

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION Marshall Lodge, No. 108 A. F. & A. M. Tuesday, Dec. 8, 7:30 p. m. For work, Third degree. John W. Wells, secretary; I. T. Forbes, W. M.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION, Signet Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M., Monday, Dec. 7, 1:30 p. m. Royal Arch degree. John W. Wells, secretary; A. D. Meeker, E. H. P.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M., Monday after the third Sunday, I. T. Forbes, recorder; A. D. Meeker, T. I. M.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30 K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 24, Work at 5 o'clock; 6:30 supper; inspection. F. M. Wibur, E. C. M. S. McFarland, Rec.

REGULAR MEETING Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, December 18, 7:30 p. m. Election of officers. Anna Downing, secretary; Mary Black Collins, W. M.

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

SECOND FLOOR

DR. R. C. MOLISON Surgeon and Physician Rooms 207 and 208. Phone 298. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Residence, 304 Park street

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LET'S MAKE IT SO.

Every business man is supposed to go over his business at least once a year, strike balances, take inventories and generally get a new start. Some of the better and more methodical do all this often. But anyhow, once a year is the longest time any firm or individual in business and who amounts to anything lets things go without an attempt to thoroughly clean up, settle, be settled with, do a thorough house cleaning.

We ought to do the same thing individually and in every way. A year is surely long enough to hold ill feeling and carry an account of petty injuries actual or imagined. We ought all of us to take an inventory of ourselves and each other once a year, strike off the petty things, get rid of the deadwood, carry over the pleasant things, the items that are always good accounts.

Christmas, should be a clearing house of ill will and disagreements and grudges that are liabilities instead of assets. We ought to get together at least once a year and Christmas is the best time in the twelve months. We ought to forget the sharp word said perhaps more in jest than in earnest, the criticism that came filtering in us thru a half dozen narrators and grew in every month, the minor annoyances, the stings of competition, business and social. We ought to clean it all up and start new Christmas morning with a fresh stock of good will toward men.

Suppose that we did, suppose that all the petty quarrels and disagreements between all of us could be wiped off the slate at Christmas as the old Jews used to wipe the slate in the jubilee year, can any one imagine what the good old town and the good old state and the good old United States would be able to do each for itself and its people?

Anyhow we can do it individually. We can forget a lot of disagreeable things about Jones and remember many favors and see many fine qualities. And Jones has a list on his slate about us that doesn't do him or any one else any good and had best be wiped off.

What's the use? If Christmas is a time of good will and love and new resolve and kindness and the Christ spirit let's make it so.

TOO MUCH OUTCRY.

Henry Wallace, in Wallace's Farmer views with disfavor the proposition to bring 100,000 Belgians to Iowa and settle them on ten acre patches. Mr. Wallace is personally familiar with agricultural conditions in Belgium. That familiarity causes him to view the proposition unfavorably.

In the first place the planting of 100,000 truck farmers would lack success because of lack of populous cities. Belgium's population is congested into the cities. The truck farmers would lack a market and the experiment fail because the supply of "truck" would far exceed any logical demand. Moreover as he points out the large yields of Belgium acres is a result of hand labor and extreme fertilization of a small patch of ground. Whatever the small Belgian farmer may raise to his one or two or five acres he gets less for himself than an Iowa farm hand.

Mr. Wallace notes another thing that will arrest attention in Iowa. The Belgians consume fifty gallons of intoxicating liquors as against the Germans' twenty-five gallons and the eighteen gallons of the U. S. Mr. Wallace will find a very considerable part of the population of this state agreeing with him that this is a point to be seriously considered.

What does the man who falls on a ten acre patch in this country do? Moves to town and joins the army of odd job men or seeks a place in a factory. What would the Belgian do? The fact is that altogether too much noise is being made over our alleged lack of population. It will be recalled that the hot air campaign urged by Des Moines boosters brought an excess of those seeking work and rehabilitation and that that city was forced to the soup house plan. There is such a thing as too much population of sorts. And there is another and quite as dangerous a thing, too much talk and too much assumption of guardianship over the state by those whose status as administrators rests mainly on their own assumption.

When as is the case, Iowa is conceded by traveling men and business watchmen generally to be in the best business shape of any state in the union, the outcry which is being raised seems a little overworked.

IT WAS WORTH THE WAR.

However the war may result for Russia there seems to be a conclusion among the leading journals that one result already attained is worth the cost of the war in blood and treasure. Since the banishment of vodka Moscow reports for the first month of the ban a decrease of 54.7 per cent in criminal cases. In the county of Moscow the decrease has not been so large, the proportion stand 92 to 160. Enforcement of the law, it is asserted, is harder in the country than in the

city an opposite condition to that which obtains in this country. The Novaya Vremya, the leading newspaper of Petrograd and thus of all Russia, commenting upon the results of the short period of prohibition of alcoholic beverages, says:

"The experiment of the last few weeks has shown that if the treasury loses something because of the ceasing of drunkenness, the people gain enormous and priceless advantages. . . . From all sides comes telegrams and letters describing the wonderful transformations of life of the people. The decrease of crime. Detention houses and jails, police courts and offices of examining magistrates are empty. Hooliganism in some localities disappeared entirely, street begging has been considerably reduced. Cities and villages have assumed a quiet and modest and serious dignity into the conduct of the people. If we are now more or less certain of the outcome of the war, we owe it first of all to the excellent order with which the mobilization has been completed. This order would not have prevailed had the liquor shops been open. Recall to mind how in the Manchurian war the reservists were called to the colors; their march was accompanied by the destruction of villages, railroad stations, and even towns, and it was necessary to subdue the rioters by armed force. . . ."

"Whatever may be the end of the present war with the Germans, we must be eternally grateful to it for the first extensive experiment in public temperance."

"There is great hope that if the experiment in involuntary temperance continues as successfully as in the past months the government authorities may gather sufficient courage to put an end to this inveterate public evil. Oh what a great saving deed that would be! It would be more than throwing off the Tartar yoke or the abolition of serfdom; it would be the destruction of the devil's power over Russia. . . . We do not yet know what the Russian nation is as a sober nation. . . . From times immemorial has alcohol been poisoning our blood. What will our future be then if our government shall undertake the pious feat and actually sober the people?"

"The stoppage of the sale of strong drinks was at first undertaken for the time of mobilization. This measure, however, has produced entirely unforeseen results—the possibility of total temperance. The voice of all has been raised in favor of extending the period of temperance."

The results in Russia are not to be attributed to a general sentiment. Russia is drunken and ignorant. The most prominent and valuable hint in Russian experience is that law enforcement carried on unquestioned according to the czar's ukase gets results. That is the lesson Russia is teaching us—the fact that a decree against booze may be made immediately effective among an ignorant and debauched population when those who execute laws go about it under the command of absolutism. Involuntary temperance works when executives work. That's the plain point taught by the Russian experiment.

Topics of the Times

Nineteen sixteen is far ahead and it's a loner way to the executive mansion at Des Moines than to Tipperary. . . .

Give to the Belgians, certainly, all you feel you can spare for that purpose but don't strain your eyes looking across the Atlantic to an extent that renders you unable to see a suffering child in your own block. . . .

The Lincoln highway at an estimate of \$20,000,000 is chicken feed compared to the cost of carrying on that European war. One day's cost of the war would build the whole road from New York to Frisco and cross it with another from Chicago to New Orleans. . . .

St. Louis is considering borrowing money to finance projects that will furnish work for her unemployed. That's the highest humanity and the true charity. Every person willing to work for the support of himself or his dependents has a right to demand that opportunity of the community. And the community which furnishes the opportunity has the right and should exercise it to require every able bodied person to work for a living and see that he does it. . . .

Iowa holds her place in the sun these days regularly from 7:13 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. without fighting for it. . . .

The Good Fellows Club is charity's big stick. . . .

Candidate Connolly spent about \$10,000 that he scheduled under the federal requirements. He made a great fight but probably has that Belgian feeling now. . . .

If by possibility you remember some long ago Christmas when you were a kid and had to go without because of hard times or lack of employment for father, make it up to some little chap this Christmas. That's the best way to get even. See the Good Fellows. Be one. . . .

Given hard roads Iowa'd never miss an interurban. . . .

Some of the fellows should give up their prospective candidacies for governor and run for school director. . . .

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Grinnell Register offers the excellent advice that "The Greater Iowa Association would probably do better if it would not try to reform all the earth at one trip, but leave some of the details to future generations."

The Nevada Representative says: "The evidence of both Taft and Roosevelt has been mighty toward the restoration of the republican party, and our suggestion to those who care for a continuance of the process of restoration would be that both Taft and Roosevelt be permitted to continue in a state of abasement. If both men should be brought again into the field for the repeated nomination, we should expect Roosevelt to win the nomination easily; but he would not be

elected, and we do not know who good his nomination would do to anybody excepting the democrats."

"Taft will be the right axe in the next republican administration to be elevated to the supreme court of the United States," remarks the Carroll Herald.

"Do the few dollars of saloon license pay for these wretched homes, orphaned children and the hardened criminals which they foster? It is up to every man to whom a saloon petition is presented, to answer these questions for himself. Does he want to be a partner in the making of criminals and the wrecking of homes?" demands the Manchester Journal.

The Parkersburg Eclipse complains that "Too many people rush into a marriage as if it were nothing more than a mere summer picnic or a few days outing."

"If there is any fight made for the 'short ballot' in the Iowa legislature this winter, it will be to the last ditch," says the Manson Democrat. "If we are coaxed into the 'short ballot' by a few rascally newspapers with a personal and cash regard as to grind, there will be something doing in every precinct from Lansing to Hamburg and from Rock Rapids to Keokuk."

The Ackley World starts it by saying that "It remained for that great 'intellectual body' of men known as the Iowa legislature, to place a bounty and offer a prize for every crow killed, when every school boy should know, and does if he has ever had a chance of 'commune with nature,' that the 'mission in life' the same as other birds have."

The Thompson Courier joins the chorus thus: "The most noteworthy thing the legislature has done in the last ten years was the raising of the legislators' salaries—noteworthy because since then they haven't done anything that would make a noise like living up to their additional pay."

Iowa Newspapers

WHAT THE COURT IS FOR.

The supreme court one day last week reversed every case reported. It's amazing the amount of work that the supreme court imposes on the district court in upsetting decisions. But that is what the supreme court is for, to let the last guess and to add to court made law occasion requires. . . .

THANKS FOR THEM KIND WORDS.

[Parkersburg Eclipse.] The Eclipse editor has been a constant reader of many Iowa dailies for years past. We like them all. They are all good. The Marshalltown Times-Republican however, has no superiors and few equals in Iowa journalism. Published in a town which the census says has only about 15,000 people, it would easily be a credit to a town of ten times the number of inhabitants. Its state news is unrivalled, its editorial page is strong and consistent, and its general news features are always reliable, and objectionable features and statements are carefully blue penciled. . . .

"TO STEAL AWAY THEIR BRAINS."

[Tama News.] "A most astonishing change in the tone of the public press generally is that which now considers with favor what it generally condemned a few years ago—prohibition of the liquor traffic."

The above appeared in the Marshalltown Times-Republican and while it was not heralded with display type and there is no oration written on the subject, there is nevertheless much in this brief mention of a significant thing. . . .

We scarcely believe that it is because the newspapers mirror the sentiment of the people and are influenced against the saloon for the sake of staying with the preponderant side, but it simply develops that the boozier, the drinker and the fellow with the eternal odor of tobacco and booze about him is being supplanted by some one who is less a prey to these nerve and health destroying habits. Darwin's pet theory may yet make the world about 1,000 per cent better in regard to these two habits. . . .

None has far to go to find out the truth and the pathos of "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains."

PRIMARY ARGUMENTATION.

[Union City Register.] The Burlington Hawkeye and the Burlington Register are disagreeing as to what should be done with the Iowa election and primary laws and ballot. The former paper suggests going back to the old style and have elections every year thus avoiding a long ballot which is confusing to the voter. The Hawkeye objects "because that is merely doctoring the symptoms instead of the disease and would not materially aid the voter at a state primary election." The trouble is not at a general election at which a long ballot is voted "but if he intends to bolt 'his ticket' he knows the candidate he intends to bolt and he knows who on the other ticket is running against him and for whom he intends to vote. In that case he votes to defeat, not to elect. The trouble with the primary ticket is that he has a choice of several candidates for the same office; being unacquainted with all of them he is confused as to choice. He won't take the time to inquire as to the standing and merits of each man, hence he votes for the first one on the list. The personal of a general ballot doesn't interest the voter to a great degree, if conditions are correct. He votes a ticket which the nearest represents the principles in which he believes or indorses. Candidates of a party must be taken largely on faith, both as to their character and honesty in principles. Ninety per cent of the republicans of the state believe that Senator Cummins will, if a republican president and senate and house of representatives are elected in 1916 do what he can to re-enact a republican tariff law. Should he fail of course their faith is shaken. Voters are often disappointed in a man after he is elected, but that is no discredit to party organization. There must be party organization, individual candidates and individual voting would simply cause confusion. The 'short ballot' law is all right. It might be condensed with advantage. The primary law should be amended. A reaction came from republican government to a pure democracy. Another reaction is coming, but the pendulum is liable to swing back

WASHINGTON ONCE MORE SCENE OF ACTIVITY AS SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES AND LOBBYISTS FLOCK FOR NEW SESSION



1. CROWDS ENTERING THE CAPITOL. 2. PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSING CONGRESS. Session of the Sixty-third congress, beginning Monday, Dec. 7. There has been only a few weeks' rest from the long grind that began on March 4, 1913, when President Wilson started his administration. The opening of congress is always marked by crowds entering the capitol and flooding the galleries of the house when the joint session is addressed by the president.

Senators and representatives and those interested in national legislation—lobbyists good, bad and indifferent—are back in Washington for the short session of the Sixty-third congress, beginning Monday, Dec. 7. There has been only a few weeks' rest from the long grind that began on March 4, 1913, when President Wilson started his administration. The opening of congress is always marked by crowds entering the capitol and flooding the galleries of the house when the joint session is addressed by the president.

SITUATION AT CRACOW, WHICH RUSSIANS HOPE TO CAPTURE, SHOWN IN THIS MAP



Belgians, State Flags, Etc. [Grinnell Register.] Now it is the pride of America that he offers an asylum and a home to every worthy immigrant but it is best to bring them in wholesale. It is almost certain that they will greatly increase the value of Iowa land, they are past experts in the matter of intensive farming and we can not, if we would, free ourselves from the spur of their competition. But are we quite fair to the sons and daughters of Iowa for whom the Greater Iowa Association has expressed so much concern? This is a too serious a matter to be jumped into hastily. The Iowa boy with the daughter of an Iowa farmer for his wife can not live as cheaply as the Belgian immigrant and his thrifty wife. Would it not be better to let the competition, which we can not avoid, come in as slowly as it will? . . .

This whole matter of population is causing a great deal more of worry than it need to. We believe that Iowa is the best state in the best country in the world. As long as we have it to the world is content. Here they pause to consider it is hard to see why we should worry. If we had a city like New York or Chicago we would grow in population but do we want anything of the kind? Most of us have lived in the country long enough to believe that the agricultural state is the fortunate one. . . .

But the worst folk notion that the Greater Iowa Association fathers is an Iowa flag. They have misinterpreted the trend of the age. We want more brotherhood among the nations, not more divisions among the states. Some of us can remember that South Carolina got into a lot of trouble once by thinking too much of that little old flag of hers with a copperhead snake on top of it. We'll be wanting a Powsheik county and a Grinnell flag yet. We have got a flag that we are proud of and it is all we do want. . . .

SELLING SUBMARINES, ETC.

[Sioux City Journal.] There does not appear to be much room for trouble over the building of submarines in American factories for European belligerents. With such a transaction carried out in the way it naturally would be carried out it could afford no sound basis for a claim of violation of neutrality. International law requires that the territory of a neutral nation shall not be used for the assembling of organized military expeditions and that its territorial waters shall not be used for preparations for a naval expedition. The sale of all sorts of military and naval supplies, including arms and ammunition, to belligerents is permitted. Such supplies, however, are contraband, and are subject to confiscation while in transit by belligerents other than the one for whom they are intended. . . .

If a warship should be built and outfitted in this country to sail from an American port on a belligerent mission the transaction would amount to a violation of neutrality. In that case belligerent territory would have been used in furtherance of a definite program of aggression by one of the belligerents. If, however, a belligerent came into the American market to purchase artillery, torpedoes, rifles, cartridges, horses, automobiles, blankets or aeroplanes, such supplies could be shipped by regular transportation lines, subject only to confiscation as contraband. Even in case of confiscation the purchaser would be the loser, for the rule is that contraband supplies must be paid for in advance. A submarine built and outfitted in

While attention has been centered on the great battle in central Poland the Russians have been gaining near Cracow successes that may prove of first importance. Petrograd official reports say they are already before the outer line of defense of the ancient Polish capital, while unofficial reports have it that the Austrian army has been defeated so badly that it is retreating past the city. The dots on the map represent the outer line of the Austrian on Cracow on four chief lines. After the Germans and Austrians were repulsed from Warsaw and Ivangorod two made their way by quick marches to the north of the isthmus until they had passed Andrejew and the other was on the lower Nida river. Here they paused to await the advance of the army in Galicia. This army had a most difficult

task. It had to cross the San river, again complete the investment of Przemysl and close up the passes of the Carpathian mountains so that the Austrians could not send relief forces thru them. These things were accomplished in two columns, one of which came from Przemysl by way of Tarnow and the other thru Neusandez. All four columns apparently now are closing in. North of Cracow the Russians are reported to have reached Mieschow, and the second army has crossed the Srenlawa river at Proschourze. The Raba river has been crossed by the third near Bochnia, and the fourth, operating on the foothills of the Carpathians, is placed by the most optimistic reports south of the fortress. Cracow will probably present as hard a problem as Przemysl to the Russians, as its forts are strong.

oil and flour for the use of an army it would be rather foolish to insist that he must not send powder and shot. International law does not attempt to make the distinction, but permits free trade in all classes of contraband, subject to risk of confiscation if falling into the hands of the wrong belligerent.

When the Horse Exalts. A farmer was arguing with a French chauffeur who had slacked up at an inn regarding the merits of the horse and motor car. "Give me a horse," remarked the farmer. "Them traveling oil shops is too uncertain for my liking."

"'Et is prejudice,' my friend," the chauffeur replied. "You Englishes are behind in times. You will think dearest some day."

"Behind the times be blowed," came the retort. "'P'p's nex time the Prussians are round Paris and you have to git your dinner off a steak from the 'ind wheel of a motor car, you French-mell wish you wasn't so bloomin' up to date!'"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten in England were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries or strawberries or cherries grown in England, and we do not read of the turnip, cauliflower and quince being cultivated before the sixteenth century.