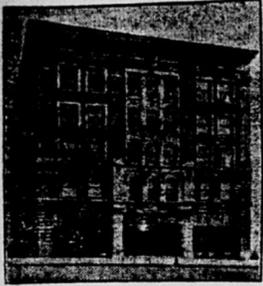


HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 108 A. F. & A. M. Friday, Aug. 21, 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, Kings Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M., Monday after the third Sunday, Regular business.

STATED CONCLAVE of St. Almar Commandery No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, August 18 at 8 p. m. Regular business, and work in the Order of the Temple.

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 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 996.

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. Hours 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.

Special Attention to General Surgery and X-Ray Work. Rooms 414-15 Masonic Temple. Office Hours, 1 to 4 p. m. DR. RALPH E. KEYSER

TREMONT BLOCK DIRECTORY

DR. N. E. MIGHELL & DR. G. E. HERMAN. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS. Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m. Suite 11. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

H. E. REIMER. Architect. Over First National Bank.

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Fire, Lightning & Tornado INSURANCE. Written at lowest rates. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE, SURETY BONDS. Farmers see me about HAIL INSURANCE on growing crops. W. M. CLARK. Telephone 909. Room 13. First National Bank Building.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger. 705 Walnut St., Chicago, Specialist. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE. 166th visit to Stoddart Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Aug. 22.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. UNION LABEL. 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: Evening edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$12.00. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$5.00. Later edition for morning circulation, \$1.00. Single copy, 10 cents. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

JAPAN, CHINA AND THE U. S.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany embodies a demand which must necessarily be the cause of unease to the United States. When she insists that Germany's possessions in China must be turned over to Japan the demand to many students of the eastern situation will suggest the first move toward Japanese domination of the orient and commercial advantage for Japan and her ally.

The assurance itself was redundant from the certainty that Germany will never tender that territory on such a demand. If the Japanese secure Kulu Chau it will be by military occupation, a surety that was without doubt calculated upon when the ultimatum was written, and there is slight probability of that nation rendering up to China a territory taken by force from Germany.

The commercial interests of the United States are great and have been highly promising in China. Awakened China, friendly toward this country, will have a mighty empire to be developed affords this country a trade and industrial outlet incalculably valuable. It is not of Japanese and British policy to divide opportunity. Japan is ready to declare war on Germany. Without any doubt she will be forced to that course by a plain rejection of her ultimatum.

AUTOMOBILE AS A "DEADLY WEAPON."

An appeal to the supreme court from Keokuk county is of interest to all motorists and for the matter of that to all citizens. A wealthy farmer of that county has been convicted in the district court of having run down and killed a child with a "deadly weapon known as an automobile." It was of evidence in the court that he did not stop to ascertain the extent of the injury to the child. Biewen, the defendant, denies that he struck the child at all but was convicted on the evidence given by witnesses who declared otherwise. The district court gave him eight years in the penitentiary.

Now the court did not convict and sentence a prominent citizen to an eight-year penitentiary term because of an accident which resulted in death. The eight years came as a penalty for disregard of proper precaution and for the further disregard or cowardice that hurried away from the scene of the accident in order to escape responsibility. In discussing this case let it be borne in mind that the defendant insists that he never saw or struck the child but that he was convicted in court. No doubt the plea availed him little. If he were the driver of a car which passed over the body of a 2-year-old baby and didn't know or realize that he had struck her the evidence of utter carelessness seems to have come from his own mouth.

The driver of a "deadly weapon known as an automobile" is criminally careless or cowardly enough to attempt to get away doesn't make much difference unless as a technical difference which might save him from prison. Ethically and practically it amounts to the same thing when the baby lies dead in the dust of his machine. The man who drives one of those "deadly weapons known as an automobile" ought to know the laws and the rules governing operation of so deadly a machine and conform to them fully in protection of the public and himself. The rather common practice of leaving autos and trucks with engines running while making deliveries or short calls is a criminally careless piece of business which was accident to result might head the careless one toward prison. It would get a fine under the law and should get it. Disregard of traffic regulations, overspeed, violations of the law are plain and simple criminal carelessness and the cowardliness of running away from an accident in an effort to conceal and evade responsibility is worst of all. That the law makes a penitentiary offence and most properly.

The appellant from Keokuk county may gain relief from the supreme court. However, if he is guilty as charged and convicted in the lower court none should worry except careless autolists if he serves the eight years.

THE BUSINESS FIELD.

Further progress has been made in meeting the serious problems of money, exchange, insurance and trade, arising out of the European war. The government is co-operating with bankers

and merchants in dealing with the unprecedented situation and an important conference was held in Secretary McAdoo's office in Washington, to which many leading business men were invited.

While the exchanges remain closed and the foreign embargo continues, conditions are daily improving and courage is displayed in meeting each new emergency. An opening has been made in foreign exchange by which it is possible to move some wheat for export. The organization of the federal reserve board permits of its powerful machinery to impart further strength to the financial position.

The United States is in a much better position to look horrified over the European war situation than it would be if at the present writing it were justly engaged in killing off the population of Mexico, says the Sioux City Journal.

"The people of this land are the chosen people if there ever was such a people," says the Nevada Representative. "It behooves them to be thankful, and also to keep up their navy and to be ready to put in a real word for freedom whenever the opportunity presents itself."

"Altho the president has tendered the powers his good offices, there will be a few left for loyal and hungry democrats," says the Des Moines Tribune.

Iowa Newspapers

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

[Traer Star Clipper.] South Tama papers are still wrangling over the case of the Arment girl whose dead child was found in the woods, but as yet we have heard of no one in Tama or Tama that is anxious to take the girl by the hand and try to help her. The officers seemed anxious to prosecute, but who has offered to help her? The county could at least have given her shelter and encouragement, if no individual had such a Tama family, who are not financially able to do it as a thousand others, the girl was finally taken in.

VISITING NURSE.

[Clinton Herald.] The hearty response of Clinton physicians to the Herald's query as to the benefits of a visiting nurse stamps that project as one of the best measures that could be taken for civic improvement. The establishing of a visiting nurse is not an expense. It is an investment in humanity. There are hundreds of cases constantly arising where families at serious crises need the services of a trained nurse and death occurs because of inability to pay for this service.

The visiting nurse does far more than simply take charge of critical cases. She is an educational force, teaching sanitation by example in the homes she visits. Not every nurse can be a visiting nurse. It takes a particular type. The prime necessity in the inclination for the work; the desire to accomplish more than is required.

LUXURIES.

[Des Moines Tribune.] What are luxuries? This is a question which is frequently discussed but often without relation to changing conditions of life which make changes in standards, in necessities and in luxuries.

A spinning wheel in this day and age of the world would be a luxury if anyone should receive a violent fancy for one. One might as well have a particular thought for the picturesque atmosphere that has come to cling to it. Many other things that are now necessities were once considered the height of extravagance and luxury. In connection with modern industry artificial light and heat and dozens of other luxuries have become things which it would be actual privation to get along without.

The underlying economic principles may remain the same, but the status of a given commodity to this standard of value is capable of fluctuating with changing conditions.

SETH THOMAS' CANDIDACY.

[Nevada Representative.] The Thomas candidacy (for the supreme court) is simply preposterous. Mr. Thomas may be a young man of good ability, but most certainly his candidacy itself amounts to a condemnation of the reputation of the state of Iowa. He was not admitted to the bar until the summer of 1910, and in the four years since that time has, like other young lawyers, been trying to establish himself in the law practice. Just to what extent he has succeeded in this endeavor is not clear. It is stated that he is yet to try his first case in the supreme court. For a young lawyer of so little experience to become a candidate for supreme judge savors very strongly of presumption and neither partisanship nor anything else affords just warrant for promoting his election. Upon the contrary, it is regrettable that credit of the court would suggest that as little as possible he said in behalf of his candidacy and that it be conventionally and quietly dropped. Mr. Thomas has got some advertising out of his candidacy, and that is all that his friends ought to wish him to get out of it.

COMMERCIAL FICTIONS.

[Sioux City Tribune.] A wholesale concern of Chicago solemnly assures its patrons that while the European war has advanced fertilizer prices, "as for potash—well all the fertilizer people will have to go out of business, as potash is obtained only in the salt mines of Stassfurt, Germany." This would certainly be bad news to the farmers who use fertilizer, were it not for the fact that all the potash comes from Chile.

A firm in Stassfurt, Germany, buys it, ships it to Germany, packs it and labels it and sells it to this country at enough profit to pay them for handling it three times, shipping it across the ocean from Chile to Germany and then back again to this country.

A dealer in the middle west explained to his customers that beans have gone up because the supply of Austrian beans has been cut off by this war. What horrible news to the bean kings of southwestern United States and bean producers in other sections of this country which produces more beans than any other country on the globe. These are only a few of the excuses offered the gullible public by the middlemen for the unreasonable and practically every article that grows, is mined or manufactured. It is to be hoped for the future of American trade that these middlemen do not themselves

believe the stories they palm off on the public. With some few notable exceptions the prices of staples, have been advanced for the reason the war in Europe and the paralysis of marine commerce furnish so tempting an excuse for mulcting the public that packers and commission men and importers can not resist the temptation.

FORT DODGE PLAY GROUNDS.

[Ft. Dodge Messenger.] Nearly two hundred children ate ice cream ones Thursday afternoon in evident and expressed content, at the public playgrounds after the games and exercises which marked the official closing of the playground for the season.

The ice cream was the gift of the Fort Dodge Creamery Company. For two months the playgrounds which are the result of loyal work on the part of the Women's Club of Fort Dodge and the generosity of O. M. Olsson, have been open from 2 to 5 every day. Misses Virginia Lewis and Florence Monk are the directors, and under their instruction basket making and fancy work have added to the delights of wholesome play and interesting games.

Games, folk dances, ball games and races for the boys were all in the program that led up to the grand climax. The grounds, especially when there is a breeze as on Thursday are ideally situated. In the valley just back of the Y. M. C. A. building, it is a natural amphitheater. There is a diamond for the ball games, while a wading pool, many swings, teeters and a Giant's Stride offer a variety of amusement. Not one trouble marred the afternoon, and the only regret was that it meant the close of what to many will be their summer's outing.

A VACATION ON FOOT.

[Dubuque Times Journal.] Partly for fun and partly for economy, a man and his wife are doing a stunt which many folks consider quite surprising.

Ralph Wisner is his name. He isn't very well. The doctor said a southern climate would be better. So Ralph and Nettie, his wife, who had been restaurant waiters in Scranton, Pa., decided they would go to Jacksonville, Fla., more than a thousand miles away.

They began the hike with a penny. They reckoned that the novelty of their undertaking with a note of introduction to newspapers along the way, would bring them a chance in each city to earn their food, while a blanket and the open sky were all the hotel they would need. And thus far, a third of the journey covered, that's how it has turned out.

Though the couple are young, this journey isn't their honeymoon—they have been married a number of years. But it will likely be more interesting than a honeymoon and more helpful in making them good comrades. For ten weeks' camping together, unfettered by usual cares, are enough to cement a comradeship for life.

People look on such a trip as a daring one. That's because they haven't yet learned the charm in the sport of hiking in Europe, in peaceful times. It would attract no one at all, for many tourists, with plenty of money, there walk by preference. Try it yourself some day, why don't you? Bet if you do you will afterward say "was the best vacation you ever spent—and so cheap that the poorest aren't barred?"

"FOUGHT MIT SIGEL."

[Mason City Times.] Mason City has at least one veteran of the civil war who fought "mit Sigel." An editorial reference to the fight of the First Iowa Infantry in The Times on Monday brought out a comment from him regarding the engagement of the soldiers who answered President Lincoln's first call for troops. Tom Morton is his name and he is one of the very few left who were members of Company A, First Iowa. He joined the company at Muscatine and the regiment, after organizing at Keokuk, went to Missouri to help hold the state in line for the union. The term of enlistment of three months of the First Iowa expired nine days previous to the battle of Wilson's creek but at the urgent request of General Lyon they remained and performed service altho nominally out of the army. Mr. Morton saw one of the horses killed while it was being ridden by General Lyon, one of the six horses killed for him the day of the battle. He also saw the general fall when mortally wounded, he being but a few rods from the Iowa regiment when the tragedy occurred. General Lyon was a very brave and daring commander and he led the troops in person when the charge was made at Wilson's creek. According to Mr. Morton, General Lyon was a bull dog in action and reckless in fighting.

General Lyon was killed other senior officers stepped aside and gave the command to General Sigel, the pride of every German soldier in the union army and a man whom the American soldiers loved to follow. "You fight Sigel," meant that a soldier had no consideration. Mr. Morton said that when he was returning home from the war he was given a royal welcome in St. Louis where the business district was largely dominated by the Germans. They all wanted because he fought "mit Sigel" meant that a soldier had no consideration. Mr. Morton said that when he was returning home from the war he was given a royal welcome in St. Louis where the business district was largely dominated by the Germans. They all wanted because he fought "mit Sigel" meant that a soldier had no consideration. Mr. Morton said that when he was returning home from the war he was given a royal welcome in St. Louis where the business district was largely dominated by the Germans. They all wanted because he fought "mit Sigel" meant that a soldier had no consideration.

There was no pell mell movement about his charges. At Wilson's creek the confederates were made up of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas soldiers and a band of Cherokee Indians and outnumbered the union troops more than five to one. The confederates, however, were not well organized and could not stand up under the charges made by Lyon and Sigel. Mr. Morton insists on being called Tom because that was the name his parents gave him. He also wants it understood that the First Iowa fought in the engagement at Wilson's creek after their time had expired and that every man with but one exception rallied to the flag and told General Lyon they would go wherever he led them.

WAS SHE A PERFECT LADY?

Jessie Moore, of North Carolina, was charged with disorderly conduct. "In that she did curse upon the streets." Having given a bond for her appearance for a breach of some local ordinance, she was stepping into her policeman when cautioned by a detainee, she shocked him by saying she would drive "where she damned please." The supreme court of North Carolina in State vs. Moore, 81 South-

BELGIUM'S FAIR QUEEN HEADS RED CROSS RELIEF WORK FOR THE WOUNDED OF THE WAR



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium has thrown herself body and soul into the brave war her country is waging against the greater forces of Germany. She is a fully qualified doctor of medicine, and she is heading the hospital and relief work for the wounded soldiers on both sides. She has taken the firm stand that friend and foe must be treated the same in hospital relief. The queen is the founder of the Albert Elizabeth hospital in Brussels for the relief of convalescents. This institution is now being used for the wounded. The queen is very pretty and is popular.

eastern Reporter, 633, very diplomatically frees her from the charge: "We will not venture to enter upon any casuistical discussion of the question whether the word 'damn' is profanity; or not, as our decision in the case does not require it. The speech of the defendant was not nice or refined, but this does not itself render it criminal. Disorderly conduct is a species of nuisance, and it may be a violation of the ordinance without necessarily being indictable at common law, as it is a minor offense below the grade of a misdemeanor and not known to the law as a separate and distinct crime except as made so by statute or municipal ordinance. Conduct can hardly be described as disorderly unless it tends in some degree to disturb the peace or good order of the town or has a vicious injurious tendency. . . . The defendant expressed her displeasure or futile indignation a little too strongly, and should not have used so indecorous an expletive in doing so, but it did not reach beyond the ears of the policeman and hardly made a ripple on the placid surface of the municipal peace. The evidence did not correspond with the allegation nor tend to support it, nor was there a breach of the ordinance as it is set forth in the affidavit."—West's Docket.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the corporation known as "Bogardus-Nelson Company," with its principal place of business at Marshalltown, Iowa, has been duly organized under the laws of Iowa and a certificate issued to it on July 8, 1914, by the Secretary of State; that the general nature of the business to be transacted by it is general manufacturing, including the manufacturing distribution and selling of gauges, valves, and other steel and electrical specialties and metal products, and buying and selling such articles, and carrying on a general manufacturing, jobbing and wholesale business in mechanical devices and specialties, and such other business connected therewith as the Board of Directors may see proper to engage in, and to hold real estate for the purpose of its own business; the amount of Capital Stock authorized is Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00), Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00) of which will be Common Stock and Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) Preferred Stock, each to be issued in shares of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) each; the Preferred Stock to be preferred both as to dividends and assets of the Corporation and to be entitled to an 8 per cent annual dividend payable semi-annually and cumulative, but to have no voting power; Twenty thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) of the Common Stock shall be subscribed and paid for at the time the corporation begins business and the balance of stock to be paid for when issued; this Corporation shall commence business at the time the certificate was issued to it by the Secretary of State, July 8, 1914, and continue thereafter for a period of twenty years, with right of renewal, unless sooner dissolved as provided by law and the articles of incorporation; the affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by a board of three directors to be elected at the annual meetings held for that purpose on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1915, and succeeding years; and until the first election of directors, Henry A. Bogardus, Thomas A. Nelson, and M. U. Chesire shall act as directors; the highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation is at any time to be subjected shall not be in excess of two-thirds of its paid up Capital Stock; private property of the members of this corporation is to be exempt from corporate debts and this provision shall not be altered or amended. Dated at Marshalltown, Iowa, August 12, 1914. HOGARDUS-NELSON COMPANY.

What a Moratorium is.

The general announcement in Europe of a moratorium for commercial obligations indicates the great gravity of conditions which exist in the money market and the market for exchange. It is not within the memory of any one living that an official moratorium has been adopted for debts due in England. It has always been the proud boast of English finance that a draft on London represented gold and that this was not true of any other financial center.

A moratorium, properly speaking, applies to the maturity of drafts and bills of exchange. In this country, where one-name paper and other forms of promissory notes are so largely used, in lieu of bills of exchange, it would be necessary to extend the moratorium to such paper in order to afford necessary relief to debtors. The most important legal question involved is whether the burden of delay and possible loss should fall upon the holder of a bill of exchange or upon the indorsers. This depends upon whether the holder is debarré by the moratorium from protesting the paper at once and taking the usual steps to collect it from the indorsers in case of inability of the debtor to pay, or whether he should have immediate recourse to the indorsers and thus cast upon them the burden of finding the means of payment.

Low Fares--Best Service Chicago and the East. Low round trip summer excursion fares in effect daily to September 30. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. PORTLAND, ME. NEW YORK, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. Choice of scenic routes; favorable limits and stopover privileges; corresponding fares to other points in the East. Splendidly equipped through daily trains arrive at the principal Passenger Terminal, Chicago, at convenient hours and make connection with all principal eastern trains. For tickets, reservations and full particulars, apply to Chicago and North Western Railway. J. F. TALLETT, Ticket Agent.