, American ingenuity and enterprise would have discovered it, and others would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.



SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB



Advertise in the Statesman

CAMPBELLSPORT

R. B. Ellis was a village visitor Monday.

—A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

A. Ullrich called on friends at Milwaukee Friday.

M. Farrell transacted business at Chicago Monday.

J. J. O'Connell was a caller in the village last week.

A. Ketter was a business caller at Milwaukee Friday.

B. Ullrich was a business caller at Kewaskum Monday.

M. Theisen was a business caller at Kewaskum Thursday.

F. Jewson of Fond du Lac called on friends here Saturday.

Henry Powers and wife were callers at Milwaukee Wednesday.

Miss Frieda Klokke spent Sunday with friends at Fond du Lac.

Mrs. R. J. Romaine spent Saturday with relatives at Fond du Lac.

Mr. Krasselt spent Saturday with friends and relatives at Oshkosh.

Henry Wenzel of Milwaukee is spending the holidays with relatives here.

Miss Rhoda Wrucke of Eau Claire is spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Marie Naughton and Edith Ward spent Wednesday with friends here.

John Hendricks transacted business at Fond du Lac the forepart of the week.

Math. Boeckler and Leo Ward were business callers at Fond du Lac Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Koch and Miss Rose Koch spent Saturday at Fond du Lac.

A. Schultz from the northern part of the state called on friends here on Thursday.

Miss Pearl Sackett of Fond du Lac spent her holiday vacation with her parents here.

Miss Agnes Cole of Milwaukee is visiting with her mother, Mrs. B. Cole for a few days.

Frank Peters and Herbert Beisbier of Kewaskum were Campbellsport callers Sunday evening.

Oscar Guenther, after spending several days with friends at Madison returned here Sunday.

Miss Theresa Raether of Kewaskum spent Wednesday and Thursday with friends in the village.

The Misses Lola and Elzada Braun are spending several weeks with friends and relatives here.

Miss Germaine Paas, teacher of the Saukville school arrived here Sunday evening to spend the holidays with her folks.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. WE GUARANTEE EUREKA EGG PRODUCER TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER AND MONEY will be refunded in every case where it fails.—Hy. Damm, sole agent, Campbellsport, Wis., R. D. 3—Adv. 11-30 (t.

S. Hendricks, R. Hendricks, L. Knickel, Geo. Straub, N. Klotz, P. M. Schlaefel, Ed. Senn, M. Haessly, Peter Schroeten, Mrs. John Kohler, Miss A. Braun, F. Hefling, Miss Leona Meyers Conrad Hangartner, Delores Kohler, and Mrs. Wm. Martin spent a day at Fond du Lac the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Adams of here are in receipt of a letter from their son, Robert J. Adams stating that he is in a hospital in France and getting along fairly well. Private Adams was wounded severely on Nov. 2nd but in his letter he does not state the extent of his injuries. Richard Hornburg of here received a letter from his brother, Oscar Hornburg who was severely wounded in September saying that he is still in the hospital and at the time of writing he was still unable to put on a shoe as his foot was quite sore. Private Hornburg was shot in the foot and arm while going over the top.

LAKE FIFTEEN

—A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butzke were Fond du Lac callers Friday.

Mrs. Miller of Milwaukee attended the funeral of Dorothy Tuttle on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tuttle visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Koch on Xmas day.

The Shadow Social in District No. 9 on Friday evening was fairly well attended.

Clifford Kenno of Fond du Lac is spending the present week with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bleck and family.

Those who visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wunder were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Krewald and daughter Elanor and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Krewald of New Fane, Walter White and sister Elia, on Christmas day.

Sadness came into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tuttle last Friday morning when their youngest daughter passed away, after a few days illness with pneumonia. Dorothy Tuttle was born on Oct. 23, 1917. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon. The body was laid at rest in the Campbellsport Union cemetery.

CEEDAR LAWN

A Happy New Year to all.

Leonard Gudex left for Milwaukee day.

The frost on Monday caused many rough roads.

L. Knickel made a business trip to Fond du Lac Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chesley left Monday for an extended visit in Michigan.

Samuel Gudex and Wm. Sommerfield of North Osceola called here last Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Hughes visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Airhardt at North Osceola last Sunday.

John Burns, George Wauchs and Joseph Calhoun transacted business at Campbellsport Monday.

Thomas Dieringer moved the house which he purchased from John Schneider, onto his farm this week.

Conrad Will of St. Cloud came Monday to spend Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. George Gudex and family.

Athleticism in the East.

The general athletic awakening is perhaps the most important effect that our occupation of the Philippines has had upon the far East. Just as the old Olympic games, begun by one village, grew to be the great recurring event at which all the Hellenic people could meet in peaceful competition, so the modern athletic movement starting from Bogota has spread to other (in eastern peoples, and has given them not only a ground for friendly meeting, but also a basis for genuine respect and mutual understanding.

THE CALL FOR RED CROSS MEMBERS

The Christmas Roll Call for this year, 1918, is the one great and universal call to the people of the United States to enroll themselves in the grandest ministry of service that the world has ever known.

In answer to the call of humanity voiced by the President, the thinking people of the nation have been unified for the advance of liberty and the rights of man.

The man power of the nation has been given unstintedly for the prosecution of the war, and for the strengthening of our Allies.

The producing power of the nation has built up a solid, serried line of great corporations, immense factories, and vast industries.

The labor power of the nation has given a quick and loyal array of millions of skilled and unskilled workers. Brain and brawn, capital and labor, have vied with each other in stant response to the call that challenged them to the willing task of winning the war.

Not that we love war; not that mailed fist and shining armour and gleaming sword had any place in our American vocabulary. Our passion was for Peace, but we found ourselves forced back into the jungle, face to face with the law of fang and claw, where we had to fight or be destroyed, and because we did not choose to be destroyed—to see Liberty perish among men—we choose to fight until the foul thing that dared to stand a thwart the path of human progress was beaten and buried forever from sight.

All this America has done and is doing, and our army and navy is the soul of the nation mobilized for victory.

But there is another side to the nation's life—another phase of the nation's duty—Justice itself stands in line for the punishment, the elimination of wrong, and it stands equally for the recognition and establishment of righteousness.

Behind the purpose of war that would combat and destroy, there must be a continual force that will conciliate and renew. That force springs from the soul of the Red Cross. It is the nation mobilized for service.

The United States entered the war for the vindication of an ideal. The Red Cross is founded on that ideal.

It is the greatest mother in the world, because it is the embodiment of unselfish mercy, and unselfishness is the test of brotherhood, just as brotherhood is the test of democracy.

In the days that are to come, when actual peace has finally been declared, and the world is struggling with the work of rebuilding what war has destroyed, of gathering the scattered, of bringing succor to the weak, establishing law and order where chaos and confusion had reigned, it will be the spirit of the Red Cross, incarnate in the world wide ministry of service that shall guide the feet of the nation along the path of enduring peace. Through carnage, desolation, blood, mire,

Mid scenes that cry to an avenging God,
The Red Cross Army moves through scathing fire,
Clothed in white garments, with quick mercy shod,
Commissioned is that army from above:
Its standard is a Cross, its watchword—Love.

MIDDLETOWN

—A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

Mrs. E. Ford spent Tuesday at Walter Bartelt's.

Doris Bixby is visiting at the W. Bartelt home.

Wm. Ruhn was a Campbellsport caller Tuesday.

Oscar Bartelt was a caller in this vicinity Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schultz were Campbellsport callers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bartelt spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunn and family.

The Geise family, who have been on the sick list are improving at this writing.

Mrs. H. Bartelt and daughter Elsie were callers at Campbellsport Wednesday.

Rosa Marquardt of Waucousta spent a few days of last week at William Schultz's.

F. Loomis and daughter Inez and son Harley were callers at Walter Bartelt's Monday.

A number from here attended the school program held at the Waucousta school Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bartelt and Gusto Polzean attended a show at Fond du Lac Sunday evening.

CATARRAL DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reached and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces of the blood.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrhal Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

REPORT OF THE WEST BEND COW TESTING ASSOCIATION FOR NOVEMBER

The West Bend Cow Testing Association finished its fifth month of testing on November 30. Of the 374 cows tested, 12 produced forty or more pounds of butterfat.

The high cow is owned by William Jaenic, the same cow that was high last month. During November she produced 1830 pounds of 3.6 per cent milk, containing 65.9 pounds of butterfat.

The high herd this month is owned by Wm. Gruhle. His six milk cows averaged 1214 pounds of milk and 36.2 pounds of butterfat.

Other high cows are as follows:

Richter Bros.—name of cow, Mari-golds Cream Silk; breed, Registered Jersey, age 8, fresh milch Oct. 19, pounds of milk 957, per cent of fat, 5.4, pounds of butterfat 51.7. Otto Schoenbeck—name of cow, No. 15, breed, Graded Holstein, age 9, fresh milch, Oct. 15, lbs. of milk 1188, per cent of fat, 3.4, pounds of butterfat, 40.4. Frank Gottsleben—Majestys Starlight, breed, Registered Jersey, age 8½, fresh milch Oct. 5, pounds of milk 741, per cent of fat, 5.5, pounds of butterfat 40.8. Frank Gottsleben—The Owls Nancy, breed Registered Jersey, age 7, fresh milch Oct. 1, pounds of milk, 840, per cent of fat, 3.4, pounds of butterfat 45.4. William Meuschke—Evergreen Susan, breed Registered Holstein, age 4, fresh milch, Oct. 30, pounds of milk 1410, per cent of fat 3.9, pounds of butterfat 55.0. Wm. Gruhle—Elmwood Mercedes Fobes, breed Registered Holstein, age 3, fresh milch April 7, pounds of milk 1654, per cent of fat 3.1, pounds of butterfat 51.2. Wm. Gruhle—Elmwood Mona Veeman, breed Registered Holstein, age 5, fresh milch April 15, pounds of milk 1593, per cent of fat 2.7, pounds of butterfat 43.0. John Hauch—No. 12, breed Graded Holstein, age four, fresh milch Oct. 29, pounds of milk 1233, per cent of fat 3.3, pounds of butterfat 40.7. John Hauch—No. 9, breed Graded Holstein, age 7, fresh milch Oct. 28, pounds of milk 1293, per cent of fat 4.6, pounds of butterfat 59.4. Wm. Jaehrig—Lottie, breed Graded Holstein, age 4, fresh milch Sept. 20, pounds of milk 1830, per cent of fat 3.6, pounds of butterfat 65.9. Wm. Stauske—Spottie, breed Graded Guernsey, age 5, fresh milch Sept. 28, pounds of milk 987, per cent of fat 4.64, pounds of butterfat 45.8. Fred Backhaus—Hengerweld DeKol Indian, breed Registered Holstein, age 5½, fresh milch Nov. 7, pounds of milk 1521, per cent of fat, 3.4, pounds of butterfat 51.7.

Choice Groceries

JOHN MARX

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

Flour and Feed

FUR ROBES AND COATS

I carry a stock of each, while the price necessarily is a little higher than you have been accustomed to pay, I try to sell them as cheaply as is consistent with the market. The same holds true with Horse Blankets, Gloves and Mittens, while in this line the supply is very limited. However I have a stock at the right price and therefore invite you to examine and get prices from me, also on Harness, Collars, Whips, Combs and Brushes.

VAL. PETERS, Kewaskum, Wis

CONSULT WM. LEISSRING

ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT

Exclusive Optometrist will be at the

Schlegel Hotel West Bend, Wis. Home Office New Location, 242 Plankinton Arcade, 2nd Floor, Milwaukee

Furs Wanted

To be sure you are getting the right market price for your furs, call on

S. MOSES

JUNK DEALER

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

Telephone 208

Erler & Weiss

Dealers in

Marble and Granite Monuments

West Bend, Wisconsin

FEW ESCAPES

There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results.

FOR CROUP

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is splendid for croup," writes Mrs. Edward Hassett, Frankfort, N. Y. "My children have been quickly relieved of attacks of this dreadful complaint by its use." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult.

WANTED—200 or 300 cords of bass wood bolts. Farmers who have any for sale can bring them to this village, from where it will be shipped to West Bend.—Cooley Manufacturing Co., West Bend, Wis.—Adv. 11-11

Cleanliness is the first law of health inside as well as outside. Let Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea be your internal cleanser, then your organs will be pure and clean, your health good, your system right. Start tonight. Tea or Tablets 35c.—Edw. C. Miller.

—For expressing and trucking call

Moses, Kewaskum, Wis.

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