

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. STATED COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 108 A. F. & A. M. Friday, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m.

STATED CONVOCATION, Signet Chapter No. 38, R. A. M., Monday, Jan. 18, 7:30 p. m.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 29, R. A. M., Monday after the third Sunday, I. T. Forbes, recorder; George Gregory, I. T. M.

Red Cross work, St. Aldemar Community No. 20 K. T. Tuesday, Jan. 25, 7:30. Regular business.

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 7:30 p. m. Initiation, Anna Downing, secretary; Mary Black Collins, W. M.

FIRST FLOOR

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

SECOND FLOOR

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

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

DR. R. R. HANSEN. Rooms 314-315. Office Hours: 11 to 12; 2 to 4; and 7 to 9 p. m.

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.

F. P. LIERLE, M. D. Specialist Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. GLASSES FITTED. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 408-8 Masonic Temple.

Special Attention to General Surgery and X-Ray Work. Rooms 414-15 Masonic Temple. Office Hours: 1 to 4 p. m.

DR. N. E. MIGHELL & DR. G. E. HERMANC. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS. Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 8 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

VanOrman & VanOrman. GENERAL INSURANCE. Over First Nat'l Bank. MARSHALLTOWN - IOWA.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger. 756 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Specialist. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Over 80% of my patients cured from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE.

172d visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915.

Violent Emotion Affects the Heart. Violent physical exertion of any kind quickens the heart beats. Strong emotion has the same effect. Intense anger may increase the heart's labor from 150 pounds per minute to 225 pounds.

Cause of Water Bubbling. There is an erroneous impression that water bubbling violently is hotter than water at the boiling point. As a matter of fact, the ebullition is caused by the escaping steam, which means lost heat.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO. TERMS: Evening 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 ABSENT VOTERS BILL.

Representative Klinker, of Crawford, has brought in a bill which will find large support and approval among the traveling men and those whose business takes them away from home. It provides that railroad men, traveling men, and others whose business requires them to be away from home on election day to secure from their county auditor several days before election ballots which they could vote and leave sealed in an envelope to be counted in the proper precinct on election day.

It is predicted that this or a similar bill providing for absent voting will pass the legislature this session. The established fact that many men lose their votes thru Tuesday voting or lose a day out of their week has been cause of just complaint on the part of those thus situated. No good reason is plainly apparent why those voters should not be permitted under proper safeguards to cast their votes as indicated in the proposed law and so about their business.

If it is desirable that every legal voter cast his ballot in elections then it certainly follows that voting should be made as easy as possible and that none qualified should be denied franchise thru the exigencies of business or in emergency if a system safe from fraud may be established. The voter who holds his residence and pays taxes should be given every proper opportunity to express his preferences at the polls.

The bill will probably pass, because it will be urged by all the traveling men's associations and because it embodies a related justice.

BRYAN AND THE VICK LETTER.

Mr. Bryan's letter to Vick is a misfortune. It suggests again that politics as politics is played makes spillover of those whom we had elevated above the Jacksonian doctrine of spoils. From the tenor of the published letter Mr. Bryan went Old Hickory one better. He extended the system to Santo Domingo and included the Santo Domingo treasury in his effort to find "suitable rewards" for those "valuable workers when the campaign is on" of whom Mr. Bryan assumes Mr. Vick has "had experience enough in politics" to know all about including their desert and anxiety for lucrative official position.

It is rather difficult to see Mr. Bryan as a common spoliator seeking in Santo Domingo jobs for democrats who have been valuable workers in American elections and letting Santo Domingo pay their emoluments. It is a pity that Mr. Bryan laughed when the Vick letter was called to his attention. So many persons who are his friends will feel that it is no laughing matter when the premier of a great country seeks to pay political and party debts to political workers thru the treasury of another and weaker power. Eastern journals are speaking with extreme plainness on the matter of a secretary of state of the United States and a spoils system extended to Santo Domingo. In the west we shall be inclined to mark time while affording Mr. Bryan opportunity to further explanation, an explanation that should not be delayed.

THE "GRAFT INVESTIGATION."

After a debate which is described as "heated" the senate appointed a committee to investigate the "charges" of "graft" embodied in the governor's use of the word in his biennial message. The governor spoke man fashion and bluntly regarding a custom of providing places about the state house for employes that he considers unnecessary and in which opinion he is in agreement with most of the people of the state.

If the intent of the investigation is to set the senate and the governor by the ears it may succeed partially. If it is to uncover the facts of the custom which fell under the governor's verbal castigations it is idle for the senate is fully informed as to the facts as the governor himself. If it is intended to put the governor in a hole it is a feat that is much more likely to host its own engineers than to mope up the executive chambers.

If the investigation is carried on with intent to reform any bad custom it will be a good thing and result in what the governor intended to accomplish by his criticism—a more business-like handling of the help about the state house. It will be found that personal clerks for senators are not provided for by statute; that committee clerks are and that their legal wage is \$3 a day instead of \$21 a week. It will also be found that the statute especially provides that no greater compensation shall be allowed than that specified by statute. When the statute is brought into evidence it will be found to deny all perquisites, postage, stationery, etc., except as provided for certain officers "in any form or manner or name or designation." The senate can not plead ignorance

for the evasion of the law which makes fifty committee clerks for forty committees and thus provides each senator with a personal clerk was brought to the attention of a former senate by a former attorney general. Moreover in the face of the fact that the house which has eight more than double the membership of the senate and certainly has as much work gets on very comfortably with fewer clerks than the senate explanation will only add embarrassment.

If the "investigation" brings the matter of clerks and door keepers and jobs about the state house to the acute stage and full publicity before the public it will naturally result in a considerable reform and that no doubt was what the governor was attempting to bring about. So the governor will at least accomplish his purpose. As to defining the word "graft," that is a task for lexicographers rather than senators. Its shades of meaning run from the borders of the legitimate to the far border of the illegitimate.

But actually the investigation is likely to be more amusing than useful.

Topics of the Times

This assembly seems to be prolific of new-born babes and congratulatory resolutions.

"Ernie" as a christian name doesn't really sound governorship.

What's your private definition of "graft"?

A few years ago that bill recently introduced to make dogs legitimate was to be killed at all seasons would have received the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the Musquakes.

Young women are being warned against advertisements offering employment at the "Frisco" exposition. It is stated that all the good jobs are taken and that white slavers are using the employment bait.

Perhaps the senate imagines that the proposition to cut down the number of doorkeepers and clerks was merely preliminary to that proposed squeezing down of the senatorial census.

The legislator who favors the liquor traffic usually opposes woman suffrage.

If Mr. Guher, the new railway commissioner, meets some saying he can blame it on that surname of his.

The Charles City Intelligencer says Clifford Thorne is "mighty strong with the farmers." The Intelligencer has it right. Clifford Thorne is "mighty strong" with farmers and isn't distasteful to the average Iowa voter by any means. He's pretty strong all around.

The Creston American says that one might rather get the declarations of the prohibitionists "that all that is necessary to make Iowa the greatest country in the world is to keep its citizens from getting a glass of beer. Maybe that's going a little too far for the time but it would help some wouldn't it to get Creston politics from under the saloonkeepers' thumbs?"

Why is it that we can always have more doorkeepers than we need and never can get enough signal men at railroad crossings?

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"Should the worst come to the worst and Clifford Thorne and Attorney General Osborn be rival candidates for governor, the record achievements will make the recording angel seek a new job," says the Burlington Gazette.

"Just what argument can a private bank offer its depositors that will justify its opposition to being placed under state supervision and inspection?" inquires the Sioux City Tribune.

"A Dubuque man proposes a committee of trained experts to draft all bills before the legislature. What does he want of our lawyer legislators then, have them there just for their armoire?" asks the Waterloo Times-Tribune.

"The present legislature of Iowa is no worse than the average and is better than some of them. Then why all this criticism?" demands the Webster City Freeman-Tribune.

"Nepotism," insists the Des Moines Tribune, "should be made a crime in every public office from the presidency down."

"Senator Doran's set of resolutions concerning the governor for wanting to cut out a lot of needless expense at the state house will not win him anything, even from the old soldiers, whom he is trying to hold up as objects of charity," says the Perry Chief. Anyone who knows Governor Clarke knows that no man in Iowa has greater respect for the old soldiers than he has and he will show them more favors. It makes no difference who the doorkeepers are. If they have nothing to do they should not be paid a salary.

"Mr. Vollmer is willing to accept his wife's judgment on matters political, but he is not willing to allow her to vote," observes the Dubuque Times-Journal.

"Given the right manager and the right support from the people of a city, there is a probability of improvement in the manager plan over the commission government," says the Iowa City Citizen. "But the right manager may be hard to find, and with our democratic notions of the rights of citizens there is a grave question whether the average small city would give the right manager the 'red hand' that would be necessary to success."

One part of an automobile which requires lubrication, but which is often neglected, is the interior of the flexible speedometer driving shaft, to which an elusive squeak often can be traced. The best lubricant for the shaft is a light grade of grease or non-fluid oil.

Looker-On In Iowa

Hampton, Jan. 21—Ever since we have had an agricultural college in Iowa there has been more or less criticism of it, because it was claimed it did not prominently teach agriculture or graduate young farmers. Certain it is that some graduating classes here had so small a number of students whose avowed future occupation was farming that it caused much unfavorable comment. All this is not intended "to start something," but to call attention to the following clipping from the Hartford, Conn. Times:

Students at the Connecticut Agricultural College will hereafter be required to have had actual farm experience before receiving their degrees. This is decreed by the faculty. The new rule will effect the succeeding entering classes in the minimum amount is placed at three months, which must be obtained before the senior year. This gives the student the opportunity of getting his experience before entering college or during his summer vacations.

By such an experience is meant real work of a general nature, done preferably on an up-to-date farm. The farm may be a more or less specialized one, such as a fruit farm or a dairy farm. The work must be varied, however, and no student can expect to pass the requirements on the strength of having driven a team of oxen for three months or of having worked in a straw berry patch for that length of time. The college aims to help place students on good farms where they can secure this experience. This plan is not a new one in the agricultural world. It has been carried out by many of the agricultural colleges of the United States. It would seem to be good logic that if a three months actual experience on a Connecticut farm, was a good thing for students there, and on such farms, the writer once as a boy picked stones on a Connecticut farm, receiving there for a month or two the real labor on an Iowa prairie farm, probably "at \$35 a month and found" would be a better thing.

During the zero weather in December last it was interesting to watch the effect on the people accustomed to outdoor life. The first frost had covered nearly everybody indoors. The next day more teams were on the streets and a few automobiles. Then we had a week of it, and soon farmers were hauling grain, the crowd at the post-office on the street was large as ever. On the sunny side of the street, with fur coats, mittens and hats, and several men would stand and talk over things. Bare-headed, bare-armed women were seen hanging out the washing that froze stiff before the mothers wrapped up the little tots and allowed them to go out and play in the snow. Old Father Jones, aged 85, last December was fixed out with coat, mittens and cap and allowed to go down after the mail. "Hadn't been out of the house for four days and couldn't get a newspaper," he said. "And at the bottom and a stiff north wind there was the usual attendance. And there as we were getting used to an old-fashioned winter it turned warmer."

It is safe to assume that the old Roman's good roads discussions several hundred years before getting results. Here in Iowa we are still going along, and men and papers advocating a good roads system are denounced by many as public enemies. The public is working against it instead of for it. The greatest hindrance to good roads is the fact that the editorial taken from the Hartford, Conn. Times. It is particularly interesting to Iowa readers for the end sought is the same here in Iowa to bring the farmer closer home for that what good roads do. Closer to the church, markets and social life. It's suggestive, the talk down east is in millions.

"Not until after a season of fasting and prayer," says the Springfield Republican, should the state of Massachusetts build an experimental trolley line at an estimated expense of \$1,200,000.

"Recommendation for the construction of such a line is part of an extensive plan advanced by the student Massachusetts transportation commission appointed by Governor Walsh to study the needs of hill towns whose agricultural possibilities are quite as great as they have been declining while those of manufacturing and commercial centers have enjoyed healthy growth. The proposed \$1,200,000 trolley extension is but one of the commission's recommendations, and scarcely less pretentious is the other one to the effect that the time has come when the state should expend some \$2,000,000 in constructing good roads between towns which have neither railroad nor trolley, nor other routes of communication with population centers, except over rough, unimproved roads which tend to discourage rather than stimulate transportation either of freight or humans."

It's too bad that graft seems to go with public improvements. A prominent citizen here tells of his troubles along this line. In another county he owned a farm. It needed drainage. He wrote the county supervisors about it. They appointed an engineer to investigate. He did. He surveyed and surveyed, and then some. Finally reported no drainage of that farm unless he found a lower place in another county. Bill enclosed \$300. Now this Franklin county man is "not going to pay that bill unless he has got it," if that engineer know his business a few days' work would have settled the matter. He isn't willing to pay \$300 for the information found in the report. Strange how particular some people are.

Iowa Newspapers

ONE OF THE REASONS. [Cedar Falls Record.] Pamphlets containing an explanation of why the Rock Island did not pay a dividend have been placed on the desk of each member of the general assembly as a part of an organized attempt to defeat the 2-cent fare in Iowa. Low passenger fares is one of the causes asked. It is just such political activity that makes the railroads the target for every brick-bat thrown by a three-

cent tariff is allowed and the stock market gamblers inject another hundred million of water into the capital stock of the railroads the same process of reasoning might be repeated. In the "good old days" when every politician, county lawyer, doctor and legislator and all their relations traveled on passes in Iowa 2 cents net would have looked like money from home to the trunk lines of the state.

JUDGE M'PHERSON'S CREED.

His personality was rugged, but his heart was gentle, and forgiving. In his later life it was his proud boast that he had quit holding grudges; he said to the writer once, in recent years, that he had forgotten an unprofitable, and that he intended to have no more of them. He said the noblest thing a man could do, after being beaten for a nomination, was to support the ticket. This, he said, meant forgiveness. He loved poetry, Burns being his favorite author. Like all other men he admired Shakespeare. He was a persistent reader of the bible, and called it the world's best literature. There was nothing openly devout about him, but his heart was more religiously more intensely believed in Jesus Christ than did he. He read everything that was printed about the Saviour. He grasped at everything establishing his divinity.

A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

This problem of unemployment is purely a community problem. It is not one the individual worker or individual employer can settle. It is the community business to so distribute community activities as to keep something open to every worker all the time.

When private employment is active the community work can run at the minimum. There is no private employment then the community must build its sewers, grade its streets, level its open places, and in the end maintain many public employments.

Every city must do what Kansas City has done, make a bureau of public welfare. In Kansas City a similar work is part of the city's business.

The present legislature might better add charities and employment to the city as a part of its proper function, than do almost anything else that may be asked.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Every now and then the heads of the postoffice department discuss a proposition to increase the postage rates on newspapers. It is declared that newspapers are carried at a loss, which is probably true. However, if the postoffice department wishes to make it a strictly business proposition we doubt if they would not come out greatly the loser in the end. The government is undoubtedly the greatest advertising "moocher" in the country. In exchange for the paltry concession in postage rates for the newspapers, which constitute the greatest advertising force in our life, and their circulation should therefore be helped instead of retarded, the daily press gives millions of dollars of free advertising in the dissemination of knowledge of the workings of the postoffice. Should this public information, for which no merchants pay regular rates, be charged up to the government, the newspapers would reap a rich harvest. Nor can the postoffice department get along without a large majority of the publicity which it asks free from the press. Therefore the newspaper feels no compunction in accepting a cheap mailing rate, especially as if rates were raised it would necessarily be pushed up to the subscribers, as the subscription price for newspapers is down to bed-rock.

The government should be satisfied with its exchange with the press of the country. It is doing the public a favor by free literature cheap and fast. It is receiving many times its loss in free advertising which is apparently given gladly whenever asked for.

BOOZE TRADE, IOWA CITY.

As matters stand, the closing of saloons in Iowa City with open saloons at the north end of the suburban, means practically free liquor here, in a trade which no law nor officer can prevent. If the five mile law is to be of any good to Iowa City and any protection to the citizen body, then saloons in Cedar Rapids must be closed.

The Republican is in favor of one of two things, either repeal the mile law and send it so as to include Cedar Rapids in the Iowa City limit. The latter would be preferable. The other would be to amend the five mile bill so as to include Cedar Rapids, it would support the measure, but no one seemed to take that view of the situation.

If such laws are necessary to protect students, why should not the students of Coe college and Cornell college, fifteen miles from Cedar Rapids, and Ames, twelve miles from Boone, be protected?

Those backing temperance legislation, can not do a better thing than to see that Cedar Rapids saloons are closed within the next year.

Drinking among students in Iowa City saloons is practically unknown, but even now they get considerable from out of town, mostly from Cedar Rapids, and when the law says they can not have liquor, they will be doubly determined to get it, and with cars running to Cedar Rapids every hour from 8 a. m. to 12:30 the next morning, there will be opportunities to get liquor to this city that will make things intolerable. The Republican, in good faith, asks the legislature to prevent such a situation and unpleasant and hurtful condition.

WHAT THE FARM LEAGUE DOES.

[Davenport Democrat.] The attention of the legislature of Iowa, as well as the people of Scott county, may well be called to the year's record of the Scott County Farm Improvement League.

We have had the league for two years and the capable help here of Crop Expert G. R. Biles during that time. As the farmers' institute at Eldridge was recently informed, the acreage of alfalfa in Scott county in those two years has increased from 146 to 1,056. The excess value of this crop was \$3,500 in 1912 and \$13,000 in 1914 or what would have been the value of the same acreage if planted to timothy and clover.

That represents simply the gain along one line. Attention to seed corn, fighting the out ruts, building of silos, spraying of orchards, combating hog cholera, has resulted in proportionate gains along other lines where earnest and aggressive leadership of farm effort would count. Organized effort in fighting hog cholera has meant millions of

dollars to the county, in past and future savings. Only a few Iowa counties have seen their way as clearly and acted as progressively as has Scott. The work has been supported here by private subscription of city and private citizens. It probably will be until the legislature sees its opportunity of helping. It is a public work, which county boards of supervisors should be authorized to support, appropriating the amount now subscribed by private citizens and claiming the government aid that is offered counties that show this progressive spirit. With such authority granted, twenty counties in Iowa ought to have crop experts where one does not.

The improvement league and the crop expert have both justified themselves in Scott county, and facts and figures prove it.

STATE PRINTING IN 1850.

[Clinton Herald.] W. D. Eaton, in the Clinton Mirror: Fifty-five years ago this week we struck Des Moines, walking from Albion, Marshall county, passing the new agricultural college building, enclosed but not completed. The legislature was in session, prominent members of the senate being Editor Tom Drummond of the Vinton Eagle, republican, and Attorney Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, democrat. General Baker, of Clinton, and Editor Claggett, of Keosauqua, were democratic leaders in the legislature. The legislature was republican, and Will Porter, the Journal, democrat. We worked six weeks on the Journal, which during the time was bought by Stillson Hutchins, who walked up from the Allen bank below with \$1,000 in bills in his fist to pay for it. Hutchins made a deal set against the law creating the office of state printer, offering to do the work at 40 per cent less than the state was paying—Baker, Claggett and another democratic publisher named Martin Van Buren something made great speeches on the question, but failed to repeal the law. Senator Drummond squarely upheld the printer's shop, saying that Teesdale, the holder, as publisher of the leading republican paper of the state, was fairly entitled to the emoluments of the office. Palmer from the Dubuque Times was later elected printer, bought the office, changed its name to the Register, and was followed by Clarkson Bros. in that paper and the office; while Hutchins went to the Dubuque Herald, then to St. Louis and later to Washington, in both places purchasing or establishing papers. Were there giants in those days? Not one of the men named are now living, the last one dying a year or two ago at the capital.

UNCLE TOM'S SIDEWALKS.

[Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.] The sidewalk uncleared of snow is again aggravating Dubuque conditions in many sections of the city are dangerous and the sprinkling of ashes in lieu of early removal of the obstruction is only a palliative.

Apparently Dubuque is not the only city afflicted in this manner. Chicago is wrought up over the matter, as much as over its recent police scandal and the corporation counsel's office has recommended a state law, rather than an ordinance, to deal with the nuisance. Boston has already taken action and passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine for the first offense and imprisonment for the second to allow snow to remain upon the sidewalks for more than two hours after a storm. Toledo, O., is another afflicted city. The Toledo Blade making the matter subject for editorial comment, in which the unique stand is taken that the test of a man's Christianity is the appearance of his sidewalk.

The most effective piece of legislation in the matter of cleaning snow off sidewalks, however, is that Boston ordinance. Dubuque has made effort in that direction by setting the limit at ten hours, the penalty for failure being merely the forced payment of the cost of doing the work with municipal labor.

Eliminating consideration of the physical discomforts and mental anguish of pedestrians forced to walk on the ice encrusted pavements and viewing solely the commercial side, Dubuque thus far the present season has been fortunate in the absence of serious accidents due to falls with the municipality's attendant liability to damage suits. These mishaps, like suicides and fires, when they do occur, cost usually in the long run, how much further Dubuque may successfully tempt fate is a question.

The drastic action taken in the city of Boston probably was forced by intolerable conditions and doubtless was warranted. It is a salutary effect as a corrective need not be doubted.

It is to be hoped an awakened conscience among Dubuquers will make such a measure here necessary.

ONLY FOUR EXCEPTIONS.

[Sioux City Journal.] In spite of President Wilson's refusal to commit himself as to a second term candidacy, the history of the presidency is all in favor of his seeking re-nomination. Should he refuse to do so, he would be a rare species indeed. Of all our presidents only four have failed to seek a second term and some even have gone after a third term. The four exceptions are Polk, Buchanan, Johnson and Hayes. However, President Wilson may be basing his hesitancy on the fact that of the eighteen presidents who did seek second terms only nine were successful, not counting Cleveland, whose first effort at re-election was unsuccessful, but who succeeded on his second attempt.

Washington accepted two terms and could have had a third. John Adams served one term and, as the federal candidate, was defeated for a second term. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe all served two terms. John Quincy Adams, the only president ever elected by the house of representatives, sought a second term, but was defeated by Jackson. Later he did not run for a second term in the house of representatives. Jackson served two terms. Van Buren seems to hold the championship for persistency in seeking the office. He was elected in 1836; as the democratic nominee, was defeated in 1840 in his effort to secure the democratic nomination in 1844 and, as the free soil nominee, was defeated again in 1848. William Henry Harrison died after one month in office and Tyler, who finished out his term, also had been elected vice president as a whig, accepted a nomination for president from the democrats, but afterwards withdrew from the race. Polk was notified to retire to private life after four years in the White House. Taylor died and was succeeded by Fillmore, who became an unsuccessful candidate for the whig nomination for a second term and four years later accepted a nomination for the republican party and was defeated in the election.

American party and was defeated in the polls. Pierce failed in his effort to secure the democratic nomination for a second term. Buchanan seemingly was glad to get rid of a miserable job on the eve of civil war and sought no further political honors. Lincoln secured re-nomination and re-election with little difficulty. Johnson, after his unpleasant experience under impeachment, did not seek to retain the presidency, but he did prevail upon the state of Tennessee a few years later to send him back to the United States senate. Grant not only served two terms, but after being out of office four years unsuccessfully sought the republican nomination for a third term. Garfield was assassinated and was succeeded by Arthur, who, in 1884, without avail, sought the republican nomination for a second term. Cleveland was nominated by the democrats three successive times. Harrison ran the second time and was defeated by Cleveland. McKinley was nominated a second time and re-elected and upon his assassination was succeeded by Roosevelt. Roosevelt finished out the McKinley term and in 1904 was elected for a second term. On election night he saved it out that "under no circumstances" would he seek a third term, but in 1912 he did seek it, first as an unsuccessful candidate for the republican nomination and second as the nominee of the progressive party. Taft served one term and was the unsuccessful nominee of the republicans for a second term.

So, if history is to be considered in evidence, there is little chance of Wilson failing to seek another term. It seems to be a habit with presidents to want to spend that second four years in that White House.

MRS. P. C. KNOX, JR., WHO ELOPED TO WED., MAY GO ON STAGE.

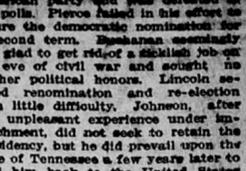
New York—Phlander Chase Knox, Jr., son of the former secretary of state and United States senator, and his young wife, who, before he eloped with her from Providence, R. I., in March, 1910, was Miss Mary G. Bollen, a shop girl, are reported to have separated. Both have left their charming little home in Charleston, W. Va., and come to New York, Mrs. Knox for the purpose of beginning an action for separation and filing a theatrical engagement. It is stated, and young Knox for the purpose of inducing his wife to forgive and begin all over again. The path of romance has been a very thorny one for the young couple. It was while he was a student at the Morris Heights Preparatory school that young Knox met and fell in love with the Auburn haired alewife. After a whirlwind courtship they eloped and traveled vainly thru three states before they could find a clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony. Finally a minister in Burlington, Vt., united the runaway. With his bride young Knox hurried to his father's home in Washington for the parental blessing. But forgiveness was withheld, and he was summarily told by his father that, having married to suit his fancy, he could get out and hustle for himself.

FETCHING CHIC IS THE POPULAR HAIR DRESSING FASHION.

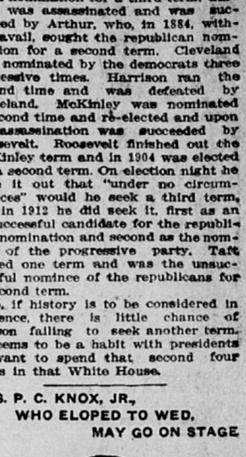
Hair dressing for the season is chic, light, simple, but fetchingly chic. It calls for softly waved hair dressed high in a French roll and lit up around the forehead to soften the severity of the mode.

Cured His RUPTURE.

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene E. Feltus, Carpenter, 120 A. J. Better out on this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least avoid a painful and expensive operation.



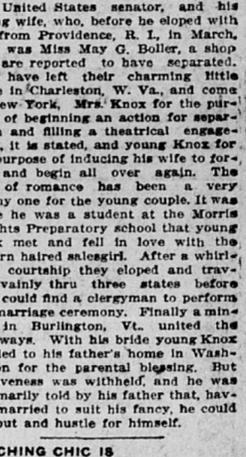
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