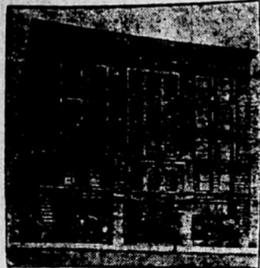


HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. STATED COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 103 A. F. & A. M., regular meeting Friday, June 18, 8:30 p. m.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday, June 14, for work in past and most excellent degrees.

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

REGULAR CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T. Tuesday, June 22, at 8 o'clock. Regular business.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 87, O. E. S., Wednesday, July 14, 8 p. m. Business. Anna Downings, secretary; Mary Black Collins, W. M.

FIRST FLOOR. MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

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.

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 305. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons: DR. M. U. CHESTER, DR. NELSON MERRILL, DR. H. H. NICHOLS, DR. GEORGE M. JOHNSON.

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

DRS. LIERLE & SCHMITZ. Specialists 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. 406-8 Masonic Temple.

Special Attention to General Surgery and X-Ray Work. Rooms 414-15 Masonic Temple. Office Hours, 7 to 4 p. m.

DR. RALPH E. KEYSER. DR. N. E. MIGHELL & DR. G. E. HERMAN. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS. Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger. 766 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Specialist. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Own 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE.

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

What is the Best Remedy For Constipation? This is a question asked us many times each day. The answer is Jexall's Orderlies. We guarantee them to be satisfactory to you. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

Way to Overcome Fatigue. A novel method of relieving fatigue is being employed by soldiers in the French army. The men take off their shoes, lie on the ground or any flat surface, and raise their legs at right angles to the body against a wall or other upright support. The toes, ankles and knees are worked. Rest in this position and the flood of blood that pours into the tissues when they get up is very soothing. The head should be raised on a pillow.

Times-Republican

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HARD SURFACED ROADS IN OHIO.

Portage county, Ohio, with Ravenna as county seat, a county about equal to Marshall county, Iowa, in population, has twenty-four miles of country road paved with brick, ten miles of macadam, and eleven miles of concrete. These roads were improved under short time bond issues running for five years and the county is raising about \$100,000 per annum during that time for road improvement whereas Marshall county raises now about \$33,000 per annum for mud roads and bridges, much of which goes for repairs to wooden bridges.

HIS AUTO HIS TRACTOR.

The day of the automobile as a tractor is about to dawn. People little realize its tractive power which is four times its carrying power. In the Chicago Tribune of Wednesday is a picture of an emergency jitney in use during the street car strike. It was a Ford delivery car hauling a dray wagon. Besides the seats full, four men stood on the running boards and twenty or more people crowded into the dray and still "the darned thing ran."

In Marshalltown not long ago a manufacturer of trailers to be used behind automobiles tested one behind a Ford jitney on a steep grade and the automobile easily hauled forty-two school children up the hill on high gear.

It is said that careful tests made at the plant of the White trucks have demonstrated that an automobile will pull on trucks or other vehicles four times the load it can carry on its own wheels; therefore, the time is not far distant when farmers in Iowa will be coming to town hauling loads of hay behind a cheap automobile. Hogs will go to market at night in joy rides and the self binder will work all night behind the glare of the electric lights of the modern auto.

THE TEXTBOOK BUSINESS.

Greatly exaggerated ideas prevail concerning the total number of textbooks sold in the United States each year and the annual profits resulting from such sales. Confidential data obtained by the United States Bureau of Education from forty-three textbook publishers in the United States show that their aggregate total sales of textbooks for use in public and private schools in 1913 amounted to \$17,274,030. The aggregate for public schools, elementary and high, amounted to \$14,251,783.

The total enrollment in public elementary and high school for the year was approximately 18,609,040. Excluding the elementary school enrollment of California, since California prints its own elementary books, the number becomes 18,213,786. For each child enrolled in the public schools in the United States, therefore, the total annual sale of textbooks is 78.3 cents. The total expenditure per child for all school purposes is approximately \$38.31. The cost of textbooks is thus approximately 2 per cent of the total cost of maintenance, support and equipment. The cost per child on the school population basis (5 to 18 years of age) is 56.6 cents; the annual per capita cost of textbooks on the total population basis is less than 16 cents.

These figures indicate that there is little ground for the fear sometimes expressed that the introduction of free textbooks will add greatly to the cost of the public school system and will greatly increase the rate of taxation for school purposes. As a matter of fact the cost for textbooks is a relatively small item in the total expenditure for school purposes.

Bureau of education officials feel convinced that the figures obtained afford a trustworthy statement of the real facts about the size of the school-book business. The forty-three firms from which data were obtained handle probably 99 per cent of the total textbook sales in this country. Besides California, Kansas also now prints its own textbooks, but the plan was not in operation in 1913.

THE VERY HOME OF THE "HICK."

Des Moines seems to be the very home of the "hick." A hick is, by way of general definition an easy mark. Green goods men and the gentry who toll not and spin nothing except webs for the utterly unsophisticated coined the term to designate an ignorant and utterly unsophisticated class of countrymen such as is seen nowadays nowhere except upon the stage. In its later application it applies particularly to certain residents of the capital of Iowa, the principal city of the state, (see census figures of 105,000) home of the Greater Des Moines committee, etc., etc., including in some part the Greater Iowa committee.

Listen: A woman comes into Des Moines—blows in might be better phraseology—says she is heir to a \$400,000,000 estate as descendant of that famous pirate Sir Francis Drake whose methods while more messy and crude than that of his alleged inheritor were scarcely more effective in bringing home the bacon. The lady claimed to be heir to 60 per cent. She sold out certain percentages of the inheritance at bargain prices. And the hicks of

the metropolis tell for it like Silas at the fair.

A district judge, several attorneys, a president of a loan association, a hardware dealer, restaurant proprietors, physicians, learned professional men and alleged wise guys bought Mary's stuff to varied amounts from \$25 worth to past the \$2,000 mark. In two days the lady sold enough Devonshire inheritance to keep financial embarrassment away from her front door five years. Sold it to hicks. At Des Moines. When she was arrested, the hicks fought for her. They bought it while the officers waited. And the officers took her to a court which itself was an investor. At Des Moines. Biggest city in Iowa. Does things. Also is done.

Something ought to be done about this. While we are a farming community in Iowa we are not a community of hicks. No descendant of Sir Francis Drake or John D. Rockefeller would make livery hire trying to sell shares on an inheritance to Iowa farmers. Up state nobody buys the masonic temple for \$50 down and deferred payments. Any smooth person with a graft however seems to do well in Des Moines. It is a bad thing for the state. Des Moines draws grafters as honey draws flies. Its population of 105,000 seems to be divided into 100,000 easy marks and 5,000 folks. It gets us in bad abroad. Des Moines needs a school of instruction.

The suggestion is that Des Moines should arrange with the shrewd heir to the Drake estate in Devon, to stay in Des Moines. A wise plan would be to make her chairman of the Greater Des Moines committee; for whether or not Mary has a slogan she seems able to "do" things. And she could watch out and protect Des Moines' army of hicks against the man with the confederate money and the agent of the Spanish prisoner.

But something should be done at once. Some step should be taken immediately. Des Moines should not be suffered to continue to spread far and near the erroneous impression that Iowa is an easy mark.

Topics of the Times

The Bobs-Merrill Company favors the Times-Republican with a copy of "The Salamander" by Owen Johnson. If the book is sent for review it is sent late; if with the thought that it shall purchase the right to publish as a serial this newspaper confesses that it would not accept it as a gift. What it is one of the best written and fastest sellers of the day. Published in McClure's it attracted much attention and found many readers. The quoted press notice on the cover page says it is a vivid, throbbing, portrayal of the mad passion driven life of today and that the Salamander is a real woman, a girl of the present day in revolt, adventurous, eager and unafraid; without standards, home ties or religion. The T.-R. admits its backwardness in modern fiction. It does not care to publish analyses of sex problems or experiences to place in the hands of unformed girls in the homes where this paper is a welcome guest and a friend of the family and it believes that other persons gain small good from the sex clinics that seem to appeal to the average publisher and are demanded by those who purchase his books.

When the Harriman National Bank buys space in the most expensive advertising medium of the country to hold Iowa and Iowa's prosperity up as an example to the world we should worry here in Iowa.

The next thing is for some paper to mention Mrs. Susie B. Whitaker for the Iowa governorship.

Help the census man. If you have been missed make it known. If you don't positively know that you've been counted stand up and raise your hand. Let's get the census this time.

The Register and Leader should cut out that "Everyday English" feature and run a primer of "Old Fakes that Got Grandpa's Money."

Carl Kuehne is getting the usual press notices in connection with the governorship. As that is all Carl ever expects to get he is probably satisfied.

Irving Brant, who has been making an excellent editorial page in the Clinton Herald has gone to the Des Moines Register and Leader as associate editor with Harvey Ingham. Mr. Brant was born into the profession as the son of his father Dave Brant of the Iowa City Republican, he has made good as an editorial writer and this paper predicts will continue to improve. He has ideas and the way of putting them. Of course his new job is by way of a promotion but he will bring to the Register and Leader quite as much as it gives.

It doesn't matter much whether the popular hero gives his wife the house and lot or resigns under fire. It all amounts to the same thing in the long run. But George Dewey never even glanced toward the chautauqua platform.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES. "Rural delivery gives the farmer daily touch with the markets, so he can buy and sell intelligently. It brings the newspaper promptly to his door, so that he does not feel isolated," says the Dubuque Times-Journal. "The little mail cart is the thin thread that binds him to the moving world. Any politician who should favor cutting it out would be regarded as just as crazy today as if he had suggested spending all this money in 1893."

of the leading members of the present senate and is eminently qualified to fill the position he seeks. The Eagle falls to see, however, why it is necessary to announce names now for a position which will not be filled for a year. This is an off year and the Eagle is going to take the benefit of the law providing for biennial elections.

"If President Wilson is a great man he deserves support as a matter of recognition. If he is not a great man he should have the greater support because he fills a great office and must discharge a great trust," argues the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

"Even a peaceful June wedding is in one sense an enlistment in the battle of life," asserts the Des Moines Capital.

"Let us forget Bryan for a season and hold fast to our faith in Woodrow Wilson," says the Ottumwa Review (dem.).

"Senator Allen can find most anything he wants in the way of press comment concerning his entry for the primaries a year hence," remarks the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. "If he wants to get a true perspective of the situation he has helped to create, however, he should read Lincoln's speech in which was used the quotation, 'A house divided against itself can not stand.'"

To the Des Moines Tribune "the wonder is that Mr. Bryan issues so many statements that met him nothing in the way of hard cash."

Iowa Newspapers

THERE'S LOTS OF HIM. (Shenandoah World.) He wouldn't think of putting danger in a child's way but every day when school is dismissing he shoots his automobile past some one of the school houses at a speed that should insure his arrest even with our kindly 20-mile-an-hour limit. He wouldn't throw bricks at a passing pedestrian but in the wintertime he never cleans the snow from his walks and they are a glaze of ice after every snow storm. He wouldn't poison his neighbor's well but he is so careless about the dirt and refuse about his premises that the flies have a delightful breeding place. There are lots of him and he is considered a fairly law abiding citizen.

WILLIAMS AND THE NEW JOB.

Governor Clarke has appointed Ora Williams, the prominent Des Moines correspondent, to the office of documenter, a new position created by the legislature. It is a responsible position—one that will be hard to fill as it is liable to create friction between the editor and the state official who considers quantity cuts a larger swarth in his biennial report than quality. Mr. Williams has had a large experience with public affairs and has acquired a large amount of diplomacy. He will know that a kind word turneth away wrath. The Eagle has great faith in Mr. Williams' ability to handle the difficult task he has assumed.

JOE ALLEN'S CANDIDACY.

(Mount Vernon Record.) The entrance of Senator Joe Allen, of Pocahontas, into the republican field for governorship nomination is received here with regret. Senator Allen, as has been stated before in these columns, is an able man and is of governorship calibre. But the situation this coming year is peculiar in that the fight will not be between candidates but between principles. The wets will oppose the dries. Of the dries Mr. Cosson has the least support, but he is widely known, and will secure more nearly universal support than Mr. Allen. Of the two men he will lead in the primary, but with Mr. Harding, the wet candidate also in the field it is not at all certain that Mr. H. will not secure the necessary thirty per cent while Mr. Cosson and Mr. Allen will divide the other sixty-five per cent that neither will have enough to win.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

(Davenport Times.) Former President Taft, speaking before the constitutional revision convention of New York, at Albany, urged that some provision be made to protect the courts from what he pleased to call the trial of cases by newspapers. He said that it was often very difficult for courts and juries to arrive at the facts because of this activity of the press. The former president was dealing in generalities. He should have been keen enough to cite particular instances. He would have been more convincing had he given evidence instead of mere assertion for the consideration of the delegates. The reason that he did not give evidence, it is believed, is because none can be given.

As a matter of fact newspapers have a function to perform in connection with the enforcing of law quite as important as that which is conceded to the courts. If the question is looked at in a broad way, it is the constant possibility of notoriety in connection with the administration of justice that holds a certain class of men in the public service to their duty—that compels them to make good. If the newspapers were debarred from saying more than that a man had been arrested for such and such a crime and that his trial was set for such and such a time and place, it is quite possible some would be unjustly convicted and others unjustly acquitted because of dilatory action on the part of prosecutors or undue zeal on the part of detectives and other officials. There appears to be no good reason to assume that there is any more likelihood of injury to society as a whole being caused by newspapers than by those charged with hearing or presenting charges against accused persons.

WHITE SOCKS.

(Des Moines Capital.) Fashions come so easily that we scarcely stop to discover how and why. White socks are now the fashion for men. The people of the southern states, several months ago, commenced wearing white cotton. This is all innocent enough and the general notion has been that those who set the fashions have been busy doing this thing. But the truth is that the American manufacturers have never learned to make dyes that would stay put. Such dyes have always been imported from Germany. At the present time Germany is not making dyes, but is engaged in filling up graves and using quick lime to dead Germany's living. Busy with other matters, the helpless manufacturers of America are making white socks for men. Gentlemen sit around

NAPOLEON DEFEATED IN MEMORABLE BATTLE OF WATERLOO ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO JUNE 18



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON NAPOLEON'S BIRTHPLACE NAPOLEON

It was on June 18, 1815, that Napoleon, the man who sought to control the destinies of the world, met the defeat which ended for all time his ambitious career. It was at the battle of Waterloo, a few miles south of Brussels,

the club, display their ankles in their white socks, not knowing that they are proclaiming one of the weaknesses of the great republic. It is a pity that this great, rich country has not attended to details; has not looked after every known material for the manufacture of dyes. Yet we have been importing them. Germany has been able to do this more cheaply. There being no tariff, Germany has held the market. Germany has furnished Great Britain with her dyes and an effort to organize a great company for the manufacture of dyes in Great Britain has failed. When men were asked to buy stock, they replied that the British demand for British dyes was only temporary and that after the war Germany would make the dyes cheaper and better than the same could be made in Great Britain.

These lessons ought to ring into the hearts of the American people. This country should not be dependent upon Europe for anything, not even for a music teacher. When the next European war breaks out, we should be able to laugh at the warring countries.

IOWA'S LAWS.

(Council Bluffs Nonpareil.) In the matter of sane, progressive legislation Iowa probably stands in the very forefront of the states in this country. Outside the legal fraternity few of our citizens really appreciate the merits of the laws enacted by this state which are designed to secure good government. With the repeal of the mulct law there will go into operation in Iowa the most complete set of statutes ever devised for the enforcement of law and order. The red light law enacted by the legislature is counted the "best measure on this line ever enacted in the United States. The Cosson removal laws have the recall beaten several city blocks as a practical administrative measure. Our board of control system for the government of state institutions is one of the best in the country. It has been copied by many states since its enactment in Iowa. The educational board for the government of our higher institutions of learning will prove in the end a progressive step.

Our rural schools are now well started on the way toward consolidation. Remarkable progress has been made in this line within the last two years. We now have in the state 120 consolidated schools and new ones are being added almost every month.

We need now to further extend our penal institutional work. We need the custodial farms for the care of prisoners and we need industries which will furnish work for prisoners. We need a psychopathic hospital at Iowa City. Most of all we need additional legislation which will set in motion a good roads building campaign. In the meantime, however, we should not lose sight of the fact that we are well advanced in legislation on many lines. We are doing fairly well. And, pending further improvements, we must use to the limit of their possibility for good the instruments we now have available.

AMERICANS WORLDLY'S FOOLS?

(Cedar Rapids Republican.) Mr. Lafayette Young being the only Iowa editor who has been to the war will have to serve as our authority for many things. We have already had frequent use for his observations and opinions, which will sound more suggestive to which we want to call attention, since many of us have been thinking along such lines. The American people seem to think that it is their work to bind up all the injuries that others inflict on each other—and often their work is sorely unappreciated, since it is offered so freely. Mr. Young on this matter writes as follows: I have been slow to come to the conclusion, and I dislike to announce a doctrine, which will sound unsympathetic; but I want to inquire what right we have to follow all the armies of the world and with our women and

ing forward to a great battle in Europe on that day. In the accompanying illustration are shown Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, his conqueror, and the house in which Napoleon was born in Corsica.

surgeons and our money do all the disagreeable things that are to be done and in many cases submit to insults as well. I am not prepared to say that I would stop such work, but the general treatment bestowed upon Americans who are trying to do good in Europe causes many of them to stop and inquire.

In some countries in Europe where American money is poured out, the sight of an American is as full of curiosity as the appearance of a dancing bear in a crowded street. We have had so much to do with the war business in Europe that all those countries feel in a measure that we are partly to blame. In this respect I am not referring to Germany alone.

We infer that those whom our "women and surgeons" are serving do not always appreciate the services they render. We infer also that Americans may be regarded in some of the European countries as the fools of the world. We are afraid that we have within us many of the follies that entitle us to be so regarded. We serve many who laugh at us and some who despise us as mere money-makers, so much money that we do not know what to do with it. In Belgium, for instance, we have spent enough money to support an army, relieving the invading Germans of the duty to maintain the people they had rendered helpless to take care of themselves.

We have assumed the role of relieving every sufferer in the world, no matter where or when it may be, we are the prodigal knight errants of the world. You seem to like to do that sort of work and we pride ourselves on our philanthropy—but we hope others appreciate it as much as we boast of it here at home. Mr. Young intimates that the others do not uniformly place that high an estimate on our services. It makes us wonder.

IOWA MADE GOODS.

(Iowa Factories.) There are thousands of merchants and their salesmen who habitually run down Iowa made goods. You go into almost any store to buy shirts, hosiery, suspenders, fountain pens, shoes, machinery, implements, flour or any article in the manufacture of which Iowa excels and quietly remark, "Give me something made in Iowa," the chances are great you meet a poor imitation of a French shrug (genuine shrugs are not made in Iowa), a twist of the corner of the mouth and the confident remark, "We don't handle it; it hasn't the quality our trade demands."

If you are a malleable you will conclude at once, "Oh, I see! I have often wondered why Iowa dealers do not handle Iowa goods. Now I know."

But if you are a hawkeye, you will react. You will phone or write the Iowa factory producing the thing you want and tell your experience. You will get the prompt answer that your informant was a base traitor. You will be told why he does not handle Iowa goods, the name of a dealer who does handle an Iowa make of the goods you want and that dealer will get a new customer Augenblicklich. Iowa is noted the world over as the salesman's paradise. It should be the kitchen garden of the Iowa manufacturers. Iowa manufacturers ask no favors, nor a kopek; but they respectfully suggest that their goods be not lied about. A thousand persons scattered over the state who would make a little fuss about Iowa made goods every time they buy would scare these traders to death. They would think "everybody is doing it" and sing another tune. Do you know why the Irish and the Jews are not ridiculed now on the stage and in the funny papers the way they were twenty years ago? We will tell you. A few, just a few, of those down-trodden races got together and blazed the stage and cut out ad when their outrageous monkey-business opened its head. In a few weeks Irish and Jew whippers and paragaphers were a drug on the market with no

MAJOR GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT REVIEWING WEST POINT CADETS



The accompanying photograph of Major-General Hugh L. Scott was taken at the recent commencement exercises at West Point. The cadets of the famous military academy were reviewed by Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Major-General Scott and Colonel Townley, who is superintendent of the academy. The maneuvers of the cadets were closely watched by Major-General Scott, and after the review he expressed himself as highly pleased at what he saw.

Advertisement for 'For A Hot SPARK' featuring a battery and text: 'at the precise time of compression—all the magnetic with 2-in.-Diam. Never runs, over-heats, gets there before the rest. For better than any mineral oil. Also keeps leather soft and bright metal shining like new. Proves fast. A Dictionary of all other uses with every bottle. 10¢ per bottle. Three-In-One Oil Company 411 Broadway, New York'