

Read the Ads in This Issue as They will be of Interest to You

# Kewaskum Statesman.

Subscribe for This Paper and Get all the News \$2.00 per Year

VOLUME XXIV

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1919

NUMBER 20

## FRANKLIN DAY TO BE THRIFT DAY

Are you paying too much for your whistle?

Ben Franklin did once. When Franklin was a child of seven he was given a lot of pennies one holiday. Hastening into a nearby toyshop he voluntarily gave all he had for a whistle. A little later he discovered that he had paid four times too much for his toy. Realizing how many other things he might have had in addition he wept with vexation and got no more pleasure from the whistle. He never forgot the incident. Afterwards, whenever he was tempted to make too great an out-lay in time, energy, or money he would say to himself, "Don't pay too much for the whistle."

Mark Twain tells a story of a man who plied a tug boat up and down the river. This man was terribly envious of a steamer which commanded much attention every time she blew a blast from her great whistle. Finally the man woke up to the fact that he could purchase just such a whistle and make as much noise with his little tug boat as the steamer. But after he got the big whistle he found his boat stopped every time he blew it. The engine had only enough power for the boat or the whistle.

Lots of folks are using up all their energy on some showy thing that gives them no comfort. Some are lavishing valuable time on a few unimportant tasks. Others willingly "blow in" an entire week's salary on one evening of frivolity, robbing them selves of all manner of pleasure for an indefinite period. Others sacrifice the best of their talents in pursuing some fruitless ambition. Still others forego the simple, natural joys of life in worshipping a snobbish ideal. They are all paying too much for their whistles.

How is it with you? Are you paying too much for your whistle? Or are there some 1919 War Savings Stamps in your life? Franklin's picture is on them; his ideas are back of them.

Ben Franklin was a thrifty man, to this you'll all agree; Instead of squandering what he got, he used frugality. His wealth increased from year to year. He won fame and position, but not alone did he succeed. In gaining his ambition. To smooth the way, to help him on, there stood his saving wife, and 'twas this partnership of thrift gave him a happy life. Some folks attribute wealth to luck 'tis fortunes known foundation—His luck to find a thrifty mate Was Ben's interpretation.

## INSURE YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

Owing to the staggering losses sustained by owners of Liberty bonds throughout the country led the Wisconsin Bankers' association to formulate a plan of insurance for the bonds. The rate is 10 cents on every bond. In the Middleton (Dane county) bank robbery last Thursday night many thousands of dollars of these securities were stolen and will probably never be recovered. The cost is so small that anyone having a bond ought to have it protected against theft. The insurance is in the form of a coupon which can be attached to the bond when it is placed in the vault or kept elsewhere. A duplicate coupon is kept by the bank. The insurance is written by the Wisconsin Bankers' Mutual Casualty company, operated by members of the association.

## THIRTY-THREE POUND WOLF SHOT IN ROCKFIELD SWAMP

A wolf weighing thirty-three pounds was shot on Tuesday of last week in the big swamp just north of Rockfield, the successful hunters being Henry Umhoefer and Peter Weifenbach of Menomonee Falls. The hunters found the tracks of the wolf in the snow and twenty-five minutes after had their prize. Mr. Weifenbach brought the wolf to the county clerk's office in this city yesterday for the purpose of receiving the \$20 bounty from the state and county. Nine years ago three wolves were shot in the same swamp, but since then no others were seen until the one brought down by Mr. Umhoefer's gun. The hunters are satisfied that there are two more wolves in the swamp and will get after them shortly.—West Bend Pilot.

## NEW PROSPECT

B. G. Romaine spent Thursday at Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Kohn were Fond du Lac callers Tuesday. Frank Bowen was to Campbellsport on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger were Kewaskum callers Monday. Ernst Becker of Scott was a business caller in the village Wednesday. Private Alfred Pirks of New Fane was a pleasant village caller Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bartelt spent Saturday at Fond du Lac on business. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Johnson were business callers at Campbellsport Saturday.

Miss Agnes Halstead visited from Friday till Sunday with her parents at Waldo. Gust Flitter of Campbellsport spent Sunday and Monday with John Tunn and family.

Chas. Worden and R. Dettman of Beechwood visited with friends in the village Sunday.

H. Baumann and Mrs. Minnie Reitz and son were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Johnson Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Butzke spent Wednesday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butzke in Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Bartelt Sr. spent Thursday with their daughter, Mrs. Ed. Koehne and family at Dundee.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schultz and daughter Ruth of Waucousta called on Aug. Stern and family Monday.

Our teacher, Miss Agnes Halstead and her pupils enjoyed a sleigh ride party to New Fane Tuesday afternoon.

Julius Glander of Lake Seven is doing some blacksmithing for J. P. Uelmen on busy days. Mr. Uelmen is laid up with a severe attack of rheumatism but is slowly recovering.

The following spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Jandre: Mr. and Mrs. Rich. Hornburg and daughters of Waucousta, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilke and daughter of Scott and Mr. Mrs. Herman Jandre and Mr. and Mrs. H. Melkonthine of here.

## FIVE CORNERS

Misses Lucile and Cresence Harter were Kewaskum callers Wednesday. Mrs. Emma Krueger and son Wallace were Fond du Lac callers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edwards spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. William Rauch.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvir Rauch spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nordhaus.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rauch and family spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Thill at Elmore.

Mr. Geigen returned to his home at Sheboygan Saturday after an extended stay at Ninemans.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall of Campbellsport spent the forepart of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Christ Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Steinacker and family of North Auburn spent Wednesday at the Wm. Ferber home.

Leonard Ferber and sister Lydia, and Willie Schleit spent Sunday with the John Klein family at Kewaskum.

Misses Lucile, Cresence and Rose Harter and Susan Schaeffer, Elmer and Walter Nigh spent Sunday evening at the J. Kudak home at Kewaskum.

The following spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sonn: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferber, Joe Harter, Misses Lucile, Cresence and Rose Harter, Alma and Louis Nordhaus, Elmer and Walter Nigh and Susan Schaeffer.

## LAKE FIFTEEN

Miss Ella Krowald visited at home Sunday afternoon.

Walter White was a Kewaskum business caller Tuesday.

Joe Wunder returned home Monday after working for his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butzke were to Silver Creek last week Friday.

Miss Louise Geise was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bleck and family Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Krowald called on Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wunder Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butzke visited with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hinn and family on Sunday near Beechwood.

## FOND DU LAC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HAS GOOD YEAR

The total receipts of the Fond du Lac Agricultural society for the year 1918 were \$96,884.21 which includes loans secured to rebuild and rehabilitate the property. Disbursements equalled \$96,884.21.

## LOCAL BANK HAS VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The stockholders of the Bank of Kewaskum held their regular annual meeting in the bank building last week Thursday afternoon, January 9th, 1919. All the old directors were re-elected namely: A. L. Rosenheimer, Moritz Rosenheimer, Geo. Petri, Arthur W. Koch, Otto E. Lay, N. W. Rosenheimer and B. H. Rosenheimer. At the directors' meeting held immediately after the stockholders' meeting the following officers were elected: President—A. L. Rosenheimer; 1st Vice President—Moritz Rosenheimer; 2nd Vice President—Geo. Petri; Cashier—B. H. Rosenheimer; Assistant Cashiers—N. W. Rosenheimer and Helen Remmel.

At the meeting the regular annual dividend was declared. The bank now has a capital of \$40,000.00; surplus and undivided profits of \$40,000.00.

The Bank of Kewaskum, for the year 1918 had one of the best years in its history, doing an exceedingly good business. Through the untiring efforts and hard labors of the officers, the bank has certainly won the confidence of the people, both in this vicinity and at large. Such has been the confidence that in spite of war conditions when all the world was upset, no one feeling perfectly safe of the future, and after having placed through the bank subscriptions to a loan of \$11,000., fourth loan \$102,000.00 a total of \$212,000.00, the bank still shows an increase of over \$50,000.00 in deposits.

With business rapidly increasing daily and with stockholders total individual resources close to \$5,000,000 the bank is considered one of the strongest and most stable and reliable banks in the state. With the encouraging business done the past year it shows a wide and deep interest in the progress of the institution. The bank is constantly reaching out, making new friends and doing everything possible to extend its service.

## HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Current topics were discussed in the Freshmen English class Wednesday.

Teacher—"What do you naturally find in a river?" Pupil—"Water."

Mr. Vantine from Milwaukee Normal school gave our school a very pleasant call last Friday.

The Freshmen English class has finished reading "Treasure Island" and is now taking up Grammar.

Miss Crabb has charge of the Commercial Arithmetic and Mediaeval history classes in the high school.

All the pupils of the High School were present on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. This is the first time this year that none were absent tardy.

Tuesday we had our first fire drill this year and from the slow and indifferent manner in which the pupils left the building a little more "pop" will have to be introduced next time.

A Detention Class has been organized for the purpose of giving some of the students a chance to perform special study on the work they failed to get during the time school was closed.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE

A two day Farmers Institute will be held at the Kewaskum Opera House on Jan. 30 and 31st, 1919. The institute will consist of three sessions. The first session will be held at 10:00 a. m., the second at 1:30 p. m., and the third at 8:00 p. m.

This institute will help the farmer hold up his end. Unite to win next season. Each one cannot win alone. It requires the united thought and action of all farmers together, to meet the new things that they will be confronted with this year.

This is the first institute to be held in the village for several years, and it promises to be a hummer, so come all men, women, boys and girls and help make it a success.

## AMUSEMENT

Sunday, Jan. 19—Grand dance at the Opera House, Kewaskum. Music by the Piel Girls' orchestra of Beaver Dam. Refreshments will be served. All are invited to attend.

Sunday, Feb. 2nd—Grand dance at the Opera House, Kewaskum. Music by the Gibson orchestra of Appleton. All are welcomed to attend.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS

During the past week the Statesman sent out notices to subscribers that their subscription was due. A large number have responded promptly but there are still many who have not. We hope these will also give their notices due attention, as we will send out no more notices, but will be compelled to take their names from the list if our request is not complied with. The money is due us, why should we not have it.

## THE PUBLISHERS

## DUNDEE

Roy Hennings was a Parnell caller Tuesday.

John Harty of Mitchell was a Dundee caller Tuesday.

Mr. Perry of Chicago called at Mangler's hotel Tuesday.

Orto Smith of Armstrong called in the village Saturday.

W. L. Calvey transacted business at Campbellsport Friday.

Mrs. John Eggers visited friends in Fond du Lac this week.

Earl Hennings transacted business in Campbellsport Tuesday.

H. W. Ninnemann and brother Wm. were Dundee callers Friday.

Miss Loraine Gariety spent Sunday with relatives in the village.

Ed. Johnson and Harry Mitchell were Dundee callers Tuesday.

E. F. Gariety and son Edward were business callers at Campbellsport Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beggan and son James spent Sunday with the A. Brown family.

Mrs. Amelia Krueger and sons John and August of New Prospect spent Sunday at the H. W. Krueger home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cahill visited their son Thomas, who is ill with pneumonia at St. Agnes hospital, Fond du Lac.

Irene Cahill returned to Milwaukee Monday to resume her studies at St. Mary's Springs Academy, after spending a three weeks vacation with her parents north of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cahill of here were called to Fond du Lac Monday evening by the serious illness of their son, Thomas who is confined to St. Agnes hospital with pneumonia. James Jr., left Monday evening and Mr. and Mrs. James Cahill left early Tuesday morning for the hospital.

The following spent Sunday with Werner Koepke and sisters: August, Lorona and Aneta Krueger of Cascade Wm. Becker, Anna Marquardt, Leona and Arno Mathieu, Emma Spradov, Edwin and Emma Falk. The afternoon was spent in singing and playing games. The evening pastime being a sleigh ride party through the town of Mitchell. The occasion being a farewell party in honor of Wm. Becker, who intends to leave for Milwaukee in the near future. An enjoyable time was had by all.

## FORMER WELL KNOWN KEWASKUM MAN IN \$2000 SUIT

Edward Assman, principal of the Washington school at West Allis, and very well known in this vicinity was made a defendant in a \$2000 damage suit for alleged ill treatment of a ten year old school boy. The complainant is a Mrs. Anna Swedish of West Allis, who states that her son Joseph is afflicted with St. Vitus dance ever since he was beaten by the principal, Mr. Assman. According to the story told by the plaintiff's attorney, little Joseph was so badly beaten, that he was unable to return to school for several weeks. Upon examination, Mr. Assman alleged that he struck the boy five or six times with a strap doubled so as to make the punishment "less painful." The defendant declared on the stand that the punishment was inflicted upon the boy when he pushed another boy smaller than himself from a swing.

## CATHOLIC DISTRICT CONVENTION

A convention of the Catholic Aid societies of the Third district was held in the church hall at West Bend last Sunday afternoon, the following societies being represented by delegates: St. Michaels, Barton, Kewaskum, Newburg, and West Bend. Among prominent men from the state who were in attendance were President Schmitz of Appleton, Secretary Springob of Milwaukee. The two first named gentlemen delivered addresses. Mr. Schmidt handling the subject "Socialism" with out gloves. The meeting was harmonious throughout and was enjoyed by the delegates. It was voted to hold the next convention at Newburg.

## NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

At the village hall on Monday evening, the newly organized Kewaskum Fire Department held their annual meeting. The following officers were elected:

Foreman—Jacob Schlosser. Assistant Foreman—Arthur Koch. Secretary—Erwin Koch. Treasurer—Val Peters.

At a previous meeting of the department John F. Schaefer was appointed Chief and H. W. Kamthun assistant chief, both appointments were approved by the Village Board.

The company now has a total membership of twenty-two. Eight more members are needed to have a full company, before it will be recognized by the state.

There seems to be lack of interest shown in the organization of a fire company, for reasons unknown. Nevertheless, all are well aware that the village is greatly in need of a well trained first class up to date fire company, for the protection of property.

If such is the case it is up to the citizens to get busy and join at once, for the sooner you join the sooner the officers can give you the necessary drills to make you efficient fire fighters.

We would also suggest that the members of the department urge the Village Board to have the fire engine placed on an auto truck the same as the chemical engine, making it possible for the members of the company to get to the scene of fire faster and easier. Instead of waiting for some one to hitch a team of horses to same, or pulling it by hand, which is indeed a very hard and tiresome job, causing the members of the fire company to become completely exhausted before they reach their destination, when they will be in no condition to fight fires. Its only a small item, but it may mean a great deal in some future time, toward the saving of life and property.

## YOUNG FARMER DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Otto F. Krueger died at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning at his home in the town of Auburn three miles east of Campbellsport. He succumbed to a combined attack of influenza and pneumonia, his illness lasting fourteen days.

The deceased was born May 1, 1887, near Kewaskum, and lived in that vicinity nearly all his life. He had been a resident of the farm on which he died since 1912. He was always an industrious, hard working man and was well liked by all who knew him.

He was married six years ago to Miss Marie Wilma Calvey of Dundee who with two small children survive, namely: Mildred and Reuben. He also leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Krueger and four sisters and four brothers.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday at the Ev. Luth. St. John's church, New Fane, Rev. C. Gukeutz officiating. Burial will be in the adjoining cemetery.

Deceased was very well known in this vicinity and will be greatly missed by his large circle of friends.

## HAS UNIQUE MEMENTO OF THE LATE THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Judge A. C. Backus of Milwaukee, a former Kewaskum man, possesses what is probably one of the most unique mementoes of the late Theodore Roosevelt. It is the shirt worn by him on the night of Oct. 14, 1912, when John Sebrank fired the bullet at Milwaukee, which came near being fatal to the former president. The shirt, which is of the ordinary stiff bosom type, has a rent in its side through which the bullet tore its way. Judge Backus received the memento through the fact that Mr. Roosevelt did not wish it to fall into the hands of curio collectors.

## ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

Last week Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 1919, the Kewaskum Advancement Association held its annual meeting at the Village Hall and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Val Peters, Vice President—S. C. Wollensak. Secretary—Geo. H. Schmidt. Treasurer—John Marx.

## ADELL

Miss Frieda Seigfried is in receipt of the following letter from a friend in France.

Toul, France, Dec. 18, 1918.

Dear Frieda:—

Have just had breakfast and shall now write you of how things are coming for the past two days. I went up on the front lines or where they were when the armistice was signed yesterday. It truly is a wonderful, but sad sight. I took the train from here to Bernescourt early in the morning arrived there at 9 a. m. The entire village is in ruins and there is not a sign of life except the soldiers stationed there. It is from this place that Americans started their drive on Sept. 13th. We then started to walk and certainly saw a wrecked country. All railroad bridges are down and the country side is all criss crossed by trenches and barb wire entanglements extending for several miles along the most important ridges. We walked about three miles and then came to where the German trenches began, they can easily be distinguished from American and French trenches. First of all the stakes for stringing barb wire are of steel posts which are screwed into the ground; by doing this they are noiseless and they could thus work without being disturbed. The American and French wire posts are all of wood or the big percentage of them. Then the Huns dugouts are made of reinforced concrete and made up in an elaborate way, they have electric wiring, pianos and the most modern conveniences. I guess the Huns thought these fortifications were impregnable and thus settled down in a real homelike way. We then came to a town called Lucey, it is a mass of ruins and not a sign of life. Off to our right lay a huge French aeroplane of the old type. To our left lay a large railway trestle. Next we came to the town of Tassy. This place is almost intact except that all the windows are broken in houses. We now traveled 10 K (7 miles) with only an occasional shell hole. The Sammies had no time to stop and destroy anything as they had the Huns on the run so fast in this space of ground that they had no time to stop and destroy anything. At Thiancourt the Huns made a stand. The entire village was laid low, and the drive ended with the Germans four miles outside of Thiancourt. I saw a French woman at this place picking out some of her household goods from the ruins of her home. She talked a fluent German and I had quite a conversation. She told of their mistreatment and how the Huns specially made it a point to abuse women. It is heart rendering to hear the tales these unfortunates have to tell. All these people just worship the Americans and never tire of telling how afraid the Huns were of them. The Huns told inhabitants that the Americans are a wild and uncivilized lot thus causing many to move toward the interior. Those that stayed almost worked to the ground the Sammies walk on. Well I must now take out my detail of men for work so shall finish after dinner. Had my dinner and shall now finish. We are now having the best of food and good clothes. Just about five minutes ago I saw the first snow in France, it is half snow and half rain. I was writing about my visit to the front. Well we only went as far as Thiancourt. We then rode all the way back to Toul on a truck, some rough ride what I mean. It rained all day and we came to the billet last night, quite wet, I picked up several souvenirs and sent them last night. It is a French helmet and two gas masks. The helmet I found in a dugout and it shows the wear of shrapnel. The gas masks I got from an English officer who was also on a tour of inspection. All over the front we saw many graves, some single and some in groups. All have a little wooden cross on them with a tag on it telling who lies there and where from. Well the war is over and in a short time we will be marching home. It will be a happy time. Most of us will not then realize that many a sad heart will see the boys marching home and know their loved one is not among them and will never return. Such is the cost of way and summing it up it is a soldiers chance. Do not know when we move from here but all passes are stopped and the general rumor is that we move soon. News to amount to anything is scarce and I would rather tell you what I have seen than write. Regards to all the folks, sincerely yours, Sergt. F. R. Brettmiller, Headquarters Co., Classification Camp, A. P. O. No. 789, Am. E. F. France.

## LETTER FROM AUGUST C. VOEKS

The following letter was received by August Voeks residing in the town of Farmington from his son August who was wounded in France, and who is now stationed in a hospital at Camp Grant:

Camp Grant, Jan. 12, 1918

Dear Folks:—

Well I suppose you thought I was dead by this time as you did not hear from me for so long a time. Well I will tell you I was ready to come across in November, but didn't leave until December 18th. I moved around so much that I didn't get time to write, and it is pretty hard work to write left handed. I am getting along fine, so don't think that my arm or hand is off, because it is not, only my right arm is broken. I think I will be out of the hospital in about four or five weeks. Well I never thought that I would see old Camp Grant any more but I got in here Thursday night. We were on the ocean thirteen days, and landed on the last day of the old year, at Newport News, Virginia. We stayed there seven days at Camp Stewart then we came up here, which took us two days, (some trip.) How is everything for I have not heard from you since I was home the last time, sometime ago. If I get any mail from across send it to me here, as I got no mail at all in France. I hope to be able to write often in a short time. How is Walter L. and family getting along. Tell him to write me a nice long letter, I would like to write to all my old friends, but as it is such a job to write with my left hand, I will have to give it up. Give my best regards to all my friends from,

Private Aug. Voeks, Base Hospital, Ward 35, Camp Grant, Ill.

ST. MICHAELS

Frank Rose had a barn raising here Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Bremser is spending the week with her son Ernest at Batavia.

The memorial services for the late Wm. Schneider were largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moll spent Sunday with the former's parents at Barton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stellpflug spent Monday with Mrs. Philip Fellenz and son.

Miss Barbara Schaeffer is reported as being quite seriously ill with pneumonia at Chicago.

Miss Alvina Eggert of Madison spent a week's vacation with her sister, Mrs. Martin Bremser.

Fred Moll returned to his home here last Thursday from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont having been mustered out of the army.

John A. Roden, who had been stationed at Camp Lee, Va., arrived at Camp Grant on Monday where he will be mustered out.

It has been reported that August Voeks, who was seriously wounded on the battle fields in France, has been brought back to the states and is now in the hospital at Camp Grant, however, his parents have been unable to learn the extent of his injury.

Among those from away who attended the services for Wm. Schneider on Tuesday were: Hubert Schneider of Marshfield, Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Wiskirchen, and Mike Thull of West Bend. Mr. and Mrs. John Schladweiler and son of Kohler, Jac. Geib and sister of Boltonville and Mr. and Mrs. C. Westerman of Kewaskum.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes, "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used."

Mrs. James A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo. says "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds."

Dr. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure."

Two-day Farmers' Institute will be held at the following places: Jan. 28-29—Richfield; Jan. 30-31—Kewaskum; Feb. 13-14—Allenton.

Two-day Farmers' course will be held at the following places: Feb. 18-19—Jackson; Feb. 20-21—Hartford.

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN

SUBSCRIBE For The STATESMAN



GOV. E. L. PHILIPP GIVES MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

PAYS TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS FOR WAR ACTIVITIES.

ADVISES STATE WAGE BOARD

Says Foreign Language Teaching in Common Graded Schools Inadvisable—Repeal of Primary and State Insurance Laws Recommended.

Madison, Wis.—Gov. Philipp's message delivered to the Wisconsin legislature at a joint session of the senate and assembly reads in part as follows:

The Legislature of 1917 was confronted with the problems of the war. How to raise men and money and at the same time carry on the industries and expand agriculture, in order to increase the food production, and the numerous other activities that needed to be carried on that Wisconsin might do her full share in the great world war, were problems that confronted us at that time.

I am happy to be able to report that the people of this commonwealth met every demand made upon them by the federal government completely, promptly and with enthusiasm. That this state has made a reputation for patriotic co-operation in support of our government and the soldierly qualities of the men that we furnished for the army and navy that is second to no state in the Union, is now generally admitted.

The splendid service rendered by Wisconsin men to whom was given the privilege to enter the field of operations is a matter of public knowledge and has been widely commented upon by the press of the country. The three companies that were taken from the National Guard and placed in the Rainbow Division, and the National Guard which is part of the 32nd Division took part in some of the hardest fought battles of 1918. Their praise comes to us from the American and French Generals who commanded them, and their work will constitute one of the brilliant pages of history of the great world war. I have full faith in the patriotic spirit of our young manhood and if it had been the privilege of the entire force of Wisconsin men to meet the enemy on the field of battle I am sure that they too would have proven their soldierly qualities and would have given a splendid account of themselves.

I ask you to pass resolutions recognizing the services rendered by our Wisconsin soldiers and our civilian population, laying particular stress upon the valor of our soldiers and the patriotism of our people, in order that the splendid work which has been accomplished will be made a permanent record and placed in the archives of this state for the information of future generations.

Reconstruction.

The question of what should be done for the returning soldier is being widely discussed by the press and public men of the country. For those who have been wounded or otherwise disabled the course to be pursued is quite clear. They will need to be retained in the hospitals and receive the attention of doctors and nurses until they have recovered, or at least as nearly so as medical skill can accomplish their recovery.

It has been suggested by the Secretary of the Interior that the able-bodied men who are now being discharged be given an opportunity to secure land and engage in farming. I agree with the Honorable Secretary that it would be very desirable from the standpoint of the soldier and the state if such an opportunity were given to returning soldiers who desire it.

It has been suggested that the state lands be opened to homesteads for this purpose. It will, however, be impossible to adopt this suggestion for the reason that practically all of the so-called state lands are merely held in trust for the benefit of the various school funds and must therefore, be sold to the highest bidder in the interest of the fund to which the land belongs. All this land that is good for agricultural purposes could be purchased, as no doubt could the cutover lands owned by private parties. The state will, however, be unable to do this for the reason that there is a constitutional prohibition against the contracting of debts by the state except for war purposes, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

I have suggested to the Secretary of the Interior that the lands be purchased by the United States Government and that in addition to the land there be advanced to each soldier who desires to engage in farming a sufficient sum of money to enable him to clear at least forty acres and erect the necessary buildings and purchase the live stock that he requires, the government to own the land and other property and give the soldier a reasonable time to earn the money to pay his indebtedness to the government. Inasmuch as the soldier has rendered a national service the matter of giving him an opportunity to establish himself is in fact a national obligation and should as a matter of right be assumed by the United States Government. Whether the plan which I have suggested or some other plan be adopted is a matter that Congress

must decide. I, however, feel confident that in whatever is done, Wisconsin will be glad to do her part.

In my judgment the most difficult problem of reconstruction is to bring all prices down to a normal basis. There is an abundance of work in sight for all for years to come. Public and private building has been delayed and railroads require the expenditure of vast sums of money in betterments and in the building of new extensions. However, much of this necessary work will be delayed until it can be done for normal prices. In the end it will be better for all concerned if the reduction in the cost of production will be brought about by an understanding between capital and labor than to have it forced upon us by stagnation in business and enforced idleness.

The reduction in the cost of production must necessarily carry with it a corresponding reduction in the cost of living, and to meet this situation fairly, which I believe must be done, the employer's profit, the employer's wage, the cost of food, the cost of distribution and the distributor must each bear his fair share of the shrinkage. The important object to be accomplished is to bring about the necessary readjustment from a war to a peace basis without friction between labor and capital. Neither side should be permitted to take advantage of the other and all men should appreciate that the one thing to avoid at this time is business paralysis and enforced idleness.

These problems should be met in the same patriotic spirit which prompted us to aid our government during the war. We were willing to make concessions to each other then and we should do so now. Speaking in general terms the wages which the laboring man can receive will be controlled by what the product of his labor can be sold for on the market. When wage reductions are undertaken it would be a source of much satisfaction to the laboring man and to the employer generally if they could be convinced that the rate of pay which is being offered is all that the employer can afford to pay, and that he is exacting merely a reasonable profit for himself.

I believe it would be helpful during the period of reconstruction if labor could be given access to a state board which might determine, whenever it is asked to do so, whether the wage which is being paid is a reasonable compensation in view of the selling price of labor's product. I feel confident that a statement from state authority that the rate of pay offered is a fair compensation based upon the value of the product produced would go far towards maintaining a satisfactory relation between capital and labor.

I recommend that you pass an act creating a commission, to consist of manufacturers and laborers, which shall have the power to investigate any manufacturer or business that employs labor and determine whether the wages offered are a reasonable compensation for the services performed, and whether the rate paid is all that can reasonably be expected to be paid under existing business conditions and the price obtainable for the product manufactured; also whether the wages offered are sufficient to guarantee a fair living under the conditions existing including the price of food.

It is not my thought that this commission shall have the right to fix wages. Its functions should be to determine what is right and fair between employer and employee. I believe when that is established we may safely leave the finer adjustments to them. The commission which I recommend should have the power to employ the necessary accountants, the commissioners themselves to receive only a reasonable per diem for services actually performed and the life of the commission may be limited to two years.

Railroads.

What to do with our railroads is one of the serious problems that confronts Congress at this time. In our own state we need a better passenger service, a more liberal freight service and lower rates, both passenger and freight. As I understand it many lines are now being operated with a growing deficit under their government contracts. Under those conditions we cannot look for any substantial reduction in rates or improved and more costly service unless the government stands ready to make good further and larger deficits.

The cost of transportation plays an important part in the problems of reconstruction. If business is going to be re-established on a paying basis that will enable the employer to pay big wages it will be necessary to seek new markets in order to secure the volume of trade. The present system of high rates that are inflexible, except as they are still further advanced, do not promise any substantial aid to the shipper in his efforts to widen his field; nor shall we be able to extend our commerce to foreign countries on the combination of rates now made for land and water transportation.

I believe it to be a general demand among the people that we put transportation back to somewhere near the basis that it was before the roads were taken over by the government for war purposes. It will be helpful to our members of Congress if you will give an expression of sentiment on this important question and I recommend that you pass a resolution demanding lower rates of transportation, better service, both freight and passenger, and a return of the railroads of this country to their owners just as soon as it is possible to do so.

Military Training.

The beginning of the war found our country wholly unprepared. This statement applies not merely to equipment and munitions but to our army

as well. Our Regular Army consisted of only 70,000 men, a mere police force. In addition to the Regular Army we had about 200,000 National Guardsmen with more or less training.

The war demonstrated to us that we cannot again permit ourselves to lapse into this unprepared condition and there is an unmistakable sentiment in this country in favor of some type of universal training. I hope the country will not make the mistake of creating a great standing army. Whether that army may be created under the draft system or by volunteers, the fact remains that it is the beginning of a great military establishment which will mean militarism in America. It is no answer to say that a great standing army in the United States would not mean what a great standing army in any one of the European countries means. In the last analysis it is a war machine that can be used for war and war only, and its influence here will be against peace, as it has been in every other country. A great war machine wants to put itself in use. It wishes to perform the only service that it can perform, and it is, perhaps, therefore, always an influence against peace.

The splendid record made by our National Guard, after a very brief training that it received in the federal service, demonstrated that it does not require four years or even two years' training to make an efficient soldier. These men received their initial training in our own state, they met annually at Camp Douglas and received instructions for two weeks; the balance of the training was given them at their homes in the company armories, usually in the evening when they were not otherwise employed. Much more could have been done for the National Guard by the government if it saw fit to do so, and the men could have been brought up to a much higher standard of efficiency by giving them more time and attention.

If it is the purpose of the government to have an available army of one million men our quota would not exceed twenty-five thousand. With the proper encouragement from the government these men could be brought to a high standard of efficiency without leaving the state, and if that policy were adopted by the government we would avoid the risk of creating militarism in our own country; nor would we take a vast army of one million or more able-bodied men continuously out of production.

On a former occasion I recommended that military training be introduced in our high schools. It could be given without interfering with the time the young boy must give to his studies, and aside from its value as a foundation for his future military training, it is equivalent to a good physical training and it has the further value of teaching the young man discipline and obedience. My former suggestion was opposed by many educators and received no consideration at the hands of the Legislature. I call your attention to it again and recommend that you give the subject your serious thought. No doubt Congress will consider the matter of creating a national army and whatever action it takes must in the end control us. It is an important matter and an expression by you to our members of Congress would I am sure be of value to them as they would regard it as a word from the people upon this important subject.

Marketing.

A strong demand has grown up among our farmers for better market conditions. The last Legislature appointed a committee to study this question, and I hope that the report which will be made will offer a reasonable solution.

Agriculture is the greatest resource of our state and I feel that anything that can be done for our farmers that will provide better market facilities and give better returns should be done. Whatever is attempted along this line should be a well thought out effort that gives the assurance of being successful. It will do no good to merely create a commission without some definite plan of how to market facilities are going to be improved.

Foreign Languages.

The question whether foreign languages, and particularly German, should be taught in the schools of the state is being agitated and some definite action should be taken by your body in regard to it. During the late war German has been eliminated from practically all of the elementary schools, some of them substituting French in place of German. Nearly all of the high schools have dropped Greek and many of them have dropped German, substituting French or Spanish for these languages.

It is my opinion that we should consider this subject purely from an educational point of view. I maintain that there is not sufficient time to teach pupils in the graded or common schools of the state foreign languages. In the interest of our children I believe that foreign languages should not be taught in the public, common or graded schools of the state. We should adjust the course of study in those schools to fit the greatest needs of those children who are obliged to leave at an early age to become breadwinners. We should give to them what they need most to meet the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood. If we crowd foreign language teaching into their short school careers they will get but little out of it and the time devoted to it must be taken from studies that I deem more essential to them.

In our high schools and colleges we should, however, continue to teach foreign languages. We should do this for cultural and commercial reasons

We cannot afford to become a one language country. If we do we cannot claim to be a cultured people, nor shall we be equipped to carry on commerce with the balance of the world.

In our own private and parochial schools a sufficient course of English should be carried. This should include reading, writing, American history, and civics. This is clearly in the interest of the children, but nothing should be done that will in any way interfere with religious instruction or religious services. I take the position that he who prays to his deity shall have the right to do so in the language of his own choice. And again, it must be understood that the right to carry on religious services in a foreign language shall not be used as a propaganda against our country and its institutions.

State Life Insurance.

I wish to call your attention to the conditions of the state life insurance fund, and in that connection I submit the following report which I have received from the Commissioner of Insurance:

"In 1911 section 1989m was enacted. This statute provided for a 'State Life Fund' to be managed by the state without obligation on the part of the state except to the extent of the fund. Policies were issued in 1913—at the end of that year 239 policies had been issued granting \$147,500.00 of insurance.

"In 1914, 83 policies for \$82,300.00 of insurance were issued and 3 policies for \$3,000.00 insurance lapsed. In 1915, 71 policies for \$70,500.00 insurance were issued, 2 policy-holders with \$2,000.00 insurance died, 1 surrendered and 5 lapsed. In 1916, 84 policies for \$80,200.00 were issued, 1 policy-holder died, 3 surrendered and 14 lapsed. In 1917, 21 policies for \$21,000.00 were issued, 1 surrendered and 1 lapsed. In 1918, 11 policies were issued, 5 people with \$5,000.00 of insurance died, 3 people with \$3,000.00 insurance surrendered and 9 people with \$4,000.00 insurance lapsed.

"There are in force 461 policies for \$379,700.00 of insurance. "The Insurance Department has kept up a continuous campaign for business through circularizing available lists—state banks and local officials do not send in business."

It will be observed that the fund is now carrying a total of \$379,700.00 of insurance. The total assets of the fund on January 1, 1919, were \$55,676.08. The death losses for the year 1918 exceeded the expected by about 40 per cent. With so small an amount of insurance in force sharp fluctuations in mortality experience are likely to occur. A few years of unfavorable experience would deplete the surplus and impair the reserve. The state is liable only to the extent of the fund and if the reserve is impaired the policies are not worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

The state should not continue a system of life insurance that does not guarantee the full value of the policy—in fact if this type of insurance is permitted to continue I would regard that as a moral obligation on the state to make good any loss that the policyholder might sustain for the reason that the policy was sold by the state and that in itself should be a guarantee against any loss by the policyholder and I am certain that it was accepted in that spirit.

This fund is based upon the theory that desirable life insurance risks voluntarily seek insurance. That theory is unsound—they do not do so. If this enterprise is to prosper and grow, as it must to have a normal experience, it must have an organization for soliciting business. If the expense of such an organization is incurred the fund can offer no inducement not offered by privately managed life insurance companies and fraternal societies.

The present policy-holders can be fully protected and their policies guaranteed by reinsurance in a responsible company. Their present assets are sufficient for this purpose.

I recommend that you repeal the statute under which this form of life insurance is being carried and direct the Insurance Commissioner to reinsure the present policy-holders in a reliable company.

"Blue Sky Law."

The Legislature of 1913 passed what is commonly known as the "Blue Sky Law." Its purpose was to protect the people of the state against false representations in respect to the value of stocks and bonds that are offered for sale to our people.

In the administration of this law it is found that it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible, to determine the value of the property that that type of obligation frequently represents, particularly when the corporations that issue the securities are domiciled in other states and the property is also located elsewhere. Whenever permits are given by the Railroad Commission to sell the securities in the state, the public accepts that fact as an endorsement by the state which is interpreted to mean, and is frequently represented to mean, that the corporation has been investigated by the state and that the stock certificates or whatever form of security may be offered truly represents property values in the sum incorporated in the certificates.

Briefly stated, the right to sell a security to our people, the value of which could not be determined, is frequently used as an endorsement by the state of a security that is either valueless or a fraud.

I will give my approval to any statute that will protect our citizens against fraud in any form and we should give the people any legislation that we can devise that will accomplish this. We should, however, not aid fraud by ill-considered legislation. I

know of no agency in this country that can give dependable information concerning all of the corporations of the country, and it is my judgment that we had better confine our efforts in this direction to corporations domiciled in our own state and make the investigation more thorough than it has been in the past, and hereafter discontinue the practice of giving certificates authorizing the sale of stocks or other securities of corporations domiciled in other states.

Primary Election.

For two sessions I have advocated a revision of the Primary Law. I think it is fair to say that it is generally conceded that in its present form the law is a failure. No party organization can be maintained under it—in fact it has again been demonstrated within this state in the past year that the adherents of one party may make an effort to nominate the candidate for another party in the hope of giving their own ticket a better opportunity for success.

Such methods are breeders of political dishonesty and demoralize the politics of the state and should not have the sanction of law. For my own part I regard the party convention the proper agency to fix its party principles and nominate its candidate, and the only valid objection that was urged against that system was the political caucus which nominated the delegates. In order to obviate that feature of the convention system which brought it into disrepute I suggest that you so frame your statute that the delegates will be elected by the people at the regular spring election in the same manner as they cast their ballot for their township and municipal officers. The jurisdiction of the convention, should, however, be limited to state officers, United States Senators and members of Congress.

State Finances.

On January 1, 1919, there was a balance of \$1,236,363.27 in the state treasury available for the payment of the general expenses of the state government. The state has a claim against the United States government for money expended for military equipment and other military expenditures which should be refunded of approximately \$1,000,000.

I call your attention to the fact that the state has been carried through another biennium without any tax levy for general purposes. The Legislatures of 1915 and 1917 made merely a nominal levy in order to comply with the law.

The budget requests made by different departments of state amount to: In 1919-1920, \$20,899,296; 1920-1921, \$21,629,960. Estimated receipts, 1919-1920, \$19,055,316; 1920-1921, \$20,019,810. Excess requests over receipts, 1919-1920, \$1,855,981; 1920-1921, \$1,610,150.

The budget requests have been carefully considered by the Central Board of Education and by the State Board of Public Affairs. The demands of every department of government have been inquired into and it was found that the requests could be cut down and kept within the income of the state and in no wise interfere with the efficiency of the state government or the educational institutions—in fact, the recommendations of the State Board of Public Affairs will leave a balance of approximately \$500,000 over and above what it deems to be the necessary expenditures, and I request that you keep the appropriations within the limits of the state's income and that you will again make a nominal tax levy by legislative act not to exceed \$1,000.

It is probably needless for me to call your attention to the fact that owing to the enormous expenditures by the national government for the war the people are already heavily taxed. The indications are that under the new federal income tax business is going to be taxed at an enormous rate and it must be borne in mind that in our own state business also pays an income tax. That business will have a struggle to adjust itself to the peace basis may reasonably be expected and in view of these facts the state should not come also with a large tax bill.

The state institutions have no large building program to submit. The university and the normal schools have suffered a large falling off in attendance owing to the war and their facilities are adequate for the next two years.

The appropriations for highway construction are sufficient—in fact, it is going to be a problem to use to good advantage the money that is already appropriated. In that connection I wish to state that it will again be largely a question of available labor, and I shall recommend to the Highway Commission that we do not take the labor that is necessary on the farms for the purpose of highway building or create unreasonable competition for the farmer in the matter of securing labor.

It is being urged by some people that farmers have been prosperous and for that reason large appropriations should be made for public improvements because of the high prices that they have received for their produce and that they are therefore able to pay large taxes. I cannot dismiss the thought that the vast sums collected by the government in the form of income tax will be reflected in the farmers' income and the expenses of the working man.

In conclusion I wish to recommend to you that you devise some practical system of procedure that will shorten your session. There is a general public demand that you do this. Furthermore, I would regard it as a genuine accomplishment to the members if they be permitted to close their business within a reasonable time.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Sunday Service at Sea.

"Today was Sunday," writes W. Y. M. C. A. Morgan of the Hutchinson News. "I have often been on the high seas on the Sabbath and have noticed that if the weather is pleasant and the sea calm the attendance at service is small. But if the waves run high and the ship bobs and creaks a great many people will attend church who are not accustomed to do so."—Kansas City Star.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Rough Work.

The dentist has his troubles. After working on a woman who had an extravagant coiffure to impede his progress and handicap his manipulations, Doctor Pullen sighed his relief and motioned for her to arise.

The woman pulled herself together, looked into a mirror, and then again seated herself in the chair.

"I am through with your teeth," the dentist told her.

"I know," the woman answered, "but aren't you going to fix up my hair?"

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

The man who fails in business, but continues to live in luxury, is a thief.—Spectator.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.



Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura

Unconscious Advertising. Modest Young Lieutenant (reporting to C. O. after a thrilling raid into No Man's Land)—Captain, I wish to report Private Hick's conduct in the highest terms of praise. He is the bravest man in the world. He followed me every place I went.—Ontario Post.

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

CASCARA QUININE

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA THE GAYLARD COMPANY, NEW YORK, OVT.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms 900 DROPS CASTORIA ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation for infants simulating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy. THE GAYLARD COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Flush Out the Cow After Calving Thorough irrigation of the uterus and vaginal tract with a reliable antiseptic, once or twice after a cow drops her calf, will give you the greatest insurance you can have against Bacteraemia, Abortion, Retained After-Birth, etc. B-K is more effective than Iodoform, carbolic acid, Lysol's solution and all other disinfectants, which all make the uterus more acid, and do not clean. B-K cleans the uterus and creates by cleaning and removing the slime and acid. It kills the germs because it is so much more powerful. The application of B-K as a douch is a simple matter. If your dealer does not have B-K—send us his name. FREE BULLETINS—Send for complete information—"trial offer" and bulletins—No. 53, Contagious Abortion—No. 156, Calf Scours. General Laboratories 302 S. Dickinson St. Madison, Wis., U. S. A.



## When Children are Sickly



are Constipated, Feverish, Cry out in their sleep, Take cold easily, Have Headaches, Stomach or Bowel trouble, Try

### MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

They are pleasant to take and a certain relief. They act on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and tend to correct intestinal disorders. 10,000 testimonials from mothers and friends of little ones telling of relief. No mother should be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for use when needed. Ask to-day. The need of them often comes at inconvenient hours.

Used by Mothers for over thirty years. Do Not Accept Any Substitute for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. MOTHER GRAY CO., LE ROY, N. Y.

Right in the Home. Mrs. Spendall (looking up from newspaper)—What's a sinking fund, Arthur? Mr. Spendall (sternly)—Mine is!

### WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Hairlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Hairlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL Imported Hairlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Poetic Camouflage. "Poetry does change life." "It tries to. For instance, what a poet calls a sun-kissed maid, to every body else is just a freckle-faced girl."

## Why Meat Prices Vary in Different Stores

Prime steers	\$19.90@20.25
Good to choice steers	17.00@19.85
Common to medium steers	10.75@16.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy	15.00@19.50
Fat cows and heifers	8.35@15.35
Canning cows and heifers	7.25@8.25
Bulls, plain to best	5.50@12.50
Poor to fancy calves	6.75@15.75
Western range steers	10.00@18.00

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

**Racine**—An overheated furnace in the basement of the general store of Milton Runge caused a fire which threatened the entire village of Frankville, near Racine and caused a loss estimated at over \$40,000. The Runge store with a large stock of merchandise was completely destroyed as was the Woodman hall building, saloon and residence of Emil Britzman and four small homes. The Gutknight hotel was threatened when the large barn nearby caught fire. The village is without fire protection. Snow drifts prevented the Racine fire department apparatus from reaching the village.

**Madison**—The state board of education has recommended a law for reduction of the departmental office force by permitting the calling in of specialists from outside the state, a law for supplying the central office with all publications sent to state educational institutions and a third law to add a representative from the state board of vocational training to the state board. Changes were also authorized in the auditing systems of state educational institutions.

**Marinette**—J. H. McGilgan, attorney of Green Bay and former municipal judge of Marinette, has been promoted to senior lieutenant in the navy. At the outbreak of the war he turned his yacht, the Killarney, over to the government and was placed in command of her. He did patrol work at the Soc locks and was there made legal aid to the commandant at Great Lakes.

**Wausau**—Charles Nagler of the town of Hull, who was arrested in October charged with failure to register as an alien enemy and making pro-German utterances, and detained in a Wausau jail, was taken to an internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, by a department of justice officer. Nagler is married and owns a large farm in the county.

**La Crosse**—With the thermometer registering ten degrees below zero, a Plymouth rock hen owned by C. L. Lieb, La Crosse druggist, proudly marched on the back porch of his home, leading a brood of eight-day-old chicks. She hatched them in a woodshed, where she had stolen a nest. The chicks are thriving.

**La Crosse**—Thirty-three stitches were required to close a bayonet wound which Private Frank Sikorski of Fountain City received while fighting the Germans on the western front shortly before hostilities ceased, according to word received from the wounded boy. He will recover.

**Superior**—Asserting claims based on squatters' rights, descendants of Frank Lemieux, an early Indian resident on the site of Superior, have started suit against the United States Steel corporation, contesting its title to land and dock frontage worth several hundred thousand dollars.

**Marinette**—A local Russian received a letter from home folks in which it was related that the czar and members of his family were made captives in a small town where they were put in jail. Sentinels prodded them with bayonets all through the night and in the morning they were shot to death.

**Madison**—Wm. Purdy, composer of "On Wisconsin," is dying of tuberculosis. Madison is raising a "Bill Purdy fund," that will be for the benefit of the sick writer and his wife and baby. Dean S. H. Goodnight of the University of Wisconsin is receiving contributions.

**Superior**—If Commercial club plans carry, a dynamite plant to manufacture explosives and supply them to settlers at a low price to aid in development of land will be located near Superior.

**Fort Atkinson**—Harry Bickle, one of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Orvin Bickle of this city who are in service, writes his mother he is back from four or five days' imprisonment by the Germans.

**Antigo**—More than three times as many foxes were killed in Langlade county in 1917 than in 1918. Bounties were paid on thirty-two as compared with 102 in the previous year. There were nineteen bounties paid on wolves.

**Kenosha**—Alexander Felcher, the oldest resident of Kenosha and one of the few centenarians of Wisconsin, died at his home here at the age of 103 years.

**La Crosse**—James W. Young, a veteran of the civil war and resident of La Crosse for fifty years, died at the age of 79, after a short illness.

**Green Bay**—With the close of the convention of the Master Builders association of Wisconsin here announcement was made that Racine had been selected as the 1920 convention city. All officers of the association were re-elected. W. D. Williams of Milwaukee was elected to a trusteeship, replacing H. C. Keller of the same city.

**Wausau**—August A. Baumann, 76 years old, is dead of pneumonia. He resided in the town of Berlin, Marathon county, west the locality was a

**Appleton**—Appleton gets the 1919 state convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the selection being made at a meeting here of state officers, to whom the selection of a 1919 meeting place was delegated because war conditions at the 1918 convention made the choice impossible at that time. The meeting will be held in June. State officers who attended the Appleton Eagles' meeting when the announcement was made were: Roy Chellis, Wausau, president; Charles Dittman, La Crosse, secretary; O. R. Lange, Marshfield, treasurer, and Eugene Hustung, Milwaukee, state trustee.

**La Crosse**—To watch his brother Harold, 18 years old, go insane and die was the tragic experience of Lyall Sampson, 20 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson of La Crosse, who, with his brother and several others, drifted about for twenty-four days in a frail lifeboat on the southern Pacific ocean without food, following the burning of the steamer Lumar, which was struck by lightning off the coast of the Island of Guam, on Oct. 15. According to a letter to his parents, Lyall states that his brother was driven insane from starvation and drinking salt water.

**Deloit**—Lured with a vision of wealth from an estate in Italy, Angelo Nediti of this city parted with nearly \$1,000 when two strangers inveigled him into pooling with them in raising a purse to engage lawyers to secure the estate. Nediti brought his money in a sack and placed it with sacks of the slippers during their conference. When it was over Nediti's sack was exchanged for one containing scraps of paper. The strangers made their escape.

**Rhineland**—Private William Hack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hack, and a member of Co. L, One Hundred Twenty-seventh infantry, Thirty-second division has arrived in New York. While the Thirty-second was stationed in Alsace, prior to the Chateau-Thierry battle, Private Hack captured the first German prisoner taken in that sector by the Americans. He is now recovering from an automobile accident.

**Marinette**—Stephen Bolles, editor of The Oconto Enterprise, addressed the Chamber of Commerce on Making a Big City From a Little Town. He urged the development of cutover lands in this region as one of the most important factors. He spoke of the great agricultural development that followed the Civil war when soldiers returned to create the food factories of the middle west which has been feeding the world ever since.

**Eau Claire**—A marked falling off in the number of marriages in Eau Claire county is shown by the records for the year 1918, as compared with 1917, which in turn showed a decrease from the year previous. Two hundred and one marriages took place in 1918, eighty-seven less than in 1917. Fourteen divorces were granted in 1918, six less than in 1917.

**Wausau**—Henry Krueger has received notice that his son, Arthur Krueger, was killed in action. Early in December a telegram was received from the war department stating he was missing and a week later notice came that he was severely wounded. Both the government and the Red Cross have been appealed to for definite information.

**Marinette**—Three more Marinette soldiers are dead, making the total number of this county sixty-three. Rodney Delgoff died of wounds in France, Joseph Bezio was killed in the battle of the Argonne forest, and Paul Haas returned from the trenches after serving on the fighting line for several months, to die in a hospital of pneumonia on Dec. 23.

**Racine**—Mrs. Jennie Ervine Driver, wife of John M. Driver, prominent manufacturer here, was found dead by her husband in the bath room. A bottle of lysol was found near the body. Mrs. Driver, who was 57 years old, was prominent in church and social circles in Racine and was well known in Madison, where she was born.

**Green Bay**—That the building outlook for 1919 is exceptionally bright was the opinion voiced by H. L. Geisler, secretary of a builders' insurance company, speaking before the Master Builders' association of Wisconsin, in convention here.

**Darlington**—D. R. Kellogg, editor of the Blanchardville Blade, died from influenza. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He is survived by his wife and two children.

**Madison**—In an opinion to E. J. Jedney, district attorney of Black River Falls, Atty-Gen. J. J. Blaine ruled that it was within the discretion of the county court to grant or refuse aid to a widow and several children left an estate of \$700 or \$1,000 by the deceased husband and father.

**Madison**—The Wisconsin state council of defense has placed the seal of its approval upon the campaign in Wisconsin for this state's proportion of the \$30,000,000 fund for the relief of Armenian and Syrian sufferers from the war.

**Marinette**—Harry Pratt, 38 years old, prominently identified with the M. and M. Paper company for many years, died of apoplexy. Guests were assembling for his wife's birthday party when death occurred.



The good woman "looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

### WHOLESALE DISHES.

A nice breakfast dish for those who are fond of tomatoes and put up a good quantity for winter use is the following: Take a pint or less of tomatoes, the amount depending upon the size and appetite of the family, add boiling water to

thin the tomato, two-thirds of a cupful or more (if the tomato is well packed in the can) to a pint of tomato, season with pepper, salt, and as much butter as one can conscientiously use. Prepare bread by slicing, then moisten and heat in a dry oven until very hot, but not dry. Butter each piece and serve covered with the hot seasoned tomato. For those who like sugar, that may be sprinkled on the tomato to suit the taste.

**Cottage Cheese Molded With Olives.**—Cut slices from four olives, lengthwise, discarding the stones; line a small charlotte mold with two strips of waxed paper, leaving the ends hanging out on the four sides; these will make the mold easy to remove. With a larding or knitting needle arrange the olives in some fancy design in the bottom of the mold, then press cottage cheese well seasoned with salt, paprika, cream or melted butter, sprinkle with sliced olives and fill the mold with cheese.

**Toast With Cottage Cheese Sauce.**—Prepare slices of toast, well buttered, and pour over the following: Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when bubbling hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika and a cupful of rich milk. Cook all together until thick and smooth, then stir in one-half cupful of cottage cheese pressed through a ricer. Dip the edges of the toast into hot water before putting on the butter, cover with the hot sauce and serve.

**Hot Meat Sandwiches.**—Make a good baking powder biscuit dough, using one cupful each of oat flour and wheat flour, roll out in a thin sheet and sprinkle with well-chopped, cooked and seasoned meat. Roll up and cut into six pieces, stand on end, dot with a bit of chicken or other sweet fat and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot with a good cream sauce or brown gravy.

Home in one form or another is the great subject of life. It stands at the end of every day's labor and beckons us to its bosom.—J. G. Holland.

### GOOD AND ECONOMICAL FOOD.

In spite of the fact that wheat is given us freely, the thinking housewife will try to conserve it as much as possible, as well as saving fats, meats and sugar. With the thousands of starving people abroad there is nothing else of such importance with us, for they must be fed, and largely by America.

**Cottage Cheese and Peanut Loaf.**—Mix together thoroughly one cupful of cooked cereal, one cupful of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, half a cupful of chopped nuts, one tablespoonful of vegetable oil or cream, one-half teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of paprika, one fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of thyme, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of powdered celery leaves and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix into a compact loaf and bake in a pan of boiling water set into the oven. Bake a half hour, or until brown. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

**Oat Flour and Wheat Biscuit.**—Sift together one cupful each of oat flour and wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add the oat flour that does not pass the sieve to the sifted material; put in two tablespoonfuls of shortening and mix to a soft dough with skim milk. Two-thirds of a cupful will be needed. Turn with a knife on a floured board; pat and roll into a sheet with a rolling pin; cut in rounds and bake.

**Cauliflower With Cheese Sauce.**—Boil cauliflower in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and separate into flowerets. Set these in individual dishes. To serve, pour, prepare a cup of cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls each of butter substitute and flour, salt and paprika to taste, and a cup of rich milk. Stir in one-fourth of a cup of grated cheese over the sauce and serve at once.

**Cottage Cheese Dressing.**—Mix together two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika; add three tablespoonfuls of milk and mix to a smooth paste; pour on five tablespoonfuls of hot milk, stir until smooth, then cook over boiling water until it thickens; cover and let cook ten minutes. Beat one egg, add a tablespoonful of honey, and mix well; stir into the hot mixture. When the egg is cooked, gradually beat in four tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar; remove from the heat and add two tablespoonfuls of butter or other fat. When cold and ready to use, beat in one cup of cottage cheese and one cupful of beaten cream.

**That Elusive Content.** Content, with some of us, is typified by a woodchuck in a bean patch.—London Times.

**Your Eyes** A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "Drops" After the Movies, Morning or Evening—All win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. 3c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

*Nellie Maxwell*

# WRIGLEYS

Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name WRIGLEYS

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name In Goody-Land—



## Grow Wheat in Western Canada

One Crop Often Pays for the Land

Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms. Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to gain growing and stock raising. Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain. Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements). For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis. Canadian Government Agent.

**In Shadeland.** Galileo was reading the Evening Star when Shakespeare happened along. "Well, what's the world doing now, old top?" asked the immortal one. "Ask me something easier, Bill," replied Galileo. "I once got into serious trouble for volunteering that very information."—Buffalo Express.

### END INDIGESTION. EAT ONE TABLET

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES ANY DISTRESSED, UPSET STOMACH.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—No waiting!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

Content, with some of us, is typified by a woodchuck in a bean patch.—London Times.

**Your Eyes** A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "Drops" After the Movies, Morning or Evening—All win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. 3c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The recording ring probably does not pay attention to the lies a man tells when he is in love.

**Stop the Pain.** The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Colic's Carbolic is applied. It treats quickly without scars. 5c and 50c for all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Koe Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

An old nachelor says that marriage is merely a hitch and a kick.



**Breaking all Records** Right now—when milk prices are breaking all records—is the time to make new high records in milk production. It is surprising how effectively this can be accomplished by raising the health standard of your dairy cows.

The most prevalent cow ailments—Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Bunches, Lost Appetite, Scours, etc.—arise from an impaired condition of the genital and digestive organs. Kow-Kure has remarkable medicinal properties that act directly on these organs, producing regular, healthy action.

Feed dealers and druggists sell Kow-Kure, in 60c and \$1.20 packages. Send for free book "THE HOME COW DOCTOR" Dairy Association Co., Lodi, Calif.

Content, with some of us, is typified by a woodchuck in a bean patch.—London Times.

**Children's Coughs** may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe PISO'S



# RAISES CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Try a sample sack of 25 pounds and you will come back for the 100 pound sacks. This is not a calf meal, but it's a food to take the place of milk.

Price per 25-lb. bag	\$1.65
Price per 100-lb. bag	\$5.75
Home rendered Lard, pound	27c
Fancy blend Santos Coffee, pound	29c
No. 1 fancy Peaberry Coffee, pound	32c
Monarch Coffee, 3 pounds for	\$1.00

Coffees and Teas are going still higher, better buy in 5 and 10 pound lots.  
Royal Garden Tea, in 4, 4 and 1 lb. pkgs., none better 1b. 60c  
Grocery Bargains every day. If you can't come, just phone 33.

**The POULL MERCANTILE CO.**  
WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

## Men's and Boys' OVERCOATS

at a discount of **25%**

Every coat marked in plain figures. You can figure the saving yourself. This offer includes every coat in stock. Come in and take your choice at a discount of 25 per cent.

Here's Another Chance at our **Winter Coats and Sweaters**

for Children, Misses and Women, at a discount of **25%**  
Better buy that coat now and save some dollars.

## MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments Required—Situation in Wheat and Fats Proves Government's Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced, we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our exports can be lightened to the slightest degree with the cessation of hostilities. Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep them from starvation.

With food the United States made it possible for the forces of democracy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must continue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations of Europe with food. Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democracy.

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of food to Europe. For the present year, with only the European Allies to feed, we had originally pledged ourselves to a program that would have increased our exports to 17,500,000 tons. Now, to feed the liberated nations, we will have to export a total of not less than 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet all world needs under a regime of economical consumption. On the other hand, there will be marked world shortages in some important commodities.

**Return to Normal Bread Loaf.**

With the enlarged wheat crops which American farmers have grown, and the supplies of Australia, the Argentine and other markets now accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loaf, provided we continue to mill flour at a high percentage of extraction and maintain economy in eating and the avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy shortage—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils. While there will be a shortage of about three million tons in rich protein feeds for dairy animals, there will be sufficient supplies of other feedstuffs to allow economical consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in this country if the other nations retain their present short rations or increase them only slightly. For the countries of Europe, however, to increase their present rations to a material extent will necessitate our sharing a part of our own supplies with them.

**Twenty Million Tons of Food.**

Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 8,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our program in many respects, even a casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people bring their home consumption down to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength.

There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 people in North Russia who there is small chance of reaching with food this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy, and shortly many of their ports will be frozen, even if interlateral transport could be realized.

**To Preserve Civilization.**

At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people who she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cancer in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves to solution of this problem.

# Our January Clearance Sale

Begins Monday, January 20th, 1919, and Lasts 10 Days.

To make room for our Spring and Summer lines of merchandise which will soon begin to arrive, it is necessary for us to move our large stock of Winter goods at once. Therefore we are going to put on the greatest January Clearance Sale ever known in the history of West Bend. Our entire stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Wool Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Voiles, Trimmings, Women's and Children's Coats, Underwear, House Dresses, Skirts, Kimonos, Furs, Hats, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Mackinaws, Suits, Trousers, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Shoes, Rubbers, Window Shades, Floor Covering, in fact everything in our great stock will be especially priced for this sale.

## DON'T MISS IT!

Sale Starts at 8:30 A. M. Monday  
WATCH FOR YOUR POSTER

**Pick Brothers Company,**  
West Bend, Wisconsin

### REPORT OF WEST BEND COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The West Bend Cow Testing Association finished its sixth month of successful testing on Dec. 31, 1918. Though only 345 cows were tested during the month, 28 of these produced 40 or more pounds of butterfat. The high cow for the month, as well as the highest cow now in the association is a Registered Holstein—Dora Jewel Reka-3d, owned by Chas. Backhaus. In 31 days she produced 1995 pounds of 3.8 per cent milk containing 75.8 pounds butterfat. The high herd for December is owned by Richter Bros. Their herd of Registered Jerseys averaged 42.9 pounds of butterfat during the month.

The high cows for the month are:  
Owner of cow—John C. Ahlers, name of cow Coronet breed of cow Reg. Red Polled, age four, fresh milk 11-24, pounds of milk 1088, per cent of fat 4.0, pounds of butterfat 43.5; Cora Reg. Red Polled, age 3, fresh milk 10-16, pounds of milk 1119, per cent of fat 3.8, pounds of butterfat 42.5; Betty Reg. Red Polled, age 9, fresh milk 11-3, pounds of milk 1200, per cent of fat 3.4, pounds of butterfat 40.8.

Richter Bros., Marigolds, name of cow Cream Silk, breed of cow Reg. Jersey, age 8 years, fresh milk 10-19, pounds of milk 1023, per cent of fat 5.1, pounds of butterfat 52.2; Variellas, name of cow Foxhalls Bessie, breed of cow Jersey, age four years, fresh milk 9-23, pounds of milk 884, per cent of fat 5.5, pounds of butterfat 48.8; Variellas, name of cow Foxhalls Lucie, breed of cow Reg. Jersey, age 3 years, fresh milk 11-4, pounds of milk 1042, per cent of fat 4.2, pounds of butterfat 43.8.

Otto Schoenbeck, name of cow No. 9, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 12 years, fresh milk 10-27, pounds of milk 1119, per cent of fat 3.8, pounds of butterfat 42.5; No. 29, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 6 years, fresh milk 11-8, pounds of milk 1104, per cent of fat 3.7, pounds of butterfat 40.8; Name of cow No. 4, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 5 years, fresh milk 11-13, pounds of milk 1104, per cent of fat 3.7, pounds of butterfat 40.8; Name of cow No. 15, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 7 years, fresh milk 10-12, pounds of milk 1156, per cent of fat 3.5 pounds of butterfat 40.5.

Ed. Gerner, name of cow Daisy, breed of cow Reg. Short, age of cow 6, fresh milk 8-13, pounds of milk 877, per cent of fat 4.8, pounds of butterfat 42.1. Wm. Meuschke, name of cow Idaine Veeman, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 5, fresh milk 12-1, pounds of milk 1414, per cent of fat 3.1, pounds of butterfat 43.8; Evergreen Pontiac, name of cow Gilberta 2d, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 4 years, fresh milk 12-2, pounds of milk 797, per cent of fat 5.5, pounds of butterfat 43.8; Idaine, name of cow Veeman DeKol, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 11 years, fresh milk 10-11, pounds of milk 1253, per cent of fat 3.2, pounds of butterfat 40.1.

Wm. Grubbe, name of cow Elmwood Mercedes Fobes, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 3 years, fresh milk 4-7 pounds of milk 1420, per cent of fat 3.6, pounds of butterfat 51.1.

Wm. Grubbe, Elmwood, name of cow Mona Veeman, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 5 years, fresh milk 7-15, pounds of milk 1475, per cent of fat 2.9, pounds of butterfat 42.7.

Ed. Fickler, name of cow No. 1, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 9 years, fresh milk 10-1, pounds of milk 1039, per cent of fat 4.6, pounds of butterfat 47.8.

Peter Schneider, name of cow Mutz, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 3 years, fresh milk 11-29, pounds of milk 1042, per cent of fat 4.1, pounds of butterfat 42.7.

Wm. Jaenig, name of cow Lottie, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 4 years, fresh milk 9-20, pounds of milk 1770, per cent of fat 3.8, pounds of butterfat 67.3.

John Hauch, name of cow No. 10, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 6 years, fresh milk 11-25, pounds of milk 1397, per cent of fat 3.4, pounds of butterfat 54.3; name of cow No. 9, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 6 years, fresh milk 10-28, pounds of milk 1259, per cent of fat 3.4, pounds of butterfat 42.8.

Fred Backhaus, name of cow Glander, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 7, fresh milk 11-23, pounds of milk 1525, per cent of fat 3.2, pounds of butterfat 48.8; Pauline Jewel Ormsby DeKol, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 2½ years, fresh milk 12-7, pounds of milk 1343, per cent of fat 3.2, pounds of butterfat 43.1; Hengerveld DeKol Indian, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 5½ years, fresh milk 11-7, pounds of milk 1324, per cent of fat 3.1, pounds of butterfat 41.0.

L. Rosenheimer, name of cow Lady Old, breed of cow graded Holstein, age 8 years, fresh milk 12-1, pounds of milk, 1469, per cent of fat 3.2, pounds of butterfat 47.4; name of cow Black Day, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 5, fresh milk 11-23, pounds of milk 1355, per cent of fat 3.0, pounds of butterfat 40.7.

Chas. Backhaus-Dora, name of cow Jewel Reka 2d, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 9, fresh milk 6-30, pounds of milk 1060, per cent of fat 3.9, pounds of butterfat 41.3; Dora name of Cow Jewel Reka 3d, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 8, fresh milk 11-19, pounds of milk 1995, per cent of fat 3.8, pounds of butterfat 75.8.

Mrs. Henry Seidemann, name of cow No. 2, breed of cow graded Holstein, age of cow 7, fresh milk 11-22, pounds of milk 1367, per cent of fat 3.8, pounds of butterfat 51.9.

Robt. Tanck-Aggie Inka, name of cow Jewel 3d, breed of cow Reg. Holstein, age of cow 3½ years, fresh milk 11-15, pounds of milk 1810, per cent of fat 3.3, pounds of butterfat 59.7.

Richter Bros. name of cow Kings Dolly Ryan, breed of cow Reg. Jersey, age of cow 6 years, fresh milk 11-30, pounds of milk 1209, per cent of fat 5.2, pounds of butterfat 63.1; Variellas Foxhalls Goldie, breed of cow Reg. Jersey, age of cow 4 years, fresh milk 11-26, pounds of milk 1091, per cent of fat 5.0, pounds of butterfat 54.6.

**Little Things Cause Sunshine.**  
The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. To give up something, when giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others; to go a little round rather than come against another; to take an ill look or a cross word quietly, rather than resent or return it—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured.—Aikin

**Biblical Town of Gaza.**  
At-Mintar, or the watchtower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Sargon is said to have carried the asses of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jafa are ancient olive trees, many of them more than one thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand clocks which are still used in some mosques.

### ELMORE

Private Charles Fleischmann returned from Camp Hancock, Ga., Friday Miss Viola Backhaus had the misfortune of breaking her ankle last Friday.

Rudolph Guggisberg spent Wednesday and Thursday with relatives in Milwaukee.

Norman Kleinhans attended a cheese makers' convention at Milwaukee last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schmidt spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kohl at Kohlsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geidel and son Richard were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Baum and children.

Charles Corbett and daughters Anna and Frances spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mathieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Backhaus spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Geidel and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rauch and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Backhaus Monday evening.

Mrs. Louis Schaefer and children of Juneau are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kloke and family.

John Kleinhans of Stratford and Alvin Keinhans of Kozellville spent from Friday until Saturday with the Frank Kleinhans family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Broseman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gargen, Wm. Engler and Fred Backhaus of Havana, N. D. spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Backhaus and family.

Mrs. Maggie Pfum of Marshfield, Mrs. Lena Goldbach of Omaha, Nebr., John Bach of Mott, N. D., Mrs. Isadore Bach and two daughters of Edgare are visiting with Frank Bach, on account of the illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Broseman, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Backhaus and son Misses Lilly Bartelt, Linda and Olive Rusch, Messrs. Charles Bartelt, Oscar Jung, Erwin Rusch, Henry Damm spent Tuesday evening with Wm. Geidel and family.

### BEECHWOOD VALLEY

Miss Elva Glass spent Sunday with Miss Viola Hintz.

Wm. Glass transacted business at New Prospect Monday.

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

Misses Cora and Marie Lubach spent Sunday evening with Miss Viola Hintz.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Krahn and family spent Sunday with relatives at Cascade.

Wm. Glass, Henry Hicken, Walter Hammen, and Freddie Hintz spent Saturday at Kewaskum.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schmidt Jr., of Kewaskum spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Stahl returned home Tuesday from Waucousta, after spending the past two weeks with their daughter, who was seriously ill with pneumonia at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norris.

The following spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammen in honor of Mr. Hammen's birthday anniversary: Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Hicken, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Krautkramer, Misses Lena Hammen, Elva Glass and Messrs. and Mrs. Wm. Arthur and Adolph Glass.

### NEW FANE

Peter Ketter spent a week with relatives at Milwaukee.

Adolph Oeder entertained company from Fillmore Sunday.

Jacob Schiltz and Alfred Firks were Fond du Lac callers Wednesday.

Steve Klein and Jacob Schiltz were Campbellsport callers Thursday.

Theo. Dworschak and family spent Sunday with Wm. Bremser and family at St. Michaels.

Alfred Fink returned home from Camp Logan, Texas after receiving his honorable discharge.

Mrs. Frank Ehnert and children visited from Saturday till Monday with relatives at West Bend.

Harry Engelmann and family from the town of Russell visited Monday with Miss Anna Schmeberger.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaeffer were called to Chicago Monday on account of the serious illness of their daughter Barbara.

### WAYNE

Miss Nora Geidel spent the forepart of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Broseman.

John Hawig left last week for Milwaukee where he is taking treatments for his eyes.

Miss Ruth Petri spent Saturday and Sunday with the Wm. Hausmann family in West Bend.

Louis Forster traveling, salesman for Goll & Frank Co., was here on business Tuesday.

Ed. Martin of Texas returned home last Wednesday after receiving his honorable discharge.

Mrs. Chas. Bruessel and Theresa Kral visited with relatives and friends at West Bend Tuesday.

Mrs. John Petri and daughter Lily and Mr. and Mrs. Wendel Petri spent Monday with the Hangartner family at Campbellsport.

Wallace Geidel and sisters Vinelda and Veronica, Oscar Jung and Nora Geidel spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Broseman.

### Merely a Superstition.

There is no kind of a rod, or instrument, which will locate minerals in the earth with any degree of certainty. Sometimes a bed of iron ore will affect the magnetic needle of a compass, or of a surveying instrument, but there is nothing that will locate the precious metals.

### Water Regulated by Pedal.

Pressing one end of a pedal with the foot admits cold water to a new washstand, pressing the other end allows hot water to flow and pressing the entire pedal raises the two so that moderately warm water is obtained.

### Valuable New Metal.

A white metal, which takes a brilliant polish and holds it on exposure to the atmosphere, and claimed to be possessed by an alloy of bismuth, mercury, tin, zinc and copper, has been covered by a patent.

### Quick Cure for Croup.

Watch for the first symptoms, hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual.

—For expressing and trucking call Misses Kewaskum, Wis.

### Comparative Statement of Condition of This Bank as of December 31, 1917, and December 31, 1918

#### THROUGH ONE YEAR OF WAR

Resources	Dec. 31, 1917	Dec. 31, 1918
Loans and discounts	\$56,016.87	\$66,496.54
Bonds	11,219.00	29,508.00
Banking house	6,250.00	6,250.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,500.00	3,500.00
Cash and due from banks	19,635.60	23,247.40
Total	\$96,621.47	\$129,001.94
Liabilities	Dec. 31, 1917	Dec. 31, 1918
Capital	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Undivided profits	1,519.75	1,950.79
DEPOSITS	70,101.72	102,051.15
Total	\$96,621.47	\$129,001.94

GAIN FOR YEAR \$32,380.47

## FARMERS & MERCHANTS STATE BANK

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

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

# THE LAND ARMY

WILL MEET AT THE

## Farmers' Institute

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE, KEWASKUM.

Thursday and Friday,

January 30 and 31

## ALL COME

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS

Morning Session at 10 o'clock

Afternoon Session at 1:30

Evening Session at 8



Published as second class mail matter at the post office, Kewaskum, Wis. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Time Table—C. & N. W. Ry.

Table with columns for route (North Bound, South Bound) and time (e.g., 8:45 a.m. daily except Sunday).

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Henry Kirchner was a West Bend caller Tuesday. Wm. Schaub was a Milwaukee visitor Thursday. Prin. J. A. Lund was a Milwaukee visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Art. Hanson and family of Milwaukee were guests of Mrs. C. Brandstetter and family Sunday. Ben Feld, the well known hide buyer of Plymouth was a business caller in the village the forepart of the week.

Ben and Allen Brosman left Monday for Lomira, where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Luedtke. Ben returned home on Tuesday while Allen remained for a week's visit.

According to a statistical report sent out by the state superintendent of schools Washington county has 7,619 children of school age. Washington county will therefore receive \$24,247.91 from the state school fund.

WE SELL DELCO-LIGHT DELCO-LIGHT is a COMPLETE ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER PLANT for the COUNTRY HOME. Absolutely Safe, Cheap to Operate, Convenient. Kerosene or Gasoline Operates the Plant. A CHILD CAN OPERATE THE PLANT. 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.

Convenience Receipts are lost and denied. Money remitted by mail goes astray and its receipt is forgotten. The Best and indisputable evidence of money paid and received is the canceled check. Then Think of The Convenience. Pay all bills, make all remittances by check and avoid disputes.

Overcoming Obstacles. Sir George Bold's golden rule for the attainment of old age: "I have aimed at health and happiness, and when confronted by a formidable obstacle I have first tried to knock it over; failing this, to get around it; if not, then under it; and if all these manoeuvres failed I have been content to lie down in its grateful shade, landing it as a beautiful blessing in disguise."

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 .65c. Timothy Seed, per cwt. 9.00. Butter (dairy) .90c. Eggs .54c. Unwashed wool .60c to .65c. Beans, per 100 lbs. 7.00 to 8.00. Hides (calf skin) 28-29c. Cow Hides 15c to 17c. Horse Hides 6.00 to 6.50. Honey, lb. 22c-24c. Potatoes, sorted 90c to 95c per bushel.

WELCOME! RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS Full information as to all employment openings in this COMMUNITY and elsewhere will be given you FREE at the U. S. Employment Service FOND DU LAC, WIS. All national and local efforts to assist you are there concentrated. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE U. S. Department of Labor

Aerial Compasses. Many difficulties had to be overcome in the production of a satisfactory compass for aerial work. Chief among these was that of neutralizing the magnetism of the engine (and in particular the magnets) and of preventing the effect of centrifugal force, which caused the card or dial inside the compass to swing in a direction quite independent of north when the airplane was banked on a steep climb.



F. J. Lambeck, M. D. EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT GLASSES FITTED

ROOM 33-35, MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK BLDG. Milwaukee, Wis.

G. KONITZ SHOE STORE

All kinds of Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children always carried in stock

MRS. K. ENDLICH Carpet Weaver

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS are read by the people because it gives them news of absorbing interest.

Should Contain Your Ad

FOR BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, INVITATIONS, SALE BILLS, POSTERS,

Job Work CALL AT THIS OFFICE

Everybody who reads magazines buys newspapers, but everybody who reads newspapers doesn't buy magazines.

BRITISH BUSINESS WOULD MAKE HUNS PAY ALL EXPENSES

Memorandum Issued by Associated Chambers of Commerce.

5 ENVOYS TO BIG NATIONS

Extension of Armistice Provides for the Turning Over of the German Commercial Fleet to Transport Troops to America.

London, Jan. 15.—Before his departure for Paris, Premier Lloyd George was given a memorandum issued by the associated chambers of commerce, embodying the views of chambers in all parts of the country regarding terms of peace.

The payment by the enemy of all war expenses. Compensation for loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war.

Paris, Jan. 15.—France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan each will have five representatives in the peace congress.

Notable Gathering Assesses. The supreme council, which resumed its sessions at three o'clock, was augmented by a notable gathering of military, naval, economic and financial representatives.

ALLIES GET SIBERIAN ROAD Ambassador Morris at Tokyo to Proceed to Vladivostok to Work Out Details.

ASKS FOR FRENCH CEMETERY Secretary Baker Presents Bill for Purchase of "American Field of Honor" Overseas.

BOLSHEVIKI RULE IN KIEV? Unconfirmed Wireless Message Says the Ukrainian Directorate Has Fallen—Reds in Power.

London, Jan. 15.—An unconfirmed wireless message from Kiev says that the Ukrainian directorate has fallen.

MRS. ROOSEVELT HAS PENSION Senate Votes Widow of Former President \$5,000 a Year—House Will O. K.

Geneva, Jan. 15.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, was only slightly wounded in the attack made upon him by a would-be assassin at Warsaw, according to a telegram received by friends here.

Hun Troops Join the Reds. Berne, Jan. 15.—The German garrison at Constantine, Baden, has joined the Spartacists and obtained complete control of the town.

HUNS HIDE U-BOATS

ALLIES FIND SUBMARINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION HIDDEN.

Germans Told by Foch and American Envoys Vessels Must Be Surrendered.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The four American armistice representatives left for Treves, where Marshal Foch is presenting the new terms laid down by the supreme council of the peace congress to the German commission.

A report presented to the council having charge of carrying out the naval terms of the armistice stated, according to the morning newspapers, that the interallied commission which visited Kiel and Wilhelmshaven discovered submarines under construction in slips, which the enemy thought would be overlooked.

NAVY PRESSES RECRUITING Needs Men to Man German Vessels to Be Allotted to America for Troopships.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Naval demobilization plans are in abeyance, and recruiting for the permanent service is being pressed now so that the navy may be prepared to man big German merchant ships which the allied war council is considering allotting to aid in the task of bringing the American army home from France.

REDS HAVE HARD TIME HERE Bolshevism Makes Little Headway in the United States, Says Department of Justice.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Bolshevik agitation in the United States shows no promise of reaching a stage of open disorder, according to department of justice officials who have been observing the movement.

ENVOYS GIVEN EACH NATION Number of Representatives Allowed at Peace Congress Is Unofficially Announced.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The number of representatives allowed each nation in the peace congress, as given out unofficially and subject to revision, although practically determined, is as follows:

MANY KILLED IN PORTUGAL Serious Disturbances Have Occurred at Oporto Where Troops Attacked the Rioters.

Madrid, Jan. 15.—Serious disturbances have occurred in Portugal, especially at Oporto, which was occupied by "democrats" and guerrilla bands.

ROOSEVELT WILL IS FILED Bulk of Estate in Trust for Widow—\$60,000 for Children—Alice Is Given Wedding Presents.

Mineola, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The will of Theodore Roosevelt, filed here, divides a trust fund of \$60,000 into equal parts for each of his children.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo.

London, via Montreal—Licensing statistics for 1917 show a large decrease in convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales.

22 KILLED IN LIMITED WRECK

New York Central Flyer Crashes Into the Wolverine Express.

FLARE SIGNALS DISREGARDED

Although Both Trains Were Composed of Modern Steel Cars, the Two Rear Sleepers Were Telescoped, Force So Terrific.

Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Twenty-two passengers were killed and 15 injured on the Wolverine express of the New York Central when the Southwestern Limited of the same road crashed into it in a rear-end collision at South Byron, 35 miles east of Buffalo.

BERLIN REDS BEATEN DRIVE SPARTACANS FROM THEIR LAST STRONGHOLD.

Government Troops Take Silesian Railway Station—Women Aid in its Defense.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Silesian railway station, which was the last important Spartacan stronghold in Greater Berlin, now is in possession of the government forces.

The station and the approaches to it were strongly fortified with machine guns and defended by about 600 Spartacans, including a number of women.

Both the Wolverine and the Southwestern Limited were composed of all-steel cars of the most modern and strongest construction.

The Southwestern Limited came tearing along through the night at high speed, overrunning the burning fuses, according to the flagman, and crashing into the rear of the Wolverine.

Zurich, Jan. 14.—The Spartacides sustained 2,100 casualties in the fighting in Berlin during the past week, it was reported from Berlin.

HINES NAMED HEAD OF ROADS McAdoo's Assistant Appointed Director General of Railroads—General Counsel for Santa Fe.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Democratic members of the house rules committee reversed the committee's previous action, and ordered consideration of the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief.

Maude Adams, Actress, Ill. Boston, Mass., Jan. 12.—Miss Maude Adams, the actress, is ill at the home of Miss Phyllis Robbins of 44 Commonwealth avenue, where she is under the care of a specialist for nervous breakdown.

Changes Relief Fund Rule. Washington, Jan. 14.—Democratic members of the house rules committee reversed the committee's previous action, and ordered consideration of the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief.

Ice Breaks Neck. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Daniel Mohler, a railroad engineer, was killed when an ice, weighing several hundred pounds, fell from a trestle over a downtown building and broke his neck.

V. EVERIT MACY



V. Everit Macy, who will head a delegation of nine which the National Civic Federation will send to Europe to study labor conditions that have arisen since the commencement of the war.

MARKETS

Butter—Creamery, tubs, 66 1/2 @ 67c; prints, 68 @ 68 1/2c; firsts, 61 @ 66c; seconds, 54 @ 58c.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, Jan. 13. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.42 @ 1.45.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15, 1919. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.42 @ 1.45. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 @ 66c.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Democratic members of the house rules committee reversed the committee's previous action, and ordered consideration of the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief.

London, via Montreal—Licensing statistics for 1917 show a large decrease in convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales.

MARKETS

Butter—Creamery, tubs, 66 1/2 @ 67c; prints, 68 @ 68 1/2c; firsts, 61 @ 66c; seconds, 54 @ 58c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15, 1919. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.42 @ 1.45. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 @ 66c.

Chicago, Jan. 13. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 1.42 @ 1.45. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 @ 66c.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Democratic members of the house rules committee reversed the committee's previous action, and ordered consideration of the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for European famine relief.

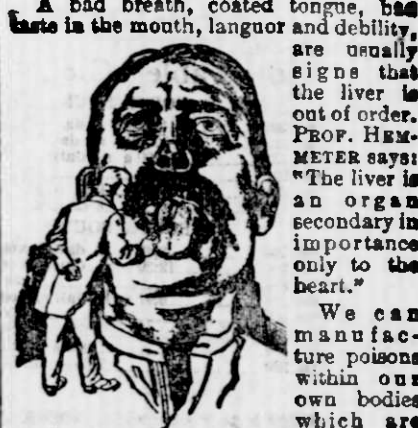
London, via Montreal—Licensing statistics for 1917 show a large decrease in convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales.

Paris — Lieut.-Col. George H. Burr has been appointed American Red Cross Commissioner for France.

Washington — American forces operating in Siberia and northern Russia total 12,941 officers and men, the war department announced.

London, via Montreal—Licensing statistics for 1917 show a large decrease in convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means



A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets."

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with ABSORBINE

LESSON FOR HUMAN BEINGS World Might Be Better If Mankind Would Copy the Doings of the Honey Ant.

An interesting resident of central Australia is the honey ant. This insect is found in digouts going down as far as five or six feet.

Brain Work. "Adam gave a name to each of the animals."

The Popular Choice People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment.

INSTANT POSTUM as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee. Healthful Economical Delicious



# The Light in the Clearing

A TALE of the NORTH COUNTRY in the TIME of SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER Author of Eben Holden, D'ri and I, Darrel of the Blessed Isles, Keeping Up With Lizzie, Etc., Etc.

Copyright by Irving Bacheller

## PREFACE

The Light in the Clearing shone upon many things and mostly upon those which, above all others, have impassioned and perpetuated the Spirit of America and which, just now, seem to me to be worthy of attention. I believe that spirit to be the very candle of the Lord which in this dark and windy night of time, has flickered so that the souls of the faithful have been afraid. But let us be of good cheer. It is shining brighter as I write and, under God, I believe it shall, by and by, be seen and loved of all men.

One self-contained, Homeric figure, of the remote country-side in which I was born, had the true Spirit of Democracy and shed its light abroad in the senate of the United States and the capitol at Albany. He carried the Candle of the Lord. It led him to a height of self-fulfillment never achieved by only two others—Washington and Lincoln. Yet I have been surprised by the profound and general ignorance of this generation regarding the career of Silas Wright.

The distinguished senator who served at his side for many years, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, has this to say of Silas Wright in his Thirty Years' View: "He refused cabinet appointments under his fast friend Van Buren and under Polk, whom he may be said to have elected. He refused a seat on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States; he rejected instantly the nomination in 1844 for vice president; he refused to be put in nomination for the presidency. He spent that time in declining office which others did in winning it. The offices he did accept, it might well be said, were thrust upon him. He was born great and above office and unwillingly descended to it."

So much by way of preparing the reader to meet the great commoner in these pages.

There were those who accused Mr. Wright of being a spoilsman, the only warrant for which claim would seem to be his remark in a letter: "When our enemies accuse us of feeding our friends instead of them never let them lie in telling the story."

He was, in fact, a human being, through and through, but so upright that they used to say of him that he was "as honest as any man under heaven or in it."

For my knowledge of the color and spirit of the time I am indebted to a long course of reading in its books, newspapers and periodicals, notably the North American Review, the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, the New York Mirror, the Knickerbocker, the St. Lawrence Republican, Benton's Thirty Years' View, Bancroft's Life of Martin Van Buren, histories of Wright and his time by Hammond and Jenkins, and to many manuscript letters of the distinguished commoner in the New York public library and in the possession of Mr. Samuel Wright of Weybridge, Vermont.

To any who may think that they discover portraits in these pages I desire to say that all the characters—save only Silas Wright and President Van Buren and Barton Baynes—are purely imaginary. However, there were Grimshaws and Pursons and Buncks and Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody in almost every rustic neighborhood those days, and I regret to add that Roving Kate was on many roads. The case of Amos Grimshaw bears a striking resemblance to that of young Bickford, executed long ago in Malone, for the particulars of which case I am indebted to my friend, Mr. H. L. Ivos of Ferrisburgh.

## THE AUTHOR.

## BOOK ONE

### Which Is the Story of the Candle and the Compass.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### The Melon Harvest.

Once upon a time I owned a watermelon. I say once because I never did it again. When I got through owning that melon I never wanted another. The time was 1831; I was a boy of seven and the melon was the first of all my harvests.

I didn't know much about myself those days except the fact that my name was Bart Baynes and, further, that I was an orphan who owned a watermelon, and a little spotted hen and lived on Ratterond in a neighborhood called Lickitysplit. I lived with my Aunt Deel and my Uncle Peabody Baynes on a farm. They were brother and sister—she about thirty-eight and she a little beyond the far-distant goal of forty.

My father and mother died in a scourge of diphtheria that swept the neighborhood when I was a boy of five.

A few days after I arrived in the home of my aunt and uncle I slyly entered the parlor and climbed the what-not to examine some white flowers on its top shelf and tipped the whole thing over, scattering its burden of albums, wax flowers and sensibills on the floor. My aunt came running on her tiptoes and exclaimed: "Mercy! Come right out of here this minute—you took!"

I took some rather long steps going out, which were due to the fact that Aunt Deel had hold of my hand. While I sat weeping she went back into the parlor and began to pick up things.

"My wraith! my wraith!" I heard her moaning.

How well I remember that little assemblage of flower ghosts in wax! They had no more right to associate with human beings than the ghosts of fable. Uncle Peabody used to call them the "Minervy flowers" because they were a present from his Aunt Minerva. When Aunt Deel returned to the kitchen where I sat—a sorrowing little refugee hunched up in a corner—she said: "I'll have to tell your Uncle Peabody—yes!"

"Oh please don't tell my Uncle Peabody," I wailed.

"Ayes! I'll have to tell him," she answered grimly.

For the first time I looked for him with dread at the window and when he came I hid in a closet and heard that solemn and penetrating note in her voice as she said:

"I guess you'll have to take that boy away—yes!"

"What now?" he asked.

"My stars! he sneaked into the parlor and tipped over the what-not and smashed that beautiful wax wraith!"

"Jerusalem four-corners!" he exclaimed. "I'll have to—"

He stopped as he was wont to do on the threshold of strong opinions and momentous resolutions.

The rest of the conversation was drowned in my own cries and Uncle Peabody came and lifted me tenderly and carried me upstairs.

He sat down with me on his lap and hushed my cries. Then he said very gently:

"Now, Bub, you and me have got to be careful. What-nots and albums and wax flowers and haircloth sofas are the most dangerous critters in St. Lawrence county. They're purty savage. Keep your eye peeled. You can't tell what minute they'll jump on ye. More boys have been dragged away and tore to pieces by 'em than by all the bears and panthers in the woods. Keep out o' that old parlor. Ye might as well go into a cage o' wolves. How be I goin' to make ye remember it?"

"I don't know," I whimpered and began to cry out in fearful anticipation.

He set me in a chair, picked up one of his old carpet-slippers and began to thump the bed with it. He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor. Meanwhile he looked at me and exclaimed: "You dreadful child!"

"You dreadful child!"

"Cause it was made to put in the ground. Didn't you know it was alive?"

"Alive!" I exclaimed.

"Alive," said he. "I'll show ye."

He put a number of the seeds in the ground and covered them, and said that part of the garden should be mine. I watched it every day and by and by two vines came up. One sickened and died in dry weather. Uncle Peabody said that I must water the other every day. I did it faithfully and the vine thrived.

It was hard work, I thought, to go down into the garden, night and morning, with my little pail full of water, but uncle said that I should get my pay when the melon was ripe. I had also to keep the wood-box full and feed the chickens. They were odious tasks. When I asked Aunt Deel what I should get for doing them she answered quickly:

"Nospanks and bread and butter—ayes!"

When I asked what were "nospanks" she told me that they were part of the wages of a good child. I was better paid for my care of the watermelon vine, for its growth was measured with a string every day and kept me interested. One morning I found five blossoms on it. I picked one and carried it to Aunt Deel. Another I destroyed in the tragedy of catching a bumblebee which had crawled into its cup. In due time three small melons appeared. When they were as big as a baseball I picked two of them. One I tasted and threw away as I ran to the pump for relief. The other I hurled at a dog on my way to school.

So that last melon on the vine had my undivided affection. It grew in size and reputation, and soon I learned that a reputation is about the worst thing that a watermelon can acquire while it is on the vine. I invited everybody that came to the house to go and see my watermelon. They looked it over and said pleasant things about it. When I was a boy people used to treat children and watermelons with a like solicitude. Both were a subject for jests and produced similar reactions in the human countenance.

At last Uncle Peabody agreed with me that it was about time to pick the melon. I decided to pick it immediately after meeting on Sunday, so that I could give it to my aunt and uncle at dinner-time. When we got home I ran for the garden. My feet and those of our friends and neighbors had literally worn a path to the melon. In eager haste I got my little wheelbarrow and ran with it to the end of that path. There I found nothing but broken vines! The melon had vanished. I ran back to the house almost overcome by a feeling of alarm, for I had thought long of that hour of pride when I should bring the melon and present it to my aunt and uncle.

"Uncle Peabody," I shouted, "my melon is gone."

"Well, I van!" said he, "somebody must 'a' stole it."

"But it was my melon," I said with a trembling voice.

"Yes, and I vum 'it too had! But, Bart, you ain't learned yet that there are wicked people in the world who come and take what don't belong to 'em."

There were tears in my eyes when I asked:

"They'll bring it back, won't they?"

"Never!" said Uncle Peabody, "I'm afraid they've et it up."

He had no sooner said it than a cry broke from my lips, and I sank down upon the grass moaning and sobbing. I lay amidst the ruins of the simple faith of childhood. It was as if the world and all its joys had come to an end.

Aunt Deel spoke in a low, kindly tone and came and lifted me to my feet very tenderly.

"Come, Bart, don't feel so about that old melon," said she, "it ain't worth it. Come with me, I'm going to give you a present—ayes I be!"

I was still crying when she took me to her trunk, and offered the grateful assuagement of candy and a belt, all embroidered with blue and white beads.

"Now you see, Bart, how low and mean anybody is that takes what don't belong to 'em—ayes! They're snakes! Everybody hates 'em an' stamps on 'em when they come in sight—ayes!"

The abolitionism of the Lord was in her look and manner. How it shook my soul! He who had taken the watermelon had also taken from me something I was never to have again, and a very wonderful thing it was—faith in the goodness of men. My eyes had seen evil. The world had committed its first offense against me and my spirit was no longer the still and beautiful thing it had been. Still, therein is the beginning of wisdom and, looking down the long vista of the years, I thank God for the great harvest of the lost watermelon. Better things had come in its place—understanding and what more, often I have vainly tried to estimate. For one thing that sudden revelation of the heart of childhood had lifted my aunt's out of the cold storage of a puritanic spirit, and warmed it into new life and opened its door for me.

In the afternoon she sent me over to Wills' to borrow a little tea. I stopped for a few minutes to play with Henry Wills—a boy not quite a year older than I. While playing there I discovered a piece of the rind of my melon in the dooryard. On that piece of rind I saw the cross which I had made one day with my thumb-nail. It was intended to indicate that the melon was solely and wholly mine. I felt a flush of anger.

"I hate you," I said as I approached him.

"I hate you," he answered.

"You're a snake!" I said.

We now stood, face to face and breast to breast, like a pair of young roosters. He gave me a shove and told me to go home. I gave him a shove and told him I wouldn't. I pushed up close to him again and we glared into each other's eyes.

Suddenly he spat in my face. I gave him a scratch on the forehead with my finger-nails. Then we fell upon each other and rolled on the ground and hit and scratched with feline ferocity.

Mrs. Wills ran out of the house and parted us. Our blood was hot, and leaking through the skin of our faces a little.

"He pitched on me," Henry explained.

I couldn't speak.

"Go right home—this minute—you brat!" said Mrs. Wills in anger.

"Here's your tea. Don't you ever come here again."

I took the tea and started down the road weeping. What a bitter day that was for me! I dreaded to face my aunt and uncle. Coming through the grove down by our gate I met Uncle Peabody. With the keen insight of the father of the prodigal son he had seen me coming "a long way off" and shouted:

"Well, here ye be—I was kind o' worried, Bub."

Then his eye caught the look of dejection in my gait and figure. He hurried toward me. He stopped as I came sobbing to his feet.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked gently, as he took the tea cup from my hand, and sat down upon his heels.

He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor, exclaiming "You dreadful child!"

the what-not and them Minervy flowers. When a boy tips over a what-not he's goin' it purty strong."

"Well, don't be too severe. You'd better come now and git me a pail o' water—ayes, I think ye had."

Uncle Peabody did a lot of sneezing and coughing with his big, red handkerchief over his face and I was not old enough then to understand it. He kissed me and took my little hand in his big hard one and led me down the stairs.

I dreamed that night that a long-legged what-not, with a wax wraith in its hands, chased me around the house and caught and bit me on the neck. I called for help and uncle came and found me on the floor and put me back in bed again.

For a long time I thought that the way a man punished a boy was by thumping his bed. I knew that women had a different and less satisfactory method, for I remembered that my mother had spanked me and Aunt Deel had a way of giving my hands and head a kind of watermelon thump with the middle finger of her right hand and with a curious look in her eyes. Uncle Peabody used to call it a "snappings look." Almost always he whacked the bed with his slipper. There were exceptions, however, and, by and by, I came to know in each case the destination of the slipper, for if I had done anything which really afflicted my conscience that strip of leather seemed to know the truth, and found its way to my person.

Aunt Deel toiled incessantly. She washed and scrubbed and polished and dusted and sewed and knit from morning until night. She lived in mortal

He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor, exclaiming "You dreadful child!"

the what-not and them Minervy flowers. When a boy tips over a what-not he's goin' it purty strong."

"Well, don't be too severe. You'd better come now and git me a pail o' water—ayes, I think ye had."

Uncle Peabody did a lot of sneezing and coughing with his big, red handkerchief over his face and I was not old enough then to understand it.

He kissed me and took my little hand in his big hard one and led me down the stairs.

I dreamed that night that a long-legged what-not, with a wax wraith in its hands, chased me around the house and caught and bit me on the neck.

I called for help and uncle came and found me on the floor and put me back in bed again.

For a long time I thought that the way a man punished a boy was by thumping his bed.

I knew that women had a different and less satisfactory method, for I remembered that my mother had spanked me and Aunt Deel had a way of giving my hands and head a kind of watermelon thump with the middle finger of her right hand and with a curious look in her eyes.

Uncle Peabody used to call it a "snappings look." Almost always he whacked the bed with his slipper. There were exceptions, however, and, by and by, I came to know in each case the destination of the slipper, for if I had done anything which really afflicted my conscience that strip of leather seemed to know the truth, and found its way to my person.

Aunt Deel toiled incessantly. She washed and scrubbed and polished and dusted and sewed and knit from morning until night. She lived in mortal

He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor, exclaiming "You dreadful child!"

the what-not and them Minervy flowers. When a boy tips over a what-not he's goin' it purty strong."

"Well, don't be too severe. You'd better come now and git me a pail o' water—ayes, I think ye had."

Uncle Peabody did a lot of sneezing and coughing with his big, red handkerchief over his face and I was not old enough then to understand it.

He kissed me and took my little hand in his big hard one and led me down the stairs.

I dreamed that night that a long-legged what-not, with a wax wraith in its hands, chased me around the house and caught and bit me on the neck.

I called for help and uncle came and found me on the floor and put me back in bed again.

For a long time I thought that the way a man punished a boy was by thumping his bed.

I knew that women had a different and less satisfactory method, for I remembered that my mother had spanked me and Aunt Deel had a way of giving my hands and head a kind of watermelon thump with the middle finger of her right hand and with a curious look in her eyes.

Uncle Peabody used to call it a "snappings look." Almost always he whacked the bed with his slipper. There were exceptions, however, and, by and by, I came to know in each case the destination of the slipper, for if I had done anything which really afflicted my conscience that strip of leather seemed to know the truth, and found its way to my person.

Aunt Deel toiled incessantly. She washed and scrubbed and polished and dusted and sewed and knit from morning until night. She lived in mortal

He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor, exclaiming "You dreadful child!"

He had no sooner said it than a cry broke from my lips, and I sank down upon the grass moaning and sobbing. I lay amidst the ruins of the simple faith of childhood. It was as if the world and all its joys had come to an end.

Aunt Deel spoke in a low, kindly tone and came and lifted me to my feet very tenderly.

"Come, Bart, don't feel so about that old melon," said she, "it ain't worth it. Come with me, I'm going to give you a present—ayes I be!"

I was still crying when she took me to her trunk, and offered the grateful assuagement of candy and a belt, all embroidered with blue and white beads.

"Now you see, Bart, how low and mean anybody is that takes what don't belong to 'em—ayes! They're snakes! Everybody hates 'em an' stamps on 'em when they come in sight—ayes!"

The abolitionism of the Lord was in her look and manner. How it shook my soul! He who had taken the watermelon had also taken from me something I was never to have again, and a very wonderful thing it was—faith in the goodness of men.

My eyes had seen evil. The world had committed its first offense against me and my spirit was no longer the still and beautiful thing it had been. Still, therein is the beginning of wisdom and, looking down the long vista of the years, I thank God for the great harvest of the lost watermelon.

Better things had come in its place—understanding and what more, often I have vainly tried to estimate. For one thing that sudden revelation of the heart of childhood had lifted my aunt's out of the cold storage of a puritanic spirit, and warmed it into new life and opened its door for me.

In the afternoon she sent me over to Wills' to borrow a little tea. I stopped for a few minutes to play with Henry Wills—a boy not quite a year older than I.

While playing there I discovered a piece of the rind of my melon in the dooryard. On that piece of rind I saw the cross which I had made one day with my thumb-nail.

It was intended to indicate that the melon was solely and wholly mine. I felt a flush of anger.

"I hate you," I said as I approached him.

"I hate you," he answered.

"You're a snake!" I said.

We now stood, face to face and breast to breast, like a pair of young roosters.

He gave me a shove and told me to go home. I gave him a shove and told him I wouldn't.

I pushed up close to him again and we glared into each other's eyes.

Suddenly he spat in my face. I gave him a scratch on the forehead with my finger-nails.

Then we fell upon each other and rolled on the ground and hit and scratched with feline ferocity.

Mrs. Wills ran out of the house and parted us. Our blood was hot, and leaking through the skin of our faces a little.

"He pitched on me," Henry explained.

I couldn't speak.

"Go right home—this minute—you brat!" said Mrs. Wills in anger.

"Here's your tea. Don't you ever come here again."

I took the tea and started down the road weeping. What a bitter day that was for me!

I dreaded to face my aunt and uncle. Coming through the grove down by our gate I met Uncle Peabody.

With the keen insight of the father of the prodigal son he had seen me coming "a long way off" and shouted:

"Well, here ye be—I was kind o' worried, Bub."

Then his eye caught the look of dejection in my gait and figure. He hurried toward me. He stopped as I came sobbing to his feet.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked gently, as he took the tea cup from my hand, and sat down upon his heels.

Barton meets the famous Dunkelbergs, including little golden-haired Sally, whose pretty face and fine clothes fascinate the boy, whose few years have been spent in quite another world. The next installment tells of some other interesting persons with whom Barton becomes acquainted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Merely a Superstition.

There is no kind of a rod, or instrumnt, which will locate minerals in the earth, with any degree of certainty. Sometimes a bed of iron ore will affect the magnetic needle of a compass, or of a surveying instrument, but there is nothing that will locate the precious metals.

The Waves of Michigan.

When I see the waves of Lake Michigan toss in the bleak snowstorm I see how small and inadequate the common poet is. But Tennyson, with his eagle over the sea, has shown his sufficiency.—Emerson's Journal.

## GERMANY MUST PAY

Important Commercial Centers Destroyed Beyond Repair.

PEOPLE ARE LEFT HOMELESS

Country Should Be Forced to Pay for Ruthless Destruction as Far as Within the Power of its People.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

In August, 1914, the city of Lens in northern France was a prosperous community of close to 50,000 people. It was known as the Pittsburgh of France, and its coal fields were the one great source of supply of fuel for the nation. Its steel and iron mills supplied much of the material for French railroads, shipbuilding and other industries. Its people were industrious and thrifty, living in comfortable homes, surrounded by the modest luxuries of an industrial community.

All that is left of Lens today is a crumbling pile of debris. No single wall of the city is still standing, and hardly a piece of a wall as much as ten feet square can be seen amid the terrible ruins. Both the buildings and the machinery of its factories are gone completely. Its coal mines are flooded and the machinery with which they were operated has been destroyed.

And all this because Germany started a war for the purpose of conquest; a war in which no principle other than that of selfishness was involved. To-day Germany is a crushed nation. Her plans for world domination miscarried, her armies have been defeated, but before these things happened the city of Lens had been destroyed.

I stood amid the ruins of what had once been the attractive and prosperous industrial community of Lens and watched hundreds of her people who had returned after the Germans had been driven back, as they searched for the spots on which their homes had once stood, as they dug into the debris

they can be made to pay for them as far as dollars can pay.

And with the passing of this city there passed away many thousand lives of British soldiers who today lie buried around the place they so bravely defended. One possibly better realizes here the terrors of this war than at any other one spot. Here the Germans held the hills to the east of the city, and the British defenders occupied the low-lying fields between the hills and the city. For them dugouts or deep trenches were out of the question as the land is but little above sea level. And here, in what is almost a marsh, the British Tommies lay month after month, through winter and summer, a fair target for the Boche guns on the nearby hills.

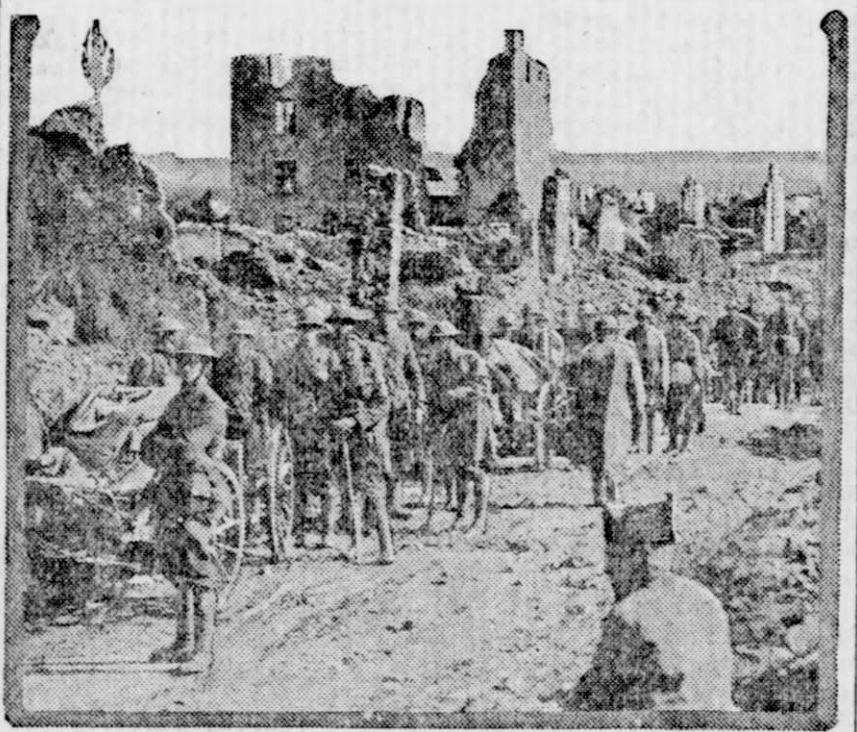
When I was in Ypres late in October, many of the people to whom it had been home, were there digging hopelessly in the rubbish in a vain effort to find some small thing that could be associated with the homes that the Germans had destroyed in their effort to secure world domination by a war of conquest.

### City of Walls Only.

The city of Menin in Belgium, was not shelled by either army, and yet it is a city that Germany should pay for. The walls of Menin are standing, but it is a city of walls only. The floors, the roofs, the joists, the doors and windows and the door and window casings are gone, all torn out by the invading Boche, with the result that the people of Menin are as homeless as the people of Lens and Ypres and hundreds of other cities and towns in the invaded countries.

I rode through devastated Armentieres, Baillet, La Bassée, Douai, Cambrai, Roisel, Peronne, Albert, Arras, St. Quentin, Guisard, Noyon, Chauny, Thiaucourt, Vignettes and hundreds of smaller towns, and the story of devastation was always the same, with but little variation, devastation caused by the Boche, and for which the Boche should pay, and for which the price assessed will never be high enough.

In many ways the hellishness of the Boche has been demonstrated. The city of Arras has not suffered such complete destruction as has fallen upon many other cities. Here the German gunners centered their fire upon



As the City of Menin Looks Today.

in an effort to rescue from it some one thing, some memento of that home they had loved as much, or even more than we Americans love our homes. I saw the tears on the cheeks of many as they toiled. I saw an old woman carrying away, as the only thing she could find, a piece of a broken chair, and I thought, who shall pay for this devastation, this misery?

### There Is But One Answer.

Are the broken, homeless people of Lens to pay? Are the people of France to pay? Are the people of England or America or Belgium to pay? Or are the Germans to pay?

To be sure, the city of Lens was destroyed by shells fired largely from British guns. But they were fired into the city because the invading Germans in the city must be driven out that not only France, but the world, might be freed of the menace of German domination; and the debris that once was Lens stands today as a striking monument to German greed and to the accuracy and efficiency of British artillery.

Could the people of America have seen the people searching those ruins as I saw them; could they have seen the tears as I saw them they would have said, as I said, Germany must pay, and she must continue to pay until this fair city and many, many others like it, have been restored; until those people and their descendants are again the happy, prosperous, contented people they were before the hell of German wantonness and selfishness was let loose in 1914.

What happened in Lens has happened in many other cities and towns in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in Serbia, in Rumania, in Poland, and for all of them Germany and her allies should pay, and pay, and pay.

Cruel Fate of Ypres.

Another example of the hellishness of this German war of conquest is seen in what was once the beautiful and historic city of Ypres, in Belgium. This town is today but one mass of ruins. Its wonderful Cloth Hall and St. Martin's church, both considered among the marvels of Europe and both dating back to the thirteenth century, are gone, never to be restored. There is no way by which the Germans can give back to the world these beautiful monuments of past centuries, but

## NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing \$175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those akin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. \$340,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3 1/2 times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now \$1,733,000,000 as compared with \$133,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future.

It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations.

A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says:

"The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day."

The same paper says:

"It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914.

"The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified.—Advertisement.

Beef Fat Substitutes.

Norway has discovered that beef suet is not absolutely necessary to the manufacture of margarine. Cod liver oil, herring oil and other fish oils are said to be excellent substitutes.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advt.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

Suffered For Years

Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 473 Euron St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over, and I had to move any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me."

"The kidney secret. MRS. ROSS

tions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FRESH FROZEN SMOKED SALTED

GREEN BAY FISH CO.

GREEN BAY, WIS.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST



## THE MANOPHONE

"The Music Master of Phonographs." Not just another phonograph—but a better phonograph. The Manophone is built by a company who for 85 years have made world famous musical instruments; it is a machine whose tone qualities will appeal to the most critical listener. We ask you to hear this superb phonograph played at our store and prove to yourself it is the one ideal instrument.

## MRS. K. ENDLICH

Jeweler & Optometrist  
KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

## FUNERAL PARLOR FRANK A. ZWASKA UNDERTAKER LADY ASSISTANT



**AUTO AND CARRIAGE SERVICE**  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
Especially Equipped to Ship Bodies From Hospital  
1701 Center Street, Corner 22nd, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Phone Kilbourn 1318

# be proud to be a food Saver

### HOW'S THIS?

We offer Our Famous Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.  
Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood or the Mucous Membrane, pulling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.  
After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

## MATH. SCHLAEFER OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted  
Campbellsport, Wisconsin

## P. L. GEHL & SON MONUMENTS

SPECIAL DESIGNING TO ORDER  
PHONE 125  
HARTFORD, WISCONSIN

### Chamberlain's Tablets.

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.

## CAMPBELLSPORT

John H. Paas was a caller at Fond du Lac Monday.

Mrs. G. Yankow spent Wednesday at Fond du Lac.

Miss Frieda Kloke spent several days at Fond du Lac.

Mrs. J. B. Odekirk was a Fond du Lac caller Wednesday.

Emma Vetsch of Milwaukee spent Sunday with her folks here.

Miss Florence Senn of Richfield spent Sunday with her folks here.

Mrs. Frank Hilmes of St. Michaels spent Monday with relatives here.

Victor Haessly and Erwin Rusch spent Sunday evening at Fond du Lac.

Mrs. Charles Behnke and daughter Lillian spent Saturday at Fond du Lac.

Mrs. J. Weis returned Monday after being at the St. Agnes hospital for several weeks.

The Misses Estella Paas and Nellie Farrell spent several days at Milwaukee last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Glass returned Sunday after spending a few days with Mrs. Wm. Nast at Eden.

Mrs. John Kohler returned Friday after spending several weeks with the H. C. Scholler family at Random Lake.

Word was received here Wednesday that seaman Arthur Guenther of the A. S. S. Von Stuben received his release and will be home Thursday on the 4:04.

**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 if.

At a meeting of the Campbellsport State Bank held Tuesday Andrew Strachota was elected vice president in the place of William Nast, deceased.

O. G. Hendricks was elected a member of the board of directors and E. H. Glass who has been acting as cashier since the resignation of R. B. Ellis was elected cashier. Charles Seering was elected assistant cashier.

The Red Cross headquarters at Washington has acknowledged receipt of Campbellsport's aid to the society in the recent campaign. The village raised \$500 in donations in addition to \$298.25 in memberships. The amount exceeds \$1 per capita. W. J. Sullivan was chairman. The Red Cross says the money will be immediately expended in overseas service. The Campbellsport chapter of the Red Cross has been obliged to vacate the rooms in the McCullough building. The regular Tuesday and Friday afternoon meetings will be held at the home of Mrs. B. Cole.

Ernest Breyman died at 4 a. m. Tuesday at his home here, after an illness of several months. He was one of Campbellsport's pioneer residents, having been born here on April 3, 1859, and had resided here ever since. He was employed by the Findeisen Co., and later operated the Campbellsport elevator. Mr. Breyman is survived by six children, Mrs. William Martin, Johanna, and Clementine of here, Otto, who is with the 86th Division in France, Adolph of Milwaukee and Mrs. S. Pope of Anoka, Minn. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. C. Levenz of South Chicago, Mrs. John Landt of Chicago and Miss Helen Breyman. The funeral will be held today Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m. at the German Reformed church with interment in Auburn cemetery.

Henry J. Kloke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kloke, a seaman aboard the U. S. S. Frederick, returned to his home at Campbellsport after receiving his discharge from the navy. Seaman Kloke with his brother, Ernest Kloke, and Arthur Guenther, Gust. Ulrich, George Mathieu and Orlo Pratt, all Campbellsport boys enlisted in the navy last spring and were immediately sent to Great Lakes for training. After a six weeks stay at that place they were all sent to different boats on the Atlantic Coast.

Jenny Kloke has made five trips across on the Frederick, which was one of the boats that conveyed the troops ships across. When the armistice was signed the Frederick was tied up at Portsmouth, N. H., and after being there several weeks he was sent with 360 of the Frederick's crew to Pelham Bay, N. Y., for release from active service. While at Pelham Bay he met his brother Ernest, who had been sent in from the U. S. S. "Puebla" for release. Seaman Kloke wears two gold chevrons for active service in the war zones.

Albert S. Schwandt returned to his home at Campbellsport Wednesday from Anita, Iowa, where he was called when his sister, Miss Clara Schwandt was severely burned Dec. 16th. Miss Schwandt is a teacher in the Anita schools and was at her boarding place with several other teachers when she noticed the odor of gasoline in the room. She went to the kitchen where the gasoline stove was and as she entered the room the flames from the kitchen range ignited the leaking gasoline stove which stood on a small table nearby. Miss Schwandt immediately started to carry the stove outside, though the flames were flashing up. In going

through the door some of the gasoline spilled over the side of her dress and became ignited. She shielded her face with her right arm and ran into the living room and threw herself on a couch and rolled herself up in the couch cover, trying to smother the flames. A little girl threw the rags that were in the room over her head and smothered the fire. Her right arm and side were very badly burned. Her face and hair were also scorched. Miss Schwandt was formerly a teacher in the Campbellsport High School. Her home is at Rosendale where her parents reside.

## CEDAR LAWN

Charles Phillips of Eden was here last Monday.

John L. and George Gudex were at Fond du Lac on Wednesday.

L. Knickel of Eden made a business trip to Campbellsport Monday.

Jonathan Odekirk had a bee hauling hay from east of New Cassel Monday.

Mrs. J. Odekirk and Mrs. Geo. Yankow visited at the County Seat Wednesday.

There are a considerable number of sick people in this vicinity at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferber of Auburn visited with the Ben Steinacker family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hughes visited with Mrs. Mary Airhardt in North Oseola Sunday.

Hugo Steinacker who spent the past summer in military service returned home this week.

Wm. Odekirk and son Harry of Lake Fifteen called at the Jonathan Odekirk home Monday.

Geo. Schneider and Miss Mary Will of St. Cloud are visiting with the Geo. Gudex family this week.

John Hughes commenced hauling wood from the Airhardt farm in North Oseola Monday.

Mrs. Conrad Will of St. Cloud came Monday for a few days visit with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Gudex.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gudex and children visited with the Samuel Gudex family in North Oseola Sunday.

Miss Anna Kraemer, a professional nurse of Fond du Lac visited her brother, P. A. Kraemer and family last Sunday.

## Attention Farmers

The undersigned offers a choice lot of peas for sale, which he raised successfully last year. They are of the hardy variety, and if properly managed will yield fifty bushels to the acre, you can save the dealers profit by buying of John L. Gudex, Campbellsport R. 2.

## ST. KILIAN

Jacob Batzler was a Theresa caller Saturday.

Joe Strobel was a Theresa caller Wednesday.

And. Flaseh was a Theresa caller Wednesday.

George Gorman was a Wayne caller Sunday.

Joe. Schill of Ashford visited in our burg Sunday.

Peter Hurth was a Lomira caller last Wednesday.

Engelbert German of Knowles spent Sunday in our burg.

Quite a few from here attended the lance at Theresa Sunday.

Miss Flora Boden and sister Agnes visited with relatives here Sunday.

Adolph Ruppinger of St. Mathias spent Friday and Saturday with relatives here.

Mrs. Joseph Strobel moved her household goods into the Joseph Zwaska residence.

Miss Amanda German left for Milwaukee last Sunday where she will remain for some time.

## ASHFORD

The body of John Serwe, who died in California last week, arrived in Fond du Lac at 7:10 o'clock Tuesday night and was taken to the residence of A. Pfeil on Marquette street. Funeral services were held at 9 o'clock Wednesday a. m. from the Pfeil home shortly after from St. Mary's church Rev. Charles Stelling officiated and interment was in Renzi cemetery. The body was accompanied from California by Will Serwe and son Jack, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Sawyer of Chicago joined the funeral party at that place. Mrs. W. Jaeger of Campbellsport and Joseph Serwe of Ashford attended the funeral.

## Metric Denominations.

The metric denominations and values for measures of capacity are as follows: Kiloliter or stere, 1,000 liters, equals one cubic meter; hectoliter, 100 liters, equals one-tenth of a cubic meter; dekaliter, ten liters, equals one cubic decimeter; liter, equals one cubic decimeter; centiliter, one-hundredth of a liter, equals one-hundredth of a cubic decimeter; milliliter, one one-thousandth of a liter, equals one one-thousandth of a cubic decimeter.

—Reasonable prices for old, dead and disabled horses and cattle.—E. Hecht, Cascade R. 1, Phone Sand Lake No. 164.—Adv. 11-20-22.

## COUNTY SCHOOL COLUMN

The County Board of Education elected for the purpose of selecting a uniform list of textbooks to be used in all the rural schools in the county has thus far had five meetings and has decided definitely on Reading, Language, Arithmetic and Geography texts.

1. Reading—Minimum reading to bedone: Aldine Reader, grade 1, 2, and 3, (Bought by pupil). Publishers: Newson and Co., Chicago. Studies in Reading, grade 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, (Bought by pupil). Publishers: University Publishing Co., Chicago.

2. Story Hour Readers, grade 1, 2, and 3. (Bought by district). Publisher: American Book Co., Chicago.

3. Natural Method Readers, grade 1, 2, and 3. (Bought by pupil). Publisher: Chas. Scribner's Sons, Chicago.

4. Reading Literature Readers, grades 1 to 8 inclusive (Bought by district). Publisher: Row Peterson and Co., Chicago.

Where additional reading can be done, the following mixed readers should be used in the first three grades: 1. Wide Awake Readers; Publisher: Little Brown and Co., Boston.

2. Young and Field Literary Readers; Publisher: Ginn & Co., Chicago.

3. Merrill Readers; Publisher: Chas. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

4. Progressive Road to Reading; Publisher: Silver Burdett Co., Chicago.

5. Riverside Readers; Publisher: Houghton Mifflin Co., Chicago.

6. Elson Readers; Publisher: Scott Foresman Co., Chicago.

8. Holton-Curry Readers; Publisher: Rand McNally Co., Chicago.

2. Arithmetic—Efficiency Arithmetic, Books 1, 2, and 3. Publisher: Atkinson Metzger & Co., Chicago. Rural Arithmetic by Thomas, Published by American Book Co., Chicago.

3. Geography—Essentials of geography by Brigham & McFarlane, Books 1 and 2. Publisher: American Book Co., Chicago.

4. Language—Studies in English, Books 1 and 2. Publisher: Row Peterson & Co., Chicago.

The committee will meet as soon as possible to act on the texts which have not been chosen.

The Sectional Teachers' Meeting held at Allenton on Saturday, Jan. 11, was well attended and the spirit which prevailed among the teachers was splendid. We are pleased to state that the Sisters from the parochial schools at Allenton, St. Anthony, Nenno, and St. Lawrence attended the meeting and participated in the general discussion of professional books. The next Sectional meeting will be held at Barton on January 25, and all teachers from the town of Barton and vicinity and all who can reach Barton by train are expected to be present.

**Increase in Salaries.**

The school districts have all added considerable to the salary of the teacher for the present year and in reply to that increase they have a right to expect something in the way of better schools. If you taught a good school last year and the school board raised your pay, it is "up to you" to teach a better school this year even though you have been obliged to close up on account of the influenza. If you can show the authorities that an increase in pay only spurs you on to better effort there is no way to judge where the increase in salary from year to year may lead. If you feel that you have done the very best of which you are capable, just stop and reflect for a moment! Have you read a reasonable number of professional books during the year, have you interested your community in the school or in reading are the people in the community living better, better lives than they did before you entered the community, are you living bigger and better than you did last year, are you taking a live interest in the world activities, are you giving to help make the world better? If you cannot answer all these in the affirmative, you are not measuring up to what we have a right to expect from you and you cannot expect to enjoy more in the way of salary. To teach school successfully, one must grow educationally from year to year for to stop growing means stagnation and nothing good ever came from stagnation. Remember that you cannot stand still in the school teaching profession. You are either going backward or forward ask yourself to which class you belong.

**School Notes.**

Dist. No. 7, town of Hartford, Floy Hinderman, teacher. Thursday evening before Xmas, December 19, our school gave a program and box social. The blackboards were very prettily and carefully decorated by the pupils and the room was hung with Xmas trimmings. The first part of the evening was given to Mr. Dunwoode from Madison who came to tell about Boys' and Girls' Club Work in Wisconsin. He was enjoyed by young and old alike, and he started us thinking of some things we had ignored before. Then followed a short Christmas program and after it a box social. The program was given in order that our

school might be a 100 per cent in Red Cross membership. Forty three people were present; sixteen of those bought boxes. The money obtained in this way amounted to \$10.65. The box which received the prize for being the prettiest was decorated with red, white and blue and with flags. Owing to good weather and the co-operation of the people of the district and Mr. Dunwoode, our social was a success.

Barton Graded school, Miss Eunice Kohl, Principal—The pupils of our school entertained their parents with a Xmas program consisting of recitations, songs, and dialogues.

"Four Minute Speeches" concerning Red Cross Work were given, Andrew Jordan receiving first honors.

A grab bag was a feature of much interest for the children and patrons also. The proceeds amounted to \$2.15 and this amount will be used as part of the sum needed to adopt a French orphan. Some of the children donated pop-corn which was put into small bags and sold. The distribution of the presents by Santa Claus concluded the program.

Treasurer Wm. Gadow visited the school on Dec. 24 and gave a very interesting address to the children and also presented them with Xmas remembrances.

The school board has ordered new desks and other equipment for the school.

The attendance has been good, considering the "flu" epidemic.

Dist. No. 12, Trenton, Miss Edna Schacht, teacher—Organized a school society; officers were elected and committees will be appointed to report on the War-Savings and Red Cross work at the next meeting.

Dist. No. 4, Barton, Miss Ethel Weiss teacher—Our school is now 100 per cent Junior Red Cross Auxiliary. The following articles have been added to our school property this year: a new water fountain, a new stove, a sand table, and a complete set of new text books. Warm lunches were served to the pupils every noon.

**RETAIL PRICE LIST FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1919**

Wheat flour 1/2 bbl. 24 1/2 pound, cost price 1.36 to 1.40, consumer should pay 1.50 to 1.55.

Wheat flour bulk per pound, consumer should pay .06 1/2c.

Rye flour per 1/2 bbl. 24 1/2 pounds cost price 1.14 to 1.22, consumer should pay 1.25 to 1.35.

Cornmeal (bulk) per pound, cost price .04c to .05c, consumer should pay .06 1/2c to .06 3/4c.

Oatmeal or rolled oats (bulk) per pound, cost price .06c to .06c, consumer should pay .07.

Oatmeal or rolled oats pkgs, cost price .10 1/2c to .25c, consumer should pay .12c to .30c.

Rice unbroken per pound, cost price .10 1/2c to .13c, consumer should pay .12 1/2c to .15c.

Sugar granulated, cost price .10c, consumer should pay .11c.

Beans white navy, cost price .07c to .09c, consumer should pay .08 to .11.

Potatoes per peck, cost price .24c to .26c, consumer should pay .28c to .30c.

Onions, cost price .02 1/2c to .03c, consumer should pay .04c.

Raisins (seeded) per 16 oz. pkg, cost price .12 1/2c to .13 1/2c, consumer should pay .15c to .17c.

Prunes, med. size per pound .08 1/2c to .15c, consumer should pay .10c to .18c.

Canned tomatoes standard grade, cost price .12c to .15c, consumer should pay .15c to .18c.

Corn standard grade, cost price .12c to .15c, consumer should pay .15c to .18c.

Canned peas standard grade, cost price .12c to .18c, consumer should pay .15c to .20c.

Canned salmon tall pink Alaska, cost price .18c consumer should pay .22c.

Canned salmon red Alaska, cost price .20c to .30c, consumer should pay .25c to .35c.

Evaporated milk (unsweetened), cost price .05 1/2c to .06 1/2c, consumer should pay .07c to .08c.

Evaporated milk (unsweetened) consumer should pay .10c to .11c.

Butter creamery (prints), cost price .65c to .70c, consumer should pay .70c to .75c.

Oleomargarine per pound, cost price .35c to .38c consumer should pay .39c to .40c.

Fresh eggs, cost price .55c to .56c, consumer should pay .56c to .60c.

Lard pure leaf (bulk) per pound, cost price .28c, consumer should pay .30c.

H. Rolfs, Co. Federal Food Adm.

This is the time of year most trying on those inclined to be constipated. Many dread winter because of it. Don't worry. Just take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, nature's gift of wonderful herbs, so scientifically blended, results are guaranteed.—Ed. C. Miller.

There was a Crowd in the Store



and they were trying to josh the Tobacco Man

"Have a chew on me," says he. "Break off just two or three squares. That's a man's size chew of Real Gravely. It holds its good taste

so long it costs nothing extra to chew this class of tobacco."

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND

Real Gravely Chewing Plug  
each piece packed in a pouch

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE

## 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

I Prescribe and Make My Own Glasses

REPUBLICAN HOUSE Kewaskum, every 2nd Wednesday of each month from 9 to 12 A. M.

Schlegel Hotel West Bend, Wis.

Home Office New Location, 242 Plankinton Arcade, 2nd Floor, Milwaukee

for Coughs that hurt

Piso's gives prompt and effective relief. It quickly soothes inflammation and irritation. Eases hoarseness; allays tickling.

Get Piso's from your druggist. Contains No Opium. Safe for Young and Old.

# PISO'S

Cured at a Cost of 25 Cents.

"Eight years ago when we first moved to Mattoon, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Alison Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. I felt miserable. Every morsel of food I ate seemed to be a torment. I could not rest at night and felt tired and worn out all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person."

## Erler & Weiss

Dealers in

Marble and Granite Monuments

West Bend, Wisconsin

## 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

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.