

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 103 A. F. & A. M. Friday, July 31, 7:30 p. m. for work...

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DR. N. E. MIGHELL & DR. G. E. HERMANC SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS. Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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The Word. Oh, a word is a gem, or a stone, or a song, Or a name, or a two-edged sword; Or a rose in bloom, or a sweet perfume; Or a drop of gall is a word.

You may choose your word like a connoisseur, And polish it up with art, But the word that sways, and stirs, and stays, Is the word that comes from the heart.

You may hammer away on the anvil of thought, And fashion your word with care, But unless you are stirred to the depths that word Shall die on the empty air.

For the word that comes from the brain alone, Alone to the brain will speed; But the word that sways, and stirs, and stays, Oh, that is the word men heed.

NONPARTISAN DEMOCRATS. Publicity bureau copy for the Hamilton-for-governor campaign arrives at newspaper offices this week announcing that "Mr. Hamilton was a non-partisan governor."

But then there is just a faint ray of hope in the further comment of the Cedar Rapids paper that "If the democrats give him the support which they give Mr. Dunn two years ago, they may follow the leader" into the statehouse.

There is a class of alleged literature that sells sex problem stuff, analyses of impulses and motives that women and some men seek and devour greedily. Book or magazine story as it may be a great many very good women read with avidity much putrid description and vicious conclusion imagining they are uncovering moral anatomy and observing the secret functions of moral organs physiologically.

WOMEN AND ALLEGED LITERATURE. There is a class of alleged literature that sells sex problem stuff, analyses of impulses and motives that women and some men seek and devour greedily. Book or magazine story as it may be a great many very good women read with avidity much putrid description and vicious conclusion imagining they are uncovering moral anatomy and observing the secret functions of moral organs physiologically.

The idea of cutting South Dakota in two probably is to take out that arid vermiform appendix.

The city beautiful comes after the city sanitary. It is more important that the workman's house has sewer connection than that he has a boulevard in another part of town where he may feast his eyes on the other man's automobile from the roadside.

Speaking of woman's rights will equal suffrage retain that ancient privilege of shooting a husband without fear of the hangman?

But about that Colombian treaty: does the Iowa democracy unqualifiedly approve the scheme of pay \$25,000,000 for what was hawked on the market for one-third of the money and add an abject apology as lempape?

The wheat crop is worth a hundred millions more than last year. That means more than 100,000 automobiles or as many cars as are owned in Iowa all bought with the increase in wheat values.

The men who play tennis or shoot their wives seem to have no trouble getting their pictures in the papers.

Seth Thomas, as a candidate for supreme judge, ought to get the same consideration that would be given the messenger boy who would be cashier of the bank. No doubt both would make good officers with experience.

Ask your lawyer or some district judge about the qualifications of the candidates for the supreme court bench. Pick out a lawyer who has had a case in the supreme court or who has personal acquaintance with the candidates. If he says vote for Ben Sullinger take an appeal from his decision.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES. "President Wilson, the dispatches say, is preparing to take an active part in the coming campaign. He will have to. He is about the only asset the party in power has, and even he has become slightly impaired as such during recent months," says the Muscatine Journal.

Observing that the abolition of the death penalty in Iowa is receiving hearty endorsement in many quarters, the Clinton Herald admits, "There are many reasons for its abolition" but thinks "it might be a good idea to withhold action until after the trial of the man who shot another man's bride near Hopkinton. The death penalty

fiction seeing the springs of motive and the secrets of life like a pearl hunter in a rotten clam, or as children seeking thru the dictionary for vulgar colloquialisms.

NO PROFIT IN WAR. War is on again in Europe, a minor war as yet but big with possibilities of a general war that shall affect the entire continent.

A great general European war would affect this country vitally. In the first place it would immediately affect holders of American securities abroad. There would be liquidation and stocks and securities in any wise dependent upon foreign affairs would feel the effects. Then it would drain gold from this country with an ultimate effect to disturb financial conditions here. It would take thousands of men from their labor in American industries. The effect of the Balkan wars would be magnified in proportion to the territory involved in the conflict.

We have ceased to welcome war as an asset and opportunity to the nations not engaged. There is nothing in it. Destruction of lives and property, immense expenditure by any nation to the destruction of wealth instead of its creation is economic crime and can not be favorable. In the long run a great European war would cost this country more than it would make. Time was when war abroad brought a smir of satisfaction to this country. We imagined that we gained huge profit by the difficulties of another nation. It was an illogical conclusion. In the long run, whether it be a crop failure or the removal of millions of producers from production to consume and destroy the loss is certain. Nobody can eat his cake and have his cake. And in this day of world interdependence one man's cake is also the other man's cake.

In short those who hope for a general war anywhere on the face of the earth, imagining that they shall profit thereby are begging for disaster. Nothing is truer than that we are our brothers' keepers. It is as true in business and in commerce as in ethics.

People who never see a ball game always imagine the pitcher crowd as an assembly of sports. They would expect to find there incessant creaker smokers and fellows with "high-water pants" older men who came to bet with a sprinkling of flashily dressed women.

The crowd at the ball parks of the big cities include many of these types. Also there are great numbers of clean cut, modestly dressed business and professional men, whose presence is a credit to any gathering.

There is something in it that appeals to something interested by human achievement. It has its own spectacular power. A hard batted ball, a speeding runner, an astle stop, a swift, accurate throw, a sure catch, these are beautiful forms of human skill.

The manager of a professional ball team has the problem of maintaining a balance of justice between the personal interest of his players, so that if any man gets a scratch it shall be of his own creation. Then there is that individual power of creating publicity which radiates from some men, while others leave their associates wholly cold. When one sees a group of players having all these qualities of skill, led with all this enthusiasm and systematic work and quick wit, he sees a product of a great manager, who has entered a plentiful supply of brains.

The city council recently engaged the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company of Cleveland to make a valuation of real estate in the city of Dubuque, contracting to pay for this service \$7,500.

This undertaking has two objects. One is to establish equality among taxpayers by making a just valuation of the property. The other is to increase the revenue of the city by raising the total valuation. The representatives of the Cleveland concern have been holding conferences at the city hall with some of the large real estate owners of the city with a view to getting a consensus of opinion respecting the value of land per front foot in the central part of the city. They expect to hold similar conferences with owners of property further removed from the business center.

The conference to date have resulted in much disagreement respecting values. It is agreed that the center of the business district of Dubuque is at Main and Eighth streets, and that the most valuable land in the city is located there and one block north and south of this center. But the conferences have not agreed respecting the value of land in this section nor concerning the proportion of this value which land located elsewhere on Main street possesses.

If these were honest differences of opinion, further conferences might result in fair adjustment. It is much to be feared however, (that selfishness has crept in) that men are unwilling to have their property valued at what they know it to be worth, and are willing to testify that land elsewhere is more valuable than their own, or believe it to be. In some instances, owners appearing at the conferences have proposed valuations far below prices which have actually been offered for the land whose just appraisal is sought.

The interest of the city lies in just valuation. The land should be appraised for what it is worth, beginning with the land of highest value and running down from the business center to the more remote sections of the city. The objection that the county outside would reap a material advantage from a substantial increase of the total valuation in the city is not a proper one at this time. That fact was understood, or should have been understood, when the question of re-valuation was before the council. It was in effect, passed judgment on the objection by deciding to have a re-valuation. Substantially, it decided that the benefits to the city would justify the revaluation, notwithstanding an incident of this

course might be the giving of an advantage to the county outside. It was in effect decided that a just and equitable valuation of the real estate in the city was the superior, consideration.

A test of what land is worth is what it will bring in the open market. If a certain price per front foot has been offered for a certain lot in the business center with the obvious purpose of destroying the improvements upon it and erecting new improvements it cannot be honestly contended that such land is worth less than seventy per cent of that price, or that lands elsewhere which has been sold recently at a certain per cent of the price offered for land in the business center is worth more than that per cent of land so located. If the representatives of the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company can not obtain an agreement among conferees with self-interest to serve respecting land values, they should seek information from disinterested sources.

It is interesting to note that the city of Dubuque is not alone in this. The city of Des Moines is also having a similar situation. The city of Des Moines is also having a similar situation. The city of Des Moines is also having a similar situation.

WILLS AND LAWYERS. [Burlington Hawkeye.] A man at Council Bluffs left his property to his wife after her death it is to be divided among the children, after all debts have been paid. The man wrote the will with his own hand, and it is signed by two witnesses. And now some of the experts admit that the will is just as good as if it had been drawn by a lawyer and witnessed before a notary.

How He Got Ahead. An interesting story was told at a gathering of Aberdeen men a short time ago. One of the men, head of an important institution in the city, was asked how he happened to occupy the position he holds—a very satisfactory one, by the way. "Why, it was this way," he replied. "When Blank (the former manager) got sick, nobody else about the office seemed to want to do the extra work. But it had to be taken care of, and so I hopped in and looked after it. After a time, when it was discovered that Blank intended to resign, there were a lot of fellows around the place who thought they were entitled to the job, but they found I was sitting on it, and they couldn't pry me loose. That is the way I happen to be holding Blank's job now. The incident may furnish a clue to the reason why some men 'get ahead' and others do not.

THE SOMERS SYSTEM. [Dubuque Telegraph Herald.] The city council recently engaged the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company of Cleveland to make a valuation of real estate in the city of Dubuque, contracting to pay for this service \$7,500.

Combating Poultry Pests. One of the best mixtures to use in combating mites is kerosene emulsion. It is made by mixing two gallons of kerosene oil, one-half pound of whale oil soap, one quart of home-made soft soap, and gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling the water, then remove from fire and add the kerosene at once. Churn the mixture rapidly and violently until it is as smooth as beaten cream. One part of emulsion to several parts of water is used to dip the entire or for application to buildings, dropping boards or nest boxes. Add one or two ounces of carbolic acid to the emulsion just before applying. This is a splendid disinfectant and insecticide to use about the poultry house.

That silage increases the feeding value of the corn crop by 40 per cent is no longer questioned by those who are feeding it. It is not uncommon to hear those who are feeding silage say that it increases the value of the corn even more, writes A. A. Burger in Iowa Farmer. We know that by chemical analysis more than 50 per cent of the value of the corn plant is in the stalk and leaves and we know by actual feeding tests and experiments that we can add more than 40 per cent to the net value of our corn crop. Not only is it true that silage increases the

value of corn, but it also increases the value of all the other feeds which the farmer has on hand. It is true not only of dairy cattle, but also of steers, or, in fact, any class of livestock. There is no home-grown feed which becomes more indispensable than silage when once its value becomes known.

Best recommended that silage has is the fact that those who have only one silo are constructing more.

We first saw the value of silage as a winter feed. It reduced the amount of labor in hauling fodder during cold, stormy days, and also provided a feed that was palatable when corn fodder and stalks would not be relished. Now those who do not have some dry silage on hand are missing the best kind of summer feed. During the time of short pasture it takes the place of that succulence, and in fact, some of our feeders tell us that it is easier to feed high producing dairy cows in the barn than on pasture. There is rarely ever a season we do not have some dry weather at which time there is a shortage in pasture and it very frequently happens that there are times in the spring when we can not depend on our pasture crops. Here again the silo comes in as an important factor in increasing our feed supply.

When clover hay is worth \$12 to \$15 a ton, silage easily has a food value of \$5 per ton. As a matter of fact, many of our experiment stations have found that it is even worth more than this, but with feeds at the prices which we must pay for them at present we may assume that the silage would return us that much per ton. With a crop of fifty bushels of corn per acre, or ten tons of silage per acre, we may consider that we have \$50 worth of feed. If the corn is worth 50 cents per bushel or \$25 per acre, we still have a net profit of \$25. In this calculation we have not taken into consideration the husking of the corn which would ordinarily amount to about \$2 per acre. We may consider that this will offset the value of the stalks when left in the field. It is true that the fodder which has been properly shocked has a feeding value much greater than the stalks, and we also know that all of the corn can not be cut up for silage. But when we take these factors into consideration, we find that silage feed, properly put up, returns more net profit than any other method of feed. One acre of corn silage properly cut and properly placed in the silo will supply enough feed for a cow at the rate of forty pounds of silage daily for 500 days; five cows, 100 days; or four cows, 125 days. At the same time it occupies less space than an equal amount of hay.

An experiment conducted at the Kansas station shows that silage reduced the cost of producing butter

from 30 to 21 cents; in other words there was a saving of 9 cents per pound. The herds in this case were of sufficient size to give reliable data and eliminate the individuality of the cows. The lot which was fed silage gave seven pounds more milk in the summer and 9.5 more in winter per month more than did the herd which was fed dry feed. The butter fat was also increased by 46 pounds in summer and 4.5 pounds in winter.

At the Ohio station, silage produced milk for 68 cents per hundred pounds and butter fat at 18 cents per pound. The grain ration produced milk at \$1.05 per hundred and butter fat for 22 cents per pound. The net profit was \$5.84 for the silage and \$2.48 for the dry feed. The profit from the silage was more than two and one-half times that of the dry feed.

Silage will be one of the greatest factors in the future in reducing the cost of producing beef. We have only within the last few years found that silage was necessary in the ration for the beef animal. The best feeders that we have are now feeding silage to their fattening cattle. At the Indiana station an experiment including a ration of 16 pounds of shelled corn, 3 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 50 pounds of silage was compared with a grain ration containing 15 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of clover, and also with a third ration containing ten pounds of clover, but no silage. The price per steer was respectively: \$21.59 for the full feed of silage, \$15.80 for the half feed of silage and \$12.79 for the lot receiving no silage. And the returns per bushel of corn fed in the same order were: 97 cents, 86 cents and 79 cents. In the feeding of silage to beef animals, it must be remembered that it is rather bulky and hence must be fed in largest amounts during the early part of the feeding period, and the amount gradually decreased as the cattle reach a market condition.

Many feeders feed silage to all classes of livestock. If fed in proper amounts there can be no danger when the silage has been properly preserved. Oftentimes corn is put into the silo rather dry and in many cases the good fodder is not properly distributed nor properly tamped. It is possible to make good silage even out of the driest fodder by adding water. Cases have come to our observation recently where even the fodder corn which was left standing in the shock during the winter was run thru the silo cutter and with about three times its weight of water added placed in the silo, with very satisfactory results. It is doubtful whether such a practice would be profitable, but it indicates the possibilities in producing good silage and it shows the feeding value of our corn crop when so handled.

Montgomery's Great Road Work

Montgomery county has a highway commission all its own. This is a sure enough county highway commission. It is the only one in captivity. There is no other like it. Montgomery county caught the idea running wild and tamed it.

The commission has twenty-eight members. Each member has a stretch of county road all his own. He doesn't draw any salary but he works all the harder because he doesn't. Each tries to have his stretch of road a little better than his neighbor. He succeeds, too.

Marshall Howard, county engineer, has solved the problem of maintaining the county road system by organizing a county road commission of twenty-eight prominent farmers who act as volunteer superintendents of a few miles each of the county road system. They employ men to drag, tell them when to drag, hire men to repair bridges and fill the grades that are in need of repair. The county engineer approves their bills when sent in and they assemble in convention occasionally to advise as to road work. The system works fine.

Has Twenty-two Gangs at Work. Montgomery is "going to it hammer and tongs" with twenty-two separate and distinct road working and bridge building crews. Here is what she has in the field: Twenty-two gangs of teams hauling bridge and culvert supplies. One steam tractor with two blade graders each. Two gangs erecting steel bridges and repairing wood and steel bridges. One survey party which also puts in concrete tie culverts.

One grubbing gang removing trees, stumps and other obstructions. One gang of teams hauling bridge and culvert supplies. Montgomery owns no tractors. She finds it more economical to hire engines. She is paying \$4 per hour for engine and outfit including the engineer and two grader men. The engine owner supplies everything except the graders and stands all expense, including time lost over half an hour.

Two other outfits are crowning and putting into shape approximately nine a day each. The other somewhat less. The new roadway is all built to the Iowa standard, 14 feet ditch to ditch, with crown of 24 feet, center 1 foot higher than the sides.

Wiping Out Wooden Bridges. Four thousand bridges and culverts make her bridging task enormous. She is wiping out scores of old wooden bridges with fills and concrete culverts. At the time of the Johnson death in the Page-Fremont county disaster, a hurried inventory of her own wooden bridges showed 100 wooden bridges, 24 feet span or over, equally dangerous as the Page-Fremont county bridge and three far more dangerous. One 70 foot wooden bridge, she is replacing by a 2x2 box culvert, a 68 foot span with a 3x3 culvert, and a score of instances where small culverts take the place of long wooden death traps. When Engineer Howard came on the job, he found at one place the material for a 60 foot steel span bridge with concrete abutments. He headed the \$1,200 steel bridge away to another site and built a 4x4 concrete box culvert for \$875 and had still \$800 left out of what was set aside for the concrete abutments of the steel bridge. Another steel bridge of the same size was hauled away from another site and a small concrete culvert built with a similar saving.

Montgomery county people certainly are the real thing as road boosters. At one point ten farmers have donated ten teams to make a cut and fill desired if the county will provide pump wagons. At another point three farmers have donated \$300 with a promise of another \$100 for a certain desired improvement. Another farmer along a low stretch of road where a fill of a few feet is needed, has instructed the county to tear down his fence, and take all the dirt needed from the edge of his field.

This is the spirit that is getting results in Montgomery county. With her county commission, her three tractor outfits and altogether twenty-two road working and bridge building crews to say nothing of her township road workers, she is making a record for 1914 that will put her a long way toward realizing her dream of good roads.

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