

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Regular Convocation Monday evening.

STATED ASSEMBLY. King Solomon Council No. 29, R. & S. M. Monday after the third Sunday.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE. St. Aldegar Commandery No. 30, K. T. Tuesday, Sept. 7, 8 o'clock.

REGULAR MEETING. Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S. Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8 p. m.

MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

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

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. U. G. GIESBRE. 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.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 406-5 Masonic Temple.

Special Attention to General Surgery and X-Ray Work. Rooms 414-15 Masonic Temple.

DR. RALPH E. KEYSER. DR. G. E. HERMANC. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MARSHALLTOWN - IOWA. VanOrman & VanOrman. GENERAL INSURANCE.

Over First National Bank. MARSHALLTOWN - IOWA.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger. 766 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Specialist in Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases.

Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those who have cured. Consultation FREE.

180th visit to Stoddart Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1915.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Construction of Coral. The varying and indescribable colors of the corals are due to a miscegenation of cells.

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

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

TERMS: Evening edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$1.25. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$1.00.

BUILD A SILO NOW. Last night's frosts, on low ground and in spots over the state, are by way of warning to the farmer who has not yet erected a silo.

The difference between silo room for the delayed corn on the low field is the difference between several tons of good feed to the acre and a field of dry stalks that wouldn't sell at a dollar an acre with the rubbins on the stalks.

It doesn't take long to build a silo. There should be thousands of them built within the next two weeks. They are the best protection an Iowa farmer can make against a bad season.

Especially in northern, central and western Iowa the silos should multiply this year. The crop isn't an Iowa crop this season.

Why not play safe, or at least as safe as can be? Why not save all that can be saved? Why not build a silo now?

SAYING SOMETHING. There may be some big politicians among the democratic ranks in Iowa, but in spite of the fact there have been some mighty small proceedings as the results conclusively prove.

The Leader is saying something. It is also affording an indication of growth in the democratic party.

Iowa democrats have been guilty of some "mighty small proceedings." One reason for that is that the Iowa democracy has been led by some mighty small men whose idea of politics has been to "denounce" and oppose and who have dragged behind the procession nagging at progress.

But today the Iowa democracy is seeking opportunity to denounce and oppose rather than to submit a plan of progress. While it has broken away in spots from the old system of waiting until a republican program is out and taking the other side it is still hoping to win on the mistakes of the opposition, to gain advantage by mere opposition, to gain advantage by mere opposition, to gain advantage by mere opposition.

Moreover, while it has ceased to reiterate its eternal opposition to "all summary legislation" it is trying to hold the gang that used to dominate democratic conventions and let the liquor interests write the "no summary" plank; this in the face of the fact that Iowa is dry thru reason and sentiment and that a considerable part of its own party is dry as a bone.

It will "never win victories of any consequence until it changes its methods." That's a fact. It turned down Meredith for Connolly, of the two men Meredith represented Iowa and Meredith represented Dubuque. Some of its assumed leaders have served notice on John Clarkson that he can not hope for democratic support because of his attitude and leadership in the last assembly.

The main thing in government is the manner and methods of government. Not the party in power, but the things that are proposed and accomplished for the state irrespective of affiliations with any organization. No party can ever succeed that capitalizes opposition and neglects to offer a constructive program. The success of the republican party is in the fact that it has proposed things and accomplished things. If it made mistakes it has endeavored to correct them. If it has in times developed unworthy leadership it has repudiated it. The difference between the parties has been that between progress and reaction.

The Charlton paper is on the right road to public favor. It should insist on a program of good roads, enforcement of the restrictive liquor laws, business operation of governmental departments of government, state progress in general and thus assist in the reform of its own household.

The largest flour mill in the world, located at Minneapolis, is equipped with 5,580 horsepower in electric motors. A number of very large motors are used. The mill in one day turned out 16,125 barrels of flour.

THE BUSINESS FIELD.

Uplifting factors continue to assert themselves in trade and industrial circles last week but at the same time there is a degree of unevenness in particular sections and certain industries that deprives the situation of uniformity.

However, optimism as to the future seems unabated; our international political relations, apparently grave early in the week appear to have improved; house trade at various centers has been increased by the presence of visiting buyers; some sections report larger road orders; mail order trade goes on increasing; the southern situation is brighter; money everywhere is plentiful at low rates; collections are somewhat easier; bank clearings excel those of 1913 and 1912, while, of course, dwarfing those of 1914; railway passenger traffic is heavy; the stock market, weak early in the week, rallied later on; foreign orders for manufactured goods continue of large proportions; higher prices prevail for iron and steel; premiums rule on some finished articles for early delivery; mills are falling behind on shipments; copper has emerged from its recent spell of idleness; lumber, long depressed is in better shape; skilled help is scarcer; sales forces, reduced directly after the outbreak of the war, are again being increased, and the influence of larger payrolls is seen in the paying up of old debts, rents and the like.

On the other hand, buyers have not entirely divorced themselves from conservatism; the labor situation tends to reflect in sporadic strikes the influence of competitive bidding for help; retail trade, the good in some sections is not altogether favorable, wet, cool weather in the west; having checked distribution; interior trade in the northwest is marking time because just now farmers are too busy to buy; rates for foreign money continue to decline; paucity of dyestuffs curtails operations in some textile lines; railway freight traffic is lighter than last year's; the wheat crop movement from the southwest has been held back by wet weather at threshing; the anomaly of spring wheat coming on the market before the bulk of the winter crop gets under way may be witnessed, and this season's exports of American wheat show a decrease of 45 per cent from the two months of last year.

Spring wheat harvesting was practically finished last week and the frosts in the Dakotas did little damage, while in Canada a lowering of grade is the only appreciable result. The spring wheat crop is a record one, both in the northwest and in Canada and with good weather in the north spring wheat and winter wheat will move together, a condition never before recorded.

Wet weather is still complained of at hindering the threshing and movement of winter wheat. The proportion threshed was never so small, and injury to quality is considerable.

If killing frosts come before Oct. 1 there will be a great deal of soft corn. Corn in the southwest has turned out better than earlier expected, but in Iowa, Illinois and in the northwest the crop is very backward. The south will have a record crop, and will buy less than ever before. A year ago dry weather in the west necessitated much feeding of corn, but this year, with pastures and roughage crops so good, little will be thus used.

Speaking of school teachers who jump contracts, the Anthon Herald advocates legislation disqualifying any teacher who breaks a contract for other reason than the falling of health. "If there is one thing a teacher should hold sacred it is his or her word," the Herald contends. Nevertheless, there are two sides to the question. If the teacher is determined to get away she is like the employe who is anxious to go, the best thing the employer can do is to all the place with somebody who wants it and who will work willingly. So far as teachers' contracts are concerned they are no more sacred than other contracts between employers and employes. The reason we think they are is because the teachers are especially true as a class to their pledges as they are to their work.

The Fairfield Ledger while admitting that everybody hopes for permanent highways says the state isn't ready for them. Rather a peculiar statement which says everybody wants something good and is afraid to take it when it is offered at a fair price. It reminds of the person who wants a good home, is entirely able to have it and goes on carrying wood in to the heating stove, bathing Saturday nights in the wash-tub and dies at last in the old house without fulfilling a desire easily satisfied—nobody knows why.

The Kaiser's diplomacy and the ease with which he slips by would have made him a king among the old time horse traders. He could have held his own with a man from east of the Hudson river. And that's the limit of praise.

If some chautauqua wants to pull off a real riot it should schedule a debate between Messrs. Roosevelt and Viereck with Bryan serving grape juice to the combatants between rounds.

The Eagle Grove Eagle calls the Murphy commission a conspiracy. The Eagle Grove Eagle is as wide awake and full of life and progress as a stuffed owl.

Let's hope that the light frost was the last struggle of the weatherman to get it out of his system and that he will start in on an old fashioned Iowa fall with Indian summer the last week in October.

The attention of Attorney General Cosson is called to the following from the Sioux City Journal: "When he put the seal on the beer did the beer also see to taking the beer out of Siberia?" If there isn't any law against that sort of thing the legislature has a job before it.

A citizen booster in Cedar Rapids has proposed that 500 men contribute \$100 each toward the improvement of Lincoln Way from Cedar Rapids to Marion. Has Cedar Rapids not heard of the paving district law enacted by the last legislature to cover just such a situation?

A South Dakota paper boasts that less than one per cent of the people of that state are illiterate. Yes, Iowa usually grounds them pretty well in the three R's before we send them over the line. Of all that is good in South Dakota Iowa has furnished the best.

One of the boys says "Don't let George do it," and the other insists "Not for Joe."

Perhaps the reason those supervisors limped so on permanent roads is that they have corns—somewhere.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES. "The campaign for the republican nomination for the office of governor on the republican ticket goes merrily on. There are now two candidates: Cosson, Allen, Kuehnle and Harding. The latter will not get very far in the primaries in this section," says the Eldora Herald.

The Iowa City Press says "The county supervisors of Iowa who at the meeting of their state association at Des Moines last week adopted resolutions declaring against the building of permanent roads in Iowa, were wrong—dead wrong."

"Perhaps it will require a real epidemic to convince the people who have lost faith in vaccination, Iowa has been listening to the preaching of persons who do not believe in vaccination," explains the Burlington Hawkeye, "until the conditions are such that it will spread over the state and claim many citizens. When that time comes, Dr. Jenner and his great discovery will come into their own again."

The Marion Register predicts "Whoever the republican candidate may be he will be elected. What a great thing it will be for Iowa to furnish the first republican west of the great river?"

"If his political opponents continue to insist that he endorse them all, Attorney General Cosson eventually may admit that Lieutenant Governor Harding is eminently correct when he declares there are too many laws," suggests the Sioux City Journal.

The Sac Sun declines to enter with any zest into the contest for governorship at so early a date. It is willing to furnish its readers news as news develops but holds that a strenuous campaign in behalf of the candidates should be reserved until next year. It would be very well satisfied with the nomination of either State Senator J. H. Allen or Attorney General George Cosson, and dislikes very much to note a tendency on the part of some partisans of Senator Allen to attempt to belittle Attorney General Cosson.

"Why wouldn't it be a good idea to invite the state association of county supervisors to attend the good roads congress which will be held at Cedar Rapids from Oct. 4 to 7 inclusive?" suggests the Vinton Eagle. "That association has lots to learn yet," concludes the Eagle.

"The example of Mount Vernon in putting on a motorcycle cop to regulate automobile traffic is being followed by other of the smaller cities in the state and there is reason for hope that eventually all drivers will be educated or disciplined to a fair and reasonable use of the highways," remarks the Tipton Advertiser.

Cotton as Contraband. In finally declaring cotton a contraband of war, Great Britain has reversed herself. The precedent was established by Russia in April, 1905, when it added raw cotton to its previously declared list of contraband, giving as its reason that "raw cotton was used in the manufacture of explosives, and that as it was impossible to distinguish between cotton imported for the one purpose and that imported for the other, it was necessary to prohibit its importation altogether." To this Mr. Cosson's backing is brought out by a letter just issued to the press of the state by T. E. Taylor, representative from Buchanan county, in which he says:

"I believe that George Cosson is the ideal candidate for governor. He is so well known that he is a platform in himself. The people know exactly what to expect of Cosson. He has made good in every office he has held. His work as a state senator attracted national attention. In addition to legislative experience he has had administrative and executive experience. He has come in contact with all the departments of state; has shown an interest in all of the state's business activities—such as prison reform, good roads, the public school and reform in court procedure. He has shown a capacity for leadership in the matter of securing the passage of laws. He has made a number of campaigns over the state and has a very large acquaintance. He is strong in this part of the state."

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ALL-YEAR SCHOOLS. [Iowa City Citizen.] Re-adoption of ideas discarded in the past is evidence that progress is not always real. The Sioux City superintendent of schools has returned from a trip of investigation and strongly urged the adoption of all-year schools in that city, eliminating the long vacation time. He says that ordinarily the vacation was a recognition of the need for child labor during the crop season and not intended as a rest period. His views are in harmony with the idea expressed by many educators to the effect that summer schools for children are a decided advantage.

AN OLD TIME HAY RAKE. [Iowa City Republican.] Bernard Murphy, of the Vinton Eagle, is trying to tell Cyrenus Cole, of the Cedar Rapids Republican, about early day farming. Murphy describes the old mowers and reapers, when one man drove and another raked off the hay. He says that six men did the binding and two the raking. He also tells about the old wooden hay rake. We wonder where Murphy worked, if he had six men to do the binding. When the writer was seventeen years old he followed a machine near Cedar Rapids, which was used in this county, which belonged to Charles Colony and George Williams, while it cut 170 acres of wheat and oats. With the exception of a few days when the grain was very heavy four of us did the binding, one of "us" being a stall-walker, a woman who lived over on the Iowa river. We have often wondered who that plucky girl married and what has become of her. But Murphy is away ahead of old time in his hay rake. We remember one that was all home made. The beam was a white oak 4 x 4. The teeth were on one side and made of hickory. The handles were made of crooked saplings, with ends turning something like a plow handle. A horse provided the motive power. When the rake was filled with hay, the handles were lifted, the teeth caught in the ground, and the thing took a flop. When it had been drawn over the pile of hay, the horse was stopped, the handles lifted back and when the horse was backed till the rake was in position, a new start was made. This is a rake the International Harvester people seem to have overlooked when they published the evolution of farm machinery.

FOR COSSON. [Sioux City Tribune.] Cosson's strength as a gubernatorial candidate comes primarily from the confidence he inspires and the insistence of those who have seen him in action. They know that he would render high-class service in the executive office, just as he has in the office of attorney general and previously in the office of state senator. His point in Mr. Cosson's backing is brought out by a letter just issued to the press of the state by T. E. Taylor, representative from Buchanan county, in which he says:

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IS DEATH NO DETERRENT? [Sioux City Journal.] Governor Dunne, who has urged the legislature of Illinois to abolish the death penalty, at the convention of governors in Boston presented figures to show there are fewer homicides per capita in states that have done away with capital punishment than in states which continue to inflict it. The governor's statistics are less convincing than the figures of the states where more large cities in the states which have abolished capital punishment—Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The fact that Illinois has twice as many homicides as Wisconsin may have considerably more relation to the presence within its confines of the city of Chicago, than to the presence on its statute books of the death penalty for murder.

On the other hand, there is little in the records to indicate that capital punishment is a deterrent for crime, and if it is not a deterrent, there is no excuse for its existence. Capital punishment is prescribed by law in all of the twenty-one states which in the United States census of 1910 reported the largest number of homicides, and of the six states which have put the ban on capital punishment five are listed in the twenty states which reported the lowest number of homicides.

That popular sentiment against capital punishment for persons convicted of crime is growing is demonstrated by the nationwide protest against the official execution of Leo Frank, and it may fairly be stated that this same popular sentiment includes capital punishment as a general proposition. Folks are coming to believe that for centuries the world has been on the wrong track in its treatment of offenders against the law—that the possible reclamation of a prisoner is to be considered, as well as his chastisement. No doubt as this modern idea gets a stronger hold, it will result in the doing away with the death penalty for all time.

COMING SCARCITY OF CAPITAL. [Fort Dodge Messenger.] It is curious to recall the fact that on twenty years ago there was in the money markets of Europe a positive glut of capital. The period of superabundance closed before the century, since for eighteen years preceding the war the price of capital, as expressed by the rate of interest on good securities, has steadily risen. Looking at the question from an English standpoint, a writer in the current number of the "Edinburgh Review" points out that in 1896 Great Western Railway 3 per cent debenture stock touched 302, and so yielded less than 3 1/2 per cent to the buyer, while in 1914 it was yielding 4 per cent. Assuming that the internal politics of England had

Iowa Newspapers

IT CHECKED 'EM. [Vinton Eagle.] The members of the state association of county supervisors which met recently at Des Moines were men who had been elected before the state highway commission was founded. They don't like that commission. It has checked them too much. We had a glaring case in this county where a bridge company would have gobbled up the supervisors had it not been for the highway commission. Probably there are a lot of other like counties. Formerly the Clinton Bridge Company owned this county, but the new law establishing a state highway commission put a crimp in the bridge company combination.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. [Burlington Hawkeye.] Blackhawk county has paid out a little more than \$6,000 in widows' pensions since Jan. 1, 1915. That looks like a big figure to some people. But it may be just as well to consider what the county gets for that money. Forty-eight homes are maintained that would otherwise be broken up and a large number of children are being brought up in the very best institution in the world—the home, where a good mother is doing all in her power for her little brood. The further fact is that every dollar so expended remains at home and is expended for the necessities of life. The county of Blackhawk could not be making a better investment.

SNOWED AUGUST THIRD. [Fremont County Herald.] The Red Oak Express doubts the statement that it snowed on the night of Aug. 3. There is no question about it. There was quite a little snow fall at about 3 o'clock on the night of Aug. 3 at this place. At the northern edge of South Dakota, considerable snow fell on the above date.—Coin Gazette.

The Herald of Aug. 3 told of snow falling here on the 2d between midnight and 3 a. m. and stated that the evidence in regard to the fact was conclusive. There are several reliable witnesses, one in Sidney and others north of town, and still others who live in Prairie township east of town. There is corroborative evidence from the Shenandoah man. Now comes the confirmation about it, that quite a little snow fell in Coln about 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 3. But the incredulous we have always with us. We came near saying that they were the descendants of the fellow who didn't believe Noah when he said there was going to be a big rain, but they all go drowned and left no descendants.

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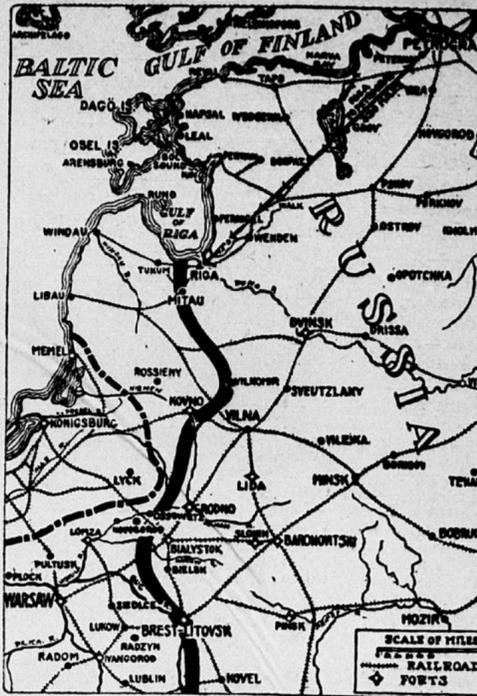
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TEUTONS AND RUSSIANS FIGHTING ON THOUSAND MILE FRONT



That the immense German attack on the Russian line along its 1,000 mile front has no less an objective than Petrograd has been the growing belief of military observers as a result of the steady and rapid advance of the Kaiser's troops, taking fortress after fortress. In this great project the possession of Riga plays a vital part. Once this important Russian port was won the Germans could make it an effective base for naval operations along the coast to the north and east toward the czar's capital. It would also serve to protect Von Hindenburg's advancing hosts. From the shores of the gulf could be launched new armies, brought safely by transports from Danzig or from Libau, which was taken by the Germans several weeks ago. In the minds of English observers at least the setback of the German fleet in the succession of encounters in the gulf of Riga and in the Baltic is a severe blow to the whole plan of campaign wrought out by General von Falkenhayn.

Something to do with this result, no such influence can account for the fall in price of Canadian 3 per cent stock from 107 in 1896 to 85 in 1914, although redeemable at par in 1935. Hence the question is germane to the final outcome of the war for capital as expressed by the yield of a typical gilt edged English railroad security, what will it be in 1916, or whatever later date may see the end of the war? The author of the article in the "Edinburgh Review" says that it is difficult to find an economist in these days who foresees cheap capital after the war, and that this view is commonly endorsed by investors who will not as a rule look at any security unless it is definitely repayable at a certain date, which must not be too remote. This preference is based on the view that capital is going to be dear, a consideration which makes the investor shy of placing his money except in a stock that promises to pay it back again, and so give him the chance of reinvesting on the more favorable terms that he foresees later on. A stock like Consols, which carries no obligation of repayment, is hence out of favor, because if the expected rise in the rate of interest earned on capital comes to pass, the only thing that can happen to such a stock is to fall in price.

THE M. B. A. BUILDING. [Mason City Times.] Just why the Marshalltown Times should take a whack at the First National Bank in this city because it is jealous of Mason City permanently getting the M. B. A. headquarters in a building of its own, is enigmatical, to say the least.

The First National Bank is assessed for taxes at \$140,000 on this same building, which the Times' editor has recently declared is approximately a \$100,000 building, and everybody here knows that the bank is not charging any loss up to the bank on the investment. Every fraternal insurance company of any standing owns its own supreme lodge headquarters in the city, to keep it from missing a football to ambitious cities which want to change location and as a safe and paying investment of its funds. If the erudite contractor of our esteemed contemporary can build a building like the First National Bank of this city for \$100,000, he can get the contract for the new M. B. A. building hands down, and the board will undoubtedly limit the expenditure to that sum. Not recognizing that Marshalltown is no more in the Mason City class for population and expansion, the editor writes does not understand that the M. B. A. expects to build an honest, substantial building that will yield the average insurance loan per cent on the investment besides giving them office rent free, which rent now represents at the ordinary rate of loans of the city insurance companies an investment of \$100,000.

The Times-Republican owns its own building. Why should it not always stay in rented quarters? The Globe-Gazette owns its own building, part of it for rental purposes, which returns a fair dividend. Why should the Globe-Democrat or the Marshalltown Times-Republican spend the stockholders' money for their own business homes? There are two reasons—a permanent home and an investment. The only thing that the Marshalltown paper can urge against the M. B. A. having a permanent home is the dishonesty of its officials. If that is the thought why not say so? It is a safe prediction that before the building is completed the M. B. A. board will have contracts to yield a certain return in interest as its best farm loans, and they will own a piece of property that will in ten years be worth at least 50 per cent more than the original cost. Mason City has nothing against Marshalltown and expects to be neighborly. Marshalltown should forget its peevishness if its usually excellent medium of publicity reflects the grouch, and not get into such a state of mind that it will try to get off the M. and St. L. road because Marshalltown happens to be on the same line.

Very Pleasant. Many folks are excellent conversationalists on the subject of themselves.—Kansas City Journal.