

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. STATED COMMUNICATION Marshall Lodge, No. 108 A. F. & A. M., regular meeting Friday, July 16, 8:00 p. m. John W. Wells, secretary; W. H. Steiner, W. M.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 33, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday, July 12 for work in Mark Masters degree. L. S. Kilborn, H. P. John W. Wells, Rec.

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. L. S. McFarland, Rec., George Gregory, E. C.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, July 14, 8 p. m. Business. Anna Downing, 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. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Residence, 204 Park street.

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. Office phone 161; Home phone 872

Physicians and Surgeons Rooms 302 to 305. Phone 15 f. 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

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DR. WM. F. HAMILTON PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 604-4 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. HERMANCE SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Suite 11, Tremont Block, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger 766 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Specialist, Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those who have cured. Consultation FREE. 178th visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, July 24, 1915.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPH. IGA UNION

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

Centenarians. The countries having the greatest number of people 100 years old, or more, are as follows, in their rank: Roumania, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Germany, United States. Bulgaria, with 4,000,000 population, has 2,200 centenarians, while our country, with 100,000,000, can show less than one hundred centenarians.

All the Same. Son was reading the financial page and turned to inquire: "What is the difference between a call loan and a time loan?" "Generally speaking," said Dad, "there is no difference at all. Before you can get a fellow to repay a call loan, you have to call and call again and if it's a time loan, you have to call time and time again."

Times-Republican.

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TELL THE BOYS ABOUT IT.

On the train east from Council Bluffs Saturday evening were a dozen or so delegates returning home from a national convention of a deaf mute fraternity which had been in session at Omaha. Of course they were all deaf mutes. In the smoking department their vivacity and rapid fire finger talk interested and amused a party of fellow passengers. The deaf men were well dressed, carried themselves with assurance and independence. Speculation began over the occupations they were likely to be engaged in, profitable occupation evidently, and to settle the question one of the party struck up a paper and pencil conversation with one of the delegates. It turned out that he was inspector for an automatic telephone company—rather a peculiar job for a man who had never heard a sound in his life. Another was a sculptor and monument worker. Another was employed as an expert by a big machine company, and so on. Every one of those deaf mutes had a good job or a good business that paid him a good living in return for his work.

The odium of comparison was never better illustrated than right there in that smoking department. In the end seat of the side occupied by the mutes a fellow was stretched out half shot and wholly unconscious of anything going on. An effort to find out what the sleeping man did for a living developed that he wasn't a deaf mute at all. Another knew him. He lived in one of the towns in central Iowa the same town with the man who knew. Didn't amount to anything much. Had something to do with a pool hall, drank and lacked much of leadership as a citizen. If he were to move away like those in Pineford "he never would be missed." And his general appearance and desire to fight when the brakeman finally roused him at his station justified the repute given him by his townsman. And there you were; with a bunch of men deprived of two of their most important senses pictures of success and the snoring dud who hadn't sense enough to make use of his full faculties.

Tell the boys about it. If a man who has never heard a definite sound, who has never been able to utter articulate and understandable sounds from his birth can make good, travel in parlor cars, wear good clothes, tell about his sons in Boston Tech, what's to keep a fellow with all his faculties away from anything he wants?

THOSE MASSACHUSETTS MOOSERS.

The action of the progressives in Massachusetts may be the last flicker of life in a political organization which stood second in the 1912 presidential race, or it may mean a determined fight for continued existence which will exhibit vitality in every state in the country. What the future may have in store for the progressive party depends not upon the moosers themselves, but upon the republicans. If the old guard fellows insist upon running the republican party—if they succeed in dictating its policies and naming its candidates—they will furnish the one essential to the continued existence of the progressive party organization—a political pulmotor. On the other hand, if the republican party is reasonable and liberal in the naming of its candidates and the writing of its platform then the progressives will find themselves in the position of Philip Nolan—the man without a country. This will not be because the party does not stand for fundamental sound principles but rather because those principles have been appropriated by another political organization and their reiteration by another party would accomplish no good purpose. This does not mean that the republicans must endorse the recall of judicial decisions and other ismas which have merit in their purposes but are weak in the methods by which those purposes are to be accomplished. It simply means that the platform and candidates shall be affirmatively and sanely progressive as opposed to a negative or positively reactionary policy.

The republican party should stand for a protective tariff policy administered by a tariff commission made up of experts on this subject. It should stand for the currency law enacted by the last congress. It should stand for honest civil service, not the kind which has been used by the present administration. And no issue should be made of the foreign policies of the present administration. In brief the republican party should show that it is big and broad, that it is neither sectional, factional nor narrow. If it takes this broad ground the show of life manifested by the Massachusetts moosers will not amount to anything more than a lighted match. If no fuel is provided the blaze will very soon die out. It is up to republicans to determine whether or not the progressive party organizations shall have a future as well as a past.

For shingles alone, 750,000,000 feet of timber is cut in that part of the state of Washington which lies west of the Cascades.

THE BUSINESS FIELD.

Irregularity in distributive trade contrasts with enlarging activity in industrial lines, continued absorption of idle working men, heavy war orders, increased bank clearings, and a generally good crop outlook, notwithstanding rainy weather at harvest in parts of the winter wheat belt. Except in sections where seasonably dry weather has prevailed, selling by final purveyors has been checked by low temperatures or too much rain. At the same time jobbing trade in goods for prompt shipment experiences the usual dullness witnessed during the fore part of July, when salesmen are in for a change of samples preparatory to going out for fall business, and added to this factor is the undeniably small quantity of sorting orders. Yet in zones where sustained employment, due to war orders, or fine crop prospects operate to circulate money or to buoy confidence, a reasonably good volume of forward orders has appeared, and everywhere, even in parts of the south where trade at the moment as a whole is very dull, sentiment quite unanimously points to a heavy fall and winter business.

Spring buying at this time last year sets up the inference that carried-over stocks in the hands of country merchants must be low, and with another season of high prices—high prices at the outset of the wheat harvest, in contradistinction to the low level prevailing at this time last year, when war was not foreseen—country traders should be in a position to liquidate debts and to buy goods on a large scale.

A number of industries continue to work slow time, but in iron and steel lines and industries catering to war's wants, growing activity is the rule. Demand for and production of iron and steel is expanding, the price situation is firmer, the period for specifying on numerous contracts taken at low prices ended with June, and instead of a summer of shutdowns, the hot months are likely to see full capacity employed with a probable shortage of labor. Building comparisons, however, make a rather poor showing.

Collections are not above fair, and it seems as if they had tapered off somewhat, the belated movement of wheat in the southwest, combined with the backward season, having acted as retarding influences. Money is firmer, and commercial paper is in better demand at the west, but supplies are only moderate. Stocks and bonds reflect the effects of foreign selling and uncertainty as to the German reply in recessions, and under the circumstances the market lacks support, but owing to the marked success of the British war loan, it is thought the present liquidating movement of European holdings is virtually ended.

Topics of the Times

Offer a boy scout a tip and see how swift the rebuke will come. Boy scouts are practicing manliness and the servility of being tipped would be humiliation in their eyes. If we were all boy scouts a recent statute would have been unnecessary.

A Davenport contractor tells the city council there that this is a good year to pave because both material and labor are cheap. He quotes one contract for concrete having gone as low as \$1.00 per yard.

Let's quit having hearings on the Rainsberger case. The thing to do is to let the old men out. Twenty-five years is enough to pay for what they may not have done.

Why should Iowans worry? If we lose out on the corn crop in a measure we shall gain in substantially relative degree in the quality and quantity of pasture forage. We are bound to get a load either coming or going. And the soil stands as a way station and safety siding.

There is a steady demand now for farm labor. But a considerable number of the fellows who are drifting thru the country at this season of the year are in search of ice cutting jobs.

The railroads claim that they lose money on their dining car service. Maybe this is true, but the man who patronizes the diner usually feels the same way.

The anti-saloon league has started a water wagon across the continent over the Lincoln highway. Doubtless the sprinkles we have had in recent weeks are designed as advance notices of the coming of the deluge.

When the history of the European war is finally written the finest chapter will be that which records the work of the American relief commission in Belgium.

No, the most distinguished citizen of Nebraska is not W. J. Bryan. Neither is it Joe Stecher, the wrestler. A jury appointed by the governor has decided that this honor belongs to a bug hunting professor in the state university.

Mr. Bryan made it clear to an inquisitive suffragette at San Francisco that he was first and foremost a democrat. After that he was for woman suffrage, prohibition and peace.

The Eagle Grove Eagle insists that "Harding is being misrepresented, falsely accused and slandered. If it be true then Harding is himself to blame. No newspaper in the state has said anything about Harding which does not appear in the record. And Harding made the record himself."

The Odebolt Chronicle wonders who will have the temerity to run for governor of Iowa this year on the bull

moose ticket. How about the man who ran for senator on the ground that he resembled Lincoln?

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Boone News reports that "Crop conditions in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are very backward. The people are much alarmed over the outlook. Old residents say that the corn was never so small at this time of the year as it is today. As the train pulls into Iowa there is a slight improvement, although the corn is very backward in our own state."

Desiring to collect back dues from Kenyon the Sioux City Journal frames its demand this way: "Some of Senator Kenyon's present day admirers need a reminder that W. L. Harding, of Sioux City, is entitled to the same consideration acknowledged so generously in the case of Mr. Moore? Mr. Harding was one of the men who 'put Kenyon over.'"

To the Council Bluffs Nonpareil "It appears that the effort to charge Cummins with responsibility for the unpopular baggage law was a cunning device to turn his political heat over to the fellows who have had their baggage smashed."

The Clinton Herald thinks that "A fellow may be pardoned for being a bit suspicious when the girl he taught to swim three years ago suddenly invites him to teach her again this summer."

The Des Moines News believes that "Now would be a good time for good roads boosters everywhere to take special interest in the good roads movement. The rains have probably covered and there is at least three and one-half months of splendid weather ahead."

COSSON FOR HARD ROADS. Attorney General Cossion in reply to the Waterloo Courier defines his position as to hard-surfaced road improvement in Iowa. His letter is as follows:

To the Editor: In your editorial Monday, July 5, you say that "The Courier has called for a declaration on the question of good roads, which it regards as the pressing issue of the day. It would like to see advocated the construction of a great system of state highways thru some state aid plan, such as is already in vogue in Illinois."

I think you must have overlooked that part of my platform. I considered it, as I so stated, to be the "most important business proposition." I have declared unequivocally for some form of hard surfaced roads, for the taking of options on the rock quarries and the use of prisoners on the roads.

I wrote into the law at the last general assembly that provision that industries could be established "at or in connection with any of the institutions under the control of the board of control." I had this very thing in mind at the time. I have conferred with the highway commission and they tell me where there is splendid rock material, if the exact place should be given to the public some one might purchase the ground before the state could get option on it.

I felt that to go into further detail as to the kind and character of hard surfaced roads and the method of securing them would result in a debate on details, but let me assure you that if I am successful in being nominated and elected, I shall put forth as much effort as I ever put in any enterprise since I have been in public office in seeing that the necessary laws are up on the statute books to give Iowa good roads equal to the sister states.

Since I am the only candidate who has declared unequivocally for "at least some form of hard surfaced roads," I thought it was a little surprising that none of the papers had anything to say about it. I am not out on my own as a campaign issue, but I am an intense believer in good roads. I own a farm in Dickinson county. A few years ago I tiled it. I had partly finished the job when bad weather came on and in order to get the remaining tile on the place I paid four prices; that is to say, I paid four times what it would have cost me if the roads had been good, and this extra cost would have paid my proportion of a road tax equal to a \$10,000,000 tax for the entire state.

Last year I made a trip to Mount Airy, was rained in; had to leave the car in the garage. It was a week before the roads were fit to have the car returned; paid a man for driving it back to Des Moines; was out the hotel expense of myself and family; had a pleasant experience at Colfax, the two together costing me \$28. That alone was about sixteen times my share of the capital extension tax.

This experience is not peculiar to people living in town, but I believe every farmer who owns an automobile and who has had to leave his crop to rot in the field, or to get his crops to market at the most disadvantageous time, to pay his proportion of a very large tax, but it has already been pointed out that the roads can be hard surfaced with little or no additional tax if the amount is properly distributed.

I am keeping in constant touch with the highway commission and I assure you that my statement on the question of good roads is not mere talk, but that I am intensely in earnest. I do not believe at this early stage a candidate should go into the question of details. Yours very truly, George Cossion, Des Moines, July 7.

Iowa Newspapers

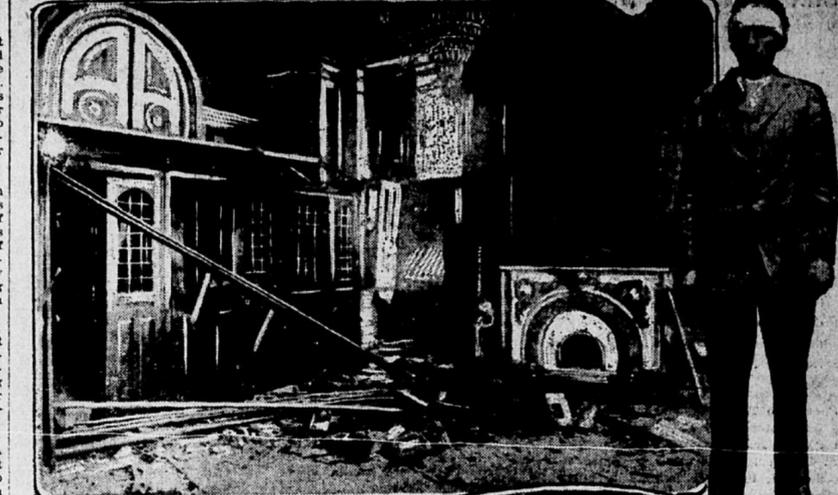
CHRONIC ALL OVER IOWA. [Cedar Falls Record.]

Supervisor Leland insists that all approaches to Cedar Falls are in miserable shape. He says that he has put the east side road in the pink of condition but that the city of Cedar Falls has failed in its duty to maintain its share of the burden. When it was suggested that most Iowa towns were in the same boat and that a few of the approaches to Waterloo were anything but pink, an intense critic emphatically dubbed the writer a "damned kicker." Makes a difference sometimes who is right about Cedar Falls' approaches.

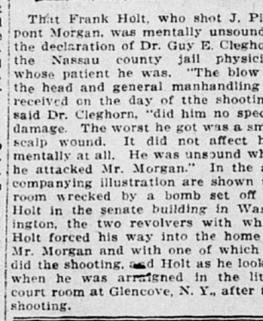
AUTO MAKES A MAN COMMON. [Dubuque Times-Journal.]

Meanwhile the recent notable price cuts in machines and others likely soon to come are bringing the automobile within the reach of a new army of buyers. Already a moderate priced automobile, with good care, is cheaper to maintain than a horse and carriage. The automobile is no longer a badge or expression of class feeling. Soon the man of wealth may begin retiring from

HOLT, MORGAN ASSASSIN, UNDOUBTEDLY INSANE



BOMB WRECKED ROOM IN SENATE



MORGAN'S ASSASSIN and WEAPONS HE USED

That Frank Holt, who shot J. Pierpont Morgan, was mentally unbalanced is the declaration of Dr. Guy E. Cleghorn, the Nassau county jail physician, whose patient he was. "The blow on the head and general manhandling he received on the day of the shooting," said Dr. Cleghorn, "did him no special damage. The worst he got was a small scalp wound. It did not affect him mentally at all. He was unshaken when he attacked Mr. Morgan." In the accompanying illustration are shown the room wrecked by a bomb set off by Holt in the senate building in Washington, the two revolvers with which Holt forced his way into the home of Mr. Morgan and with one of which he did the shooting, and Holt as he looked when he was arraigned in the little court room at Glen Cove, N. Y., after the shooting.

A company which is growing too common for his taste. The farmers are said to own more of them than any one class. The motor crowd in exterior aspects is far from bearing the marks of distinction. It all looks plain and common enough, in one equal democracy of dust.

DID KENYON SPEAK TOO SOON?

[Fort Dodge Messenger.] Senator Frederic Larrabee has as yet given no indication that he wishes to be lieutenant governor of Iowa, but if the outside press is talking about him for the nomination for next year he may find it necessary to make a statement of his position. Senator Larrabee stands very high over the state and with the years of political life there are before him he may easily be counted as a sometime possibility for the highest political honors of the state. He is a type who wins his way on merit alone. Those who know him best esteem him the most.

WOULD BUILD FOR THE JUDGES.

[Iowa City Republican.] Again those sleeping quarters for the supreme judges in the state house are under discussion. At present there is no necessity for such accommodations, and in fact we understand that it is seldom they are used, but when they are provided we will have a wise and helpful provision. Then there were no street cars, except a horse car that ran once or twice an hour, and when it got muddy it did not run. The supreme court was on a circuit and held court in several places, but records in the capitol, and when the judges were in Des Moines they worked at night, often till a late hour, and it would have been very inconvenient to return to the hotels. The state of Iowa ought to provide a separate building for the legal department of the state, which would give more room to state offices and departments.

PLENTY OF FOOLS LEFT.

[Mason City Times.] Only half as many Americans as usual went to Europe during the fiscal year just ended, of which eleven months have been marred for pleasure sojourn by the horrors and perils of the war. The total number of tourists and other travelers over the Atlantic, according to official figures from Washington, approximates, but 170,000 for the twelve-month, against 368,000 in 1914. This figure leaves out of the reckoning all departing aliens and all Americans who have gone abroad in order to receive military service.

Of those who did tempt fortune by crossing the greater number must, as yet, have called before the torpedo reign of terror started, for sailings in May, normally a good month, fell this year below 8,500, and those for June under the full influence of the Lusitania horror, are estimated to have fallen below 6,000. It is safe to say that the outgoing passenger lists now represent very nearly the minimum of those who travel on missions of private or business necessity.

TRUTH FROM HARDING'S TOWN.

[Sioux City Tribune.] There is no occasion for voters to get confused in connection with the early discussion of the republican gubernatorial nomination in Iowa. The newspapers which do not want Attorney General Cossion shifted to the governorship know exactly why they don't. It is all very well to talk about the attorney general's opportunities for law enforcement, but the plain fact of the situation is that the governor will have the whip hand in making a law or a failure of prohibition in Iowa after the first of next January. This situation is due directly to the action of the legislature in giving the governor power to appoint special agents for investigation of law violations.

As the law was originally drawn, these special officers were to be under the supervision of the attorney general. If a governor friendly to the liquor interests should be elected next year, it is presumable that his special agents would not be very active against liquor vendors, especially in communities where local sentiment is hostile to enforcement.

With a "winking" attitude by the governor and his special agents, bootlegging would flourish over the state, furnishing good argument for those alms to secure the restoration of saloons for notations regarding the national prohibition. Make no mistake about it. The newspapers opposing Cossion for governor, and professing to favor his fur-

JAMES M. SULLIVAN, UNDER CHARGES, SEES SECRETARY LANSING



James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican Republic, who was declared tempermentally unfit for that office by the report of Senator Phelan, who conducted an investigation, talked with Secretary Lansing, the state department by appointment. When Mr. Sullivan left the department he declined to say whether he had signed, and Secretary Lansing also declined to say. The report has been reviewed by President Wilson, whom it was transmitted by the state department some weeks ago. Why the testimony was taken at public hearings, the report has not been published. The accompanying photograph of Mr. Sullivan was taken on his arrival in New York from Santo Domingo.

A Real Highbrow.

The head of a big New York business concern is exceptionally tall and his height is further accentuated by his exceeding slimmess. The other day a visitor from the south called to see him and was duly asked to sit down.

After they had concluded their business the visitor rose to go and his host rose also, and seemed to rise and rise the southerner, letting his glance travel upward, as though inspecting a new species of skyscraper, and with an expression of awed admiration ejaculated: "Great Scott, old man, your parents must have trained you on a trolley!"

Might Use a Clothespin.

She was a bride of less than a year but she had her troubles, and naturally made a confidante of her mother. "My dear child," said the mother, "you would have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home from the club you might be happier."

"Perhaps so," answered the young wife with an air of weariness; "but what am I to do with my nose?" Boston Transcript.