

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 108 A. F. & A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 11, 7:30 p. m. for work.

STATED CONVOCATION, Signet Chapter No. 38, R. A. M., Monday, Aug. 17, 8:00 p. m. Regular business.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M., Monday, after the third Sunday. Regular business.

STATED CONCLAVE of St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T. Tuesday, August 18 at 8 p. m. Regular business.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 8 p. m. Anna Downing, secretary.

FIRST FLOOR. MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. A. G. JOHNSON, Pres. DR. GALLOWAY, Secy.

SECOND FLOOR. DR. R. C. MOLISON. Surgeon and Physician. Rooms 207 and 208. Phone 995.

THIRD FLOOR. DRS. FRENCH & COBB. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists.

Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 302 to 306. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons: DR. M. U. CHESIRE, DR. NELSON MERRILL, DR. H. H. NICHOLS, DR. GEORGE M. JOHNSON.

L. F. Kellogg R. J. Andrews. DENTISTS. Rooms 315 to 317. Phone 14.

FOURTH FLOOR. F. P. LIERLE, M. D. Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. GLASSES FITTED.

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DR. RALPH E. KEYSER. TREMONT BLOCK DIRECTORY.

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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166th visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Aug. 22.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. Ask for the UNION LABEL on your printed matter and read newspapers that are entitled to its use.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO. TERMS: Extra edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$1.00. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$1.00. Later edition for morning circulation, \$1.00. Twice-a-week edition per year, \$1.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

THE WAR NEWS.

War news at present is simply what the allied forces outside of Germany permit correspondents to send. From the German side nothing. To this "report" from here and there, including one from Shanghai repeating the "report" of an advance against German possessions in China is added one item of actual news that is of great interest to Americans and American shipping that England is sowing the coast with contact mines thus making navigation dangerous.

As the Germans are asserted to have already planted contact mines in the North Sea the ocean lanes will be extremely dangerous to traverse by merchant vessels and our warships will scarcely venture into those waters not only on account of the immediate peril to the ships but because of complications which would certainly ensue were an American warship to meet disaster on the shores of those nations.

The "report" that England will close her ports to all foreigners is one scarcely to be credited and will be made the subject of objection by this country if it should chance to be true. Under ordinary circumstances of war such an edict would not be thought of. However, it is to be understood that the circumstances in Europe are extraordinary, that this is a life and death struggle of nations and that extraordinary measures may be expected.

Moreover it is to be considered that the war has scarcely begun, that the strategy of all the nations is being carefully guarded and that nothing will be given out that bears upon their plans of campaign. However, when the cover thrown off developments will take place with startling rapidity. It is impossible to long conceal the movements of mighty armies like those assembled across the Atlantic. A big news story is sure to "break" soon.

Until then we must content ourselves with such reports and rumors and crumbs of actual news, with dispatches colored by the partisanship or for the purposes of the nations where they originate. The air will be rife with rumor.

So far the news has been under the censorship of anti-Germanic sources. What Germany is doing is not evident but that she is pursuing a definite plan and with precision and purpose the character of that country makes certain. So far we have heard only of German check and defeat. When the veil lifts we shall get a more general view and it will probably be found that Germany had had her successes and others their failures.

In the meantime it is well to read and digest carefully, to refrain from any partisanship. To recall perhaps that Russia was one of the useful friends of this country during the civil war and that Germany was a very friendly nation then.

THE BLAME FOR THE WAR.

Robert Crozier Long, famous as a war correspondent and thoroughly in touch with the situation in Germany gives an interview upon the causes of the war which should be read and given proper consideration. Mr. Long asserts that Austria and not Germany is responsible for the war and goes to explain that:

"The causes of the war, apart from the traditional race hatred, were two. For neither of these was Kaiser Wilhelm guilty. The first cause was the incredible folly of the Austrian foreign minister, Count Berchtold, in refusing to negotiate with Russia direct after July 29, and after Russia had mobilized the districts of Odessa, Kiev, Moscow and Kazan. All these districts were mobilized against Austria.

The German chancellor, asserts Mr. Long, wanted peace. He sent a note to Austria threatening to tear up the triple alliance negotiations. Mr. Long says he saw the copy of the threat, that Kaiser Wilhelm backed up the chancellor, wanted peace and "did everything possible to bring about peace and despite the pleas of Von Moltke delayed issuing the mobilization order until the very last moment."

He says that when the Austrians received the German chancellor's note an attempt was made to patch up the difficulty but too late, Russia had begun war and could not be checked. The rage of the Kaiser, asserts Mr. Long, greater over the folly of Austria than over the action of Russia. Continuing he says:

"In this war, beyond any question of doubt, all the blood guiltiness will rest upon two powers—Austria and Russia. It lies on Austria for her undue harshness to Serbia and also for Berchtold's pig-headed obstinacy and peditary on the Russian side for its dishonesty in secretly mobilizing its entire army at a time when it was imploring the Kaiser to intervene for peace, and when the Kaiser was working for peace with every prospect for success.

"The Kaiser, I understand, was even angrier at Austria than at Russia. He blames Austria for starting the European war.

"There seems to be proof in the claims of the German government that its intentions were pacific throughout. The German fleet is scattered and the army is not in a position to strike a blow such as it could strike if it had prepared secretly for this war.

assertion or by jumping to conclusions based on assertion in reports and rumors or criminative and recriminative assertions by interested parties. The secret history of the beginning of wars is never written by the generation which wages them. Sometimes never written. Diplomacy is secret, sly and shrewd. It would be well to wait for more facts before putting the blame upon any one nation or any single ruler.

TOLSTOY'S PROPHECY.

Count Tolstoy shortly before his death wrote a prophecy which is coming true with uncanny accuracy, predicting a world conflict to begin in 1912. The Balkan war which broke out a year later than predicted by the great Russian was the torch which kindled the "great conflagration." He wrote:

"This is a revelation of events of a universal character, which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her pose, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus. Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her ornaments of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name: 'Commercialism.' As alluring and as bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follow in her wake."

"And behind, she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of war, the second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy, and the third torch is that of the law."

"The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries in the southeastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain till 1925."

"The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the old world. There will be left no empires or kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great groups—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians."

So far the prophecy reads with history. There is no doubt that the "end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the old world." A new political era has arrived in the new world born without the travail of war. The great calamity without doubt shall teach the eastern hemisphere a new lesson and bring about changes in the minds of men greater than upon the map of Europe. Whether there shall be a world federation of the United States of Nations remains still unfulfilled but as the world lies today there are the Slavs, the Latins, the Mongols and the mother of Anglo-Saxons arrayed against another giant in whose veins runs Saxon and Teutonic blood with traces of the Slav.

Tolstoy was a Slav. Perhaps his prophecy needs so much of explanation. And to it may be added that when the world federation is formed, if it ever is formed, the Saxon and the civilization, science and art and literature that are the Saxon's will be part of it. The best part of the prophecy is the federation of all strong peoples and races under mutual bond to keep the peace of the world.

Topics of the Times

Somehow those latter day Lincolns like the Young Corbets and Kid Sullivan's never come up to the records left by the real heavyweights. For instance, look at Casper Schenk.

We are so busy with the war that nobody has had time to figure out an early frost that shall leave but half a crop of corn and most of that so soft that it won't keep. Somebody is neglecting his annual duty.

A man may fish on Sunday but he mustn't hunt. He may play ball but mustn't shoot. That's the law of Iowa. Don't fuss over it. Obey it.

Mr. Connolly may stand for the Wilson policies. A million or so of other men who shouldn't be senator stand for them. A large number of men who never voted a democratic ticket are pleased with Wilson's administration. But Connolly isn't the Wilson type, either by temperament, training or capacity. He is Connolly of Dubuque. Wilson is Wilson of the United States. The Wilson kite would probably fly higher in Iowa were the Connolly attachment removed from its tail.

How quickly the Rio Grande ran dry when the Rhine burst into flood.

Ask the lawyer or the judge of your acquaintance whose name stands for probity and high understanding of the duty of courts whether you'd better vote for or against Ben Salinger and Seth Thomas. Ask him.

Whatever may be said for or against the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions it is perfectly proper and entirely safe to enter a snap decision in the primary by voting it down at the polls, especially when the supreme court is in question.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Des Moines Tribune fears that "after the marooned tourists return from Europe we will be treated to more of the horrors of war when they insist on having the newspapers print their experiences abroad."

"The mobilization of telegraph editors at the insane asylums will be the end development of the European war," suggests the Burlington Gazette.

"To raise a crowd to a high state of exasperation just now about what is necessary," says Des Moines Capital, "is to argue in defense of the doctrine of the divine right of kings."

To the Sioux City Journal, "Things seem to have a bit askew in Iowa politics, with Seth Thomas being boosted as the only democratic candidate for supreme justice and John T. Hamilton as the non-partisan candidate for governor."

"The whole bloom" nonpartisan judiciary election law is a delusion of the first water," declares the Mount Vernon Hawkeye.

"If prohibition did not reduce the sale of liquor men would not oppose it," observes the Pringhar Bell.

Iowa Newspapers

PASSING THEIR EXAMINATION. [Aurelia Sentinel.] If flirtation is a co-educational institution this town ought to be full of diplomats.

POISONING THE BABIES. [Clinton Advertiser.] A Clinton man calls the Advertiser's attention to the practice of some mothers who allow their baby carriage to remain standing over gratings in the walks while they go into the stores to shop. The point was raised that the air coming out of the gratings is very injurious to the baby. Dr. Sugg, the city health officer was questioned on the subject, and stated that the point is well taken. The draft from the cellars is very bad for the children, he said, and mothers should be warned against this practice.

PARTISAN NON-PARTISANSHIP. [Webster City Freeman Tribune.] The Creston American says it is certainly true we had a democrat on the supreme bench.—Port Dodge Chronicle.

And yet the republican legislature of Iowa and the republican governor of the state enacted a law to make the supreme court non-partisan. It is quite evident, however, that the democrats are going to do all in their power to defeat the purposes of the non-partisan law by a united attempt to land a democrat upon the supreme bench. It is to be hoped the next legislature of the state will repeal that law, which is non-partisan in name only.

AUTOS AND MARKER. [Clinton Advertiser.] The red flags on metal standards, erected as markers on street intersections served their purposes for a day or two.

But of late the flags have commenced to come to grief. Reckless automobile and motorcycle drivers have ridden rough-shod over the markers, several of which have been leveled.

The flags and standards, erected by the chief of police by order of the city council, were procured at considerable expense, and it is too bad the Clinton drivers should so far disregard the letter of the law, and the efforts of the authorities to regulate street traffic. The fate of these markers should furnish a lesson in civility to the police to arrest and punish violators of the traffic ordinance.

GOING TOO FAR. [Des Moines Capital.] Congressman Good, of the Fifth Iowa district, stated in a speech in the house that the house had passed a bill putting the union and confederate veterans on the preferred list as regards federal appointments. This is important, if true, and we hope it is not true. We have no ill will toward the confederate veteran, but it would be bad policy for a senator to put those who fought for it on an exact level with those who fought against it. The confederate soldiers were just as brave as men ever were. They are worthy citizens. They engaged in a rebellion, which was, to say the least, a mistake on their part. The majority of them now admit that it was a mistake. They have been asking to be considered brave men, and that is granted. The union soldiers bear the greatest testimony to this bravery. But it is unfair to the union soldier to put his opponent in the same class with himself under the circumstances of a disposition in the south to be aggressive. There has been some talk of changing the old flag, to please our brethren of the lost cause. These things are all unnecessary. The lost cause should be forgotten. The south is anxious to advance. She invites northern immigration and she is getting it, and in these political directions she ought to keep "hands off."

TRAVELERS' CHECKS. [Davenport Times.] Editor Times: How does it happen when tourists from America who have provided themselves with travelers' checks, much advertised as being good as gold anywhere in the world, are stranded that the United States government has to send gold abroad to provide for the tourists? Why should that that expense be paid for by the banks and express companies that issued the checks? Why have the banks and the express companies done nothing? T. D.

The Times will be interested in any statement the banks or the express companies may make in answer. But it would appear that peace will continue. The checks are not guaranteed against the trouble produced in time of war, for when war comes everything in a country affected must be made subservient to the one great aim which is self-preservation. If a banker in Europe who in normal times would gladly cash an American check finds that he must conserve his gold supply and refuses to cash the check it is a war measure—not a fraud. It may be added that the American Express Company and Morgan & Company have sent or turned over the gold they had in Europe to tourists. The reason the United States is sending gold is largely to protect it in transit. The money the United States sends will not be given away. The

travelers' checks will be cashed and the issuing institutions will have to foot the bill and probably pay the costs besides. If a private company undertook to ship gold to a European country now at war the gold probably would be seized and other government money given in exchange for it.

MOVING THE STATE FAIR.

If you want to hear the Des Moines newspapers growl just suggest that the state fair be passed around—Indianola Herald.

There is nothing the Des Moines newspapers would like better than to have the proposal to pass the state fair around submitted to the newspapers of the state, or to the people of the state.

The state fair is in Des Moines not because it accommodates Des Moines, but because it accommodates the state outside of Des Moines.

The importance of the state fair to Des Moines has been constantly overstated. As a trade bringer, it is surpassed by nearly every important state gathering. The annual meeting of the state teachers means twice as much to Des Moines as the state fair. There are many convention Des Moines would spend time and effort and money for before anything at all would be done to retain the state fair.

The state fair is properly located at Des Moines because the state is convenient. But that is the only reason and nobody in Des Moines has ever been heard publicly or privately to give any other.

To move the state fair about would ruin the fair. That is why nobody in Des Moines or out of Des Moines would favor it if it were seriously proposed.

THE IOWA ROAD LAWS. [Cedar Rapids Gazette.] That the much discussed and often derided Iowa road law passed by the last general assembly is accomplishing a great work in the improvement of the roads thruout the state can not be disputed by any fair-minded person who will compare road conditions today with those of two years ago. While the law may have some defects the fact remains that the result aimed at by the legislature is being gained and Iowa is enjoying vastly better roads today than at any previous time in history.

The drag law is in no small way responsible for the improved conditions. But the greatest change for the better is in the bridges and culverts. It is practically impossible to drive any distance into the country at present without passing from two to a dozen places where wood bridges are being replaced with concrete. The old wood bridge with its loose planks, holes and high approaches is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and there are comparatively few left in Iowa now.

No longer can Linn county, in this connection, be pointed out as having the "worst roads in Iowa." There has been a great deal of real road work accomplished in our own county during the last year or two, and roads that were formerly avoided by farmers and automobilists whenever possible are now in excellent shape. There are still sections, of course, particularly in the northwestern part of the county, where the roads are still bad, but this is due to the sandy character of the soil rather than to the lack of attention.

It has been a long time coming, but the day is near at hand when the citizens of Iowa, like those of New York and Wayne county, Michigan, can point with pride to their roads.

IOWA MADE TENOR. [Davenport Democrat.] Down east they have discovered a new tenor. He is announced as a Bohemian and his voice is said to be one of the finest ever known. He sings in five languages and eastern tenors are now busy noting the remarkable effect of the climate of Bohemia on the throat and lungs as evidenced by the great singers who have come here from that country.

This is all right and very interesting, but we happen to know that the tenor in question—George Dostal—came from Iowa City and was raised there. In fact, any number of former students at the Iowa university will remember George Dostal, who is as strongly an American type as any student that attended the university.

To be sure, way back, years ago, there may have been some ancestor of Dostal's who came from Bohemia. This we do not deny. But when it comes to attributing the unquestioned glory of Dostal's voice to Bohemia,

or any other foreign country, this is where we rise in protest, for every one knows that Iowa's air is the healthiest and smoothest and the most productive of health, wealth and happiness, to say nothing of tenors, in the world today.

However, it would be asking too much to expect an eastern newspaper critic to acknowledge that any one born and raised in Iowa could be one of the best tenors in the world, but at the same time, this doesn't change the facts.

What's more, we predict there are lots more tenors in Iowa; in fact, we have them right here in Davenport. Almost any moonlight night you can hear them singing. Friends of ours tell us you never hear singing like it anywhere else in the world, and we believe it.

As for physical perfection, how about Frank Gotch? We presume some high-brow eastern editor will discover that Gotch owes his magnificent physical perfection to the fact that his great grandfather was born in Heidelberg or some place of that kind.

Meanwhile it certainly would be in line for Dostal, who is now being "discovered" by the eastern critics to be one of the really great tenors of the world—to be announced everywhere as from Iowa City, Iowa, U. S. A. No foreign country would sound as well.

When you want real physical perfection in any line, whether it be music or not, you have to come to Iowa.

STAGNATION OF RIVER TRAFFIC.

[Clinton Advertiser.] The report of the Bernhard barge trip up the Mississippi, made by James E. Edmonds to a New Orleans paper, is not particularly pleasing to those who are promoting great inland waterway enterprises and appropriations, and yet the truth about conditions on this great river can not possibly injure any legitimate undertaking, present or prospective.

Mr. Edmonds' statement in part and as a whole emphasizes the fact that opportunities now at hand for building up a great river commerce are being neglected. It confirms what has heretofore been said by other investigators, that the methods employed by those engaged in such shipping as is now carried on are crude and antiquated in the extreme.

The Mississippi, in short, is suffering not from lack of water, not from lack of material for shipment in the country thru which it runs idly and sleepily, but from sheer neglect. It has lying along its banks and craving for development

A NEUTRAL ZONE.

[Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.] The Argus-Leader family is most cosmopolitan. The associate editor is a Canadian, the foreman and the editor are Germans, the proofreader is French, the mahinist is a Swede, the stereotyper is a Norwegian, the advertising solicitor is Irish, the collector is English, the assistant mailing clerk is a Dane, the city editor is Scotch and the business manager is a Mayflower Yankee. Under these circumstances the editor has found it necessary to post a notice eliminating the war in Europe as a matter for discussion during business hours.

Where the Beer Goes. The greatest beer drinkers are the Belgians, who consume forty-six gallons each every year, while Englishmen drink twenty-six gallons and Germans twenty-two gallons annually. Frenchmen drink thirty-three gallons of wine in one year, and Italians twenty-six gallons.

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potential commerce worth hundreds of millions annually. There are numerous schemes looking to the promotion of river trade when certain great things shall be done for the stream by the national government, but only a very few of the many who give thought to the possibility of restoring the river trade, John H. Bernhard of New Orleans among them, are taking steps to make the best possible use of the river as it is.

Whatever may be thought of the barge line, it is at least something tangible. Mr. Bernhard is taking the river as he finds it and striving to make the necessary adjustments. He is experimenting cautiously but confidently. The entire Mississippi valley lies before him—a territory pronounced the richest in the world—and he believes he can induce a share of its traffic eventually to take the river route. If he can make one barge pay he can make the running of a hundred barges profitable in time. But he must reverse, he must actually revolutionize, the methods now followed in the handling of river traffic. There is need for reconstructing of landings as a complete reformation of the working force to begin with. Mississippi river traffic can never be made to pay by returning to the old steamboat system. The barge is less romantic than the floating palace, but it may be the means of restoring to the great streams of the west and south the commercial activity that vanished with the building of the parallel railroads.

What's more, we predict there are lots more tenors in Iowa; in fact, we have them right here in Davenport. Almost any moonlight night you can hear them singing. Friends of ours tell us you never hear singing like it anywhere else in the world, and we believe it.

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