

WINDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., second degree Friday, Sept. 3, 8 o'clock. John W. Wells, secretary; H. Steiner, W. M.

REGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 13, 8 o'clock. L. S. Kilborn, H. P. John, W. M. Rec.

ATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Lodge No. 20, R. & S. M. Monday, Sept. 13, 8 o'clock. T. T. Forbes, W. M.; George Gregory, T. I. M.

AL CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Lodge No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 o'clock. Work in the Order of the Cross. M. S. McFarland, W. M.; George E. C.

MEETING Central Chapter, S. Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 o'clock. Anna Downing, W. M.; Black Collins, W. M.

DR. R. C. MOLISON Surgeon and Physician. Rooms 207 and 208. Phone 596. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Residence, 204 Park street.

FRENCH & COBB Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists. Rooms 314-315. Hours: 11 to 12; 2 to 4; and 7 to 9 p. m. Phone 101. Home phone 872

Physicians and Surgeons. 302 to 305. Phone 15 for the evening. Hours: 11 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. M. U. CHESIRE, N. H. NICHOLS, GEORGE M. JOHNSON

Kellogg R. J. Andrews DENTISTS. 15 to 317. Phone 14

LIERLE & SCHMITZ Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat GLASSES FITTED. 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Eng. oculists Iowa Soldiers' Occultists and aurists Iowa In-School for Boys.

WM. F. HAMILTON FURNACE AND SURGEON. Masonic Temple.

Attention to General X-Ray Work. 414-15 Masonic Temple. Office Hours, 2 to 4 p. m. RALPH E. KEYSER

G. E. HERMANCE Surgeon and Surgeon. Hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. 11, Tremont Block

man & VanOrman FURNACE AND SURGEON. First National Bank.

DR. WILBERT SHALLENBERGER Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. One 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE. Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Monday, Sept. 11, 1915.

L.TOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

THE UNION LABEL on your printer and read newspapers entitled to its use.

Don't Feel Good? A lot of people tell us, "I've never seen you so well."

Call Orderlies. The trick and make you feel fine. Now this positively. Take one. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

Obviously Misleading. A swimming pool in a small day two country women read at the entrance: "25,000 and Out Every Hour."

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Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO. TERMS: Evening edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$35. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$3.50. Later edition for morning circulation, \$4.00. Twice a week edition next year, 1.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

TAKE THEM AT THEIR WORD.

Nathan and Frank Rainsbarger, thru their nearest of living kin, have made public a note of thanks sent to Governor Clarke, in which they express gratitude for their release from prison and incidentally promise that the confidence of the governor will not be violated. The promise while not necessary was to be expected.

There has been some wonderment and not a little criticism of the action of Governor Clarke in refusing to grant an unconditional pardon to the brothers. In view of his announced opinion that the Rainsbargers were innocent of the crime for which they stood convicted for thirty years. The question has been raised why men should be put on their good behavior for a period of three years if innocent. They had been model prisoners for thirty years, and a man can misbehave in prison as well as out. In adding this mild restriction to the pardons Governor Clarke had in mind the early environment of the Rainsbargers, the lawlessness of the times in which the brothers lived as free men, the enemies the family had made and the bitterness of the years of controversy caused by the efforts of the convicted men to gain their freedom. It was evident to the governor that these enemies might deliberately plan to involve the brothers in new trouble by inciting them to resort to deeds of revenge for the unceasing opposition to pardon or parole. There was still some responsibility assumed by the governor after the release of the two men, and Governor Clarke, in surrounding the pardons with mild conditions only sought to place a portion of this responsibility on the recipients of his confidence.

Friends of the Rainsbargers are confident they will make good out of prison as they did within. Their enemies will blunder if they seek to bar their way to fulfillment of the promises freely made.

A BUREAU OF ROAD RESEARCH.

With D. W. Norris chairman of the state highway commission it may be expected that more good roads will be built in Iowa within the next few years than ever in the history of the state in the same length of time. Mr. Norris is a good roads booster the year round, and that is the reason the governor made him chairman of the commission. It is a good appointment. Webster City Freeman-Tribune.

The above expression is exceedingly complimentary to Mr. Norris, but it will accidentally cause confusion and disappointment unless understood correctly. The new commission, to which Mr. Norris and others have been appointed, in no wise disturbs the state highway commission established by law and which remains in full charge of all road work. The new commission is more properly a bureau of road research appointed by Governor Clarke to report to the next legislature in the winter of 1917 a plan for hard-surfaced road construction. It can not possibly affect road conditions in any way until the next legislature has acted upon its recommendations. Work upon dirt roads next summer will go on just as it has this summer and if all that the bureau of research hopes to accomplish is finally achieved it will be well into the summer of 1917 before the voters of the counties will be called upon to decide for themselves what they will build in the way of hard-surfaced roads.

It has also been repeated many times that the governor's new commission will decide as to what kind of pavement to lay upon our public roads but that is not what Governor Clarke intended it to do. His instructions call for information as to all kinds of hard surfacing material which is available for road construction in Iowa; its location and probable cost upon the roads. This would include careful inquiry into gravel construction and all forms of paving material. In brief the governor's new commission is to be a bureau of research for the benefit of a legislature which has not yet been elected and which will not convene for sixteen months. It will neither build nor supervise any roads.

THE NEW INSURANCE LAW.

Editor Times-Republican: I am writing you in regard to the recent insurance legislation, and would like to get your idea of this law, either by letter or thru an editorial. As a business man, I can't but feel that there is a rank injustice being done the business men of the state of Iowa, as they seem to be about the only class of men to whom this law applies, and all others are exempt. I am enclosing you an editorial from the Grinnell Register, which I think has covered the ground pretty thoroughly and expresses pretty generally the sentiments of the business men here.

As a subscriber to your valuable paper, I for one would be very much pleased to get your ideas on the above legislation. Harry I. Yeager.

Mr. Yeager raises a question which is going to be a big issue in the next legislature. The purpose of the new law was to prevent discrimination. To prevent one jewelry store in Grinnell buying insurance at one rate and another at another but it is feared that the insurance companies are taking advantage of the law to enforce a general increase in fire insurance rates. The only remedy is for the Grinnell

commercial club to appeal to the insurance commissioner on behalf of a group of property owners. Failing in that mutual fire insurance companies should be formed thruout the state and the rates regulated by competition with mutual companies.

It is possible that in the process of re-adjustment under the new law some inequalities will appear which can later be remedied. This is usually true of any new law and the Times-Republican has not joined in the quite general condemnation of the new law for the reason that time is necessary to determine its ultimate effect.

One thing is certain and that is that there was no occasion in Iowa to increase the general average of fire insurance costs and if that is to be the effect of the law the next legislature should repeal it. On the other hand if it can be shown that rates have been made uniform without a general increase then the law will have caused no general injury altho as the Grinnell editor argues there was no more need for state regulation of fire insurance costs than for newspaper subscriptions for neither industry had become a monopoly.

Topics of the Times

"I don't criticize the men of the 'invisible government.' How can I?" exclaimed Elihu Root before the New York convention and how could he?

The equity of asking those in the vicinity of an improved highway to pay something for their special benefit is evident by the volunteer offers of farmers near Muscatine and again near Cedar Falls to haul gravel upon their road if the county will do its part in cutting the hills to grade. A hard surfaced road will increase the value of nearby property and serve those most who use it. In many states a small part of the cost is assessed to the property most benefited.

If the Germans can obtain munitions in this country as now announced it will remove most of the cause for friction between the German government and Uncle Sam.

Chicago now contains more people than does Iowa, but most of us would rather live in Iowa. The new census for the windy city will count more than 2,500,000.

Senator Kenyon, like the mighty hunter who looks for game that he can slay, is pleased at the prospect of a pork barrel bill for the improvement of the Missouri river. It promises political pork for Kenyon if he kills it.

A man by the name of Palmer, from Sioux City, has been proposed for the democratic nomination for governor. Who in the end is Palmer?

With Bryan at outs with the administration, with Roosevelt lambasting Wilson and his cabinet and Bryan in turn lambasting Roosevelt, the public refuses to be agitated by their politico-chauqua merry-go-round.

With the lynching of negroes, the shooting of every greaser who crosses the border, its storms and floods, in Texas; we are reminded of the man who knew he was going to hell or Texas and did not care much which.

"I was the only man on the road driving a team," remarked a farmer who came to town the other day, "and I somehow felt I was not progressive. I think I'll buy an auto." And he did.

A banker 67 years of age at Radcliffe has obtained great pleasure in donating for the new town school an automatic clock system which will ring gongs for the class periods. Many another small town banker in Iowa could erect for himself a monument more enduring than stone if he would establish a play ground in his home city.

Whether the multi-millionaire bankers are gathering their resources in preparation for big investments in the depreciated securities of foreign governments on the eve of the war's end interests the rest of us very slightly. Few of us out here can take on any very large share of a government war debt.

No old age arguments can convince me like Albert Pike, of Tama, contractor at age 80, that he should knock off and quit. Such men die when they cease working.

British pounds sterling seem to be short weight on the New York money market. Where are Barney's men and the full weights law?

It will take more than a packet now and then to bring the Mississippi back as the great stream for traffic no matter how roseate and optimistic may be the dreams of those who hope to make the big river a great commercial highway.

Young men with all seven senses unimpaired who think their lots are hard in their struggles for recognition and success should read the history of M. J. Carey, the blind lawyer of Newton.

Those who are kicking about the tax levies made for city purposes should read: Iowa City's levy has been jumped from 39 to 47 mills. Boone's new levy is 37 mills and Sioux City has just levied 40.4 mills, the latter an increase of 2.2 mills over 1914.

Webster City spent \$249,294 in the fiscal year ending March 31. If a general manager were elected to handle this huge budget for city business money could be saved, provided he were the right man for the job—it's mostly in the man.

The first English newspaper is said to have appeared in 1520, when Dutch printers and booksellers began printing in Amsterdam news sheets in English for circulation in England.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

The Valley Junction Express remarks that "the great Iowa state fair is again demonstrating the capacity of Iowa soil to produce good crops under wet weather conditions, as last year it did the same for dry weather conditions."

"At last," says the Sentinel at Iowa Falls, "the American people in all the states are facing realities in the construction of permanent roads, and pushing the work with courageous common sense. They recognize the fact that a good road costs a good deal of money, and that it is useless to wait for plans to shift the outlay upon somebody else. They are also convinced that well built highways are one of the best paying investments."

The Palladium at Montezuma exclaims in surprise: "How many people know that a descendant of John Adams, the second president of the United States, conducted the largest farm in Iowa—eleven and one-half sections, 7,350 acres? This splendid piece of land lies one mile south of Osceola."

The Des Moines Capital assures us that "we have no quarrel with Germany nor the Germans. The Germans respect us much more when we stand up for our rights. They are the kind of a people who would die to the last man rather than surrender their own rights. The last nation in the world which might be expected to be influenced by a weak foreign policy is Germany. The Germans are a virile people and do not appreciate a weakling."

A Shenandoah grandfater says he wouldn't live in a big city for anything because he couldn't possibly get as much satisfaction in taking his first grandchild down town for the first time where everyone he met was a stranger," remarks the—?

The Iowa City Republican explains: "This paper accepted the plate matter referred to and has used some of it, and it is not supporting any of the candidates for governor, but is willing to give fair information relative to it. If the people are interested in the candidates let a fair discussion of them be in order."

"With Carl Kuehnle it seems to be all outside pressure, external, but not internal—it is also eternal," says the Cedar Rapids Republican.

"The strongest argument in favor of the \$200,000 M. B. A. building is its addition to the good things possessed by Mason City," says the Iowa City Republican. "No secret society needs such a building, but Mason City does. If any other place would be glad to get it."

NEED NOT FEAR THESE MEN.

Editor Times-Republican: When three men come to knock the personnel of the Better Roads Commission appointed by Governor Clarke he no longer needs to worry about their presenting a bill to the legislature that would burden the people with taxation, or turn loose a flood of funds into the hands of inexperienced men, or grafters, to use in road building. D. W. Norris has worked incessantly without pay, and has given large sums of money for building good roads around Marshalltown. His economical plan for building hard surfaced roads is well known and has been called to the attention of the state. John W. Postor, of Guthrie Center, has given freely of his time and money in building good roads out in Guthrie county as well as taking an active part in good roads meetings all over the state. The other members have worked into the hands of experienced men, of all sorts of road improvement, and are important factors in the upkeep of their respective communities. The entire board are practical hard-headed business men.

When his board gathers information from other states that are building permanent roads and state highway engineers, and perhaps from the government, they will sit out a plan for Iowa that the people may rest assured will be one of the most scientific and economical methods of road building that has ever introduced.

When a progressive farmer starts out to make a first class improvement on his farm he realizes the going to cost him a lot of money, but he knows it will enhance the value of his farm for all time. Whether he has the ready cash or not it makes no difference. He figures that if he needs the improvement it is better to make it now and make his payments in the future. In his judgment the solution of the good roads problem must be "secured out something along the lines as that of the progressive farmer. Prentiss Ransom. Owasa, Sept. 1, 1915.

A \$5.00 BILL AND GOOD ROADS.

Editor Times-Republican: When lately I had the good fortune to have a \$5 bill I read on it "Secured by United States bonds or other security." I showed this to a banker and asked what the other security meant and I was informed that if the currency board had passed favorably on such bonds as municipal corporation or county, then there could be issued at certain times and under certain restrictions paper money.

Having read Mr. Allen's idea as to securing money for good roads, I think that if the county could issue \$500,000 in bonds and the United States issue certificates against same it would be a better way. There, of course, would be no rake-off to any bank or bankers but so much the better.

If it was necessary that they had to go thru a bank, why not make a national bank? The county could form itself into one, with the auditor, president and the board of supervisors the directors, etc.

The bonds could be made redeemable in three, five, eight and ten years. No interest would be necessary and we would have cash to bargain with without mortgaging the future generations. Fred Jensen, Pocahontas, Aug. 29, 1915.

On Talking Too Low.

"We Americans are of two kinds; we either talk too loud or too low, particularly in public places. A European family will sit down in public without feeling the necessity of putting a muf on the voice and retiring as though behind a wall. They are not noisy or gay, they do not toot on tin horns, but they say what they wish without lowering the tone to that painful depth which we mistake for a cultivated note. Let us be brave, and be ourselves; for nothing can be better than that."—Louise Clouser Hale, in Century.

Iowa Newspapers

CHICKEN EUGENICS. [Shenandoah World.] And now they are having fried chicken day to eat up the roosters. More eugenics. When the common barn yard auto rats are all dead and no one is left but the featured Apollo who meets all the requirements of the poultry athletes, there will be no more morning chorus of crows from rival throats and a whole lot of classic English poetry will have to be explained to the rising generation. Let poor Chanticleer alone so long as he doesn't scratch up his neighbor's garden. These eugenists are almost as great bores as the germ alarmists.

MEN WHO SUCCEEDED. [Des Moines Register.] It should be remembered when the fortunes of Wilbur Marsh and Carl Kuehnle are up for consideration that whatever possessions either gentleman may have were gained in productive enterprises, and by hard work. They have neither of them sat back in an expectant attitude with a calculating eye on the promise of their neighbor's accumulations. Nor is it to be overlooked that what young aggressive men, with faith in themselves and in Iowa, have done in their own interest they might, in a representative capacity, do for the state. It is not a bad sign in these days that a prospective candidate for governor has made a success of his own business.

AUTOMOBILES ON STREETS. [Grundy Republican.] A Des Moines judge holds the city will be the farmer in the regulating the length of time an auto can be left standing on the streets to be illegal. We don't know how the case will come out but if the early man can block a street all day with his auto because he happens to work down town, then the next fellow can leave his car in the middle of the street, for it is manifestly unfair to say that one line-up of autos along the curb is legal while the second row of autos would be illegal. An auto has no more right to remain standing all day in a city street than has a merchant's sign which moves his store out into the street and do business there.

THE RURAL ROUTES. [Central City News-Letter.] A few writers have expressed their opinions that the doing away with some of the rural mail routes and lengthening others is a good thing as it lessens expense and serves more people. To do this it is the intention of the postoffice department to force the service automobile and compel the mail carriers to use cars instead of horses. That talks good for this time of the year, but in Iowa especially the poor mail carrier who will have no other way to go except with an automobile when the snow is three feet deep or the mud hub deep will deserve pity. The postmaster general's idea is in advance of the times. The time may be coming when cars can be run successfully and he depended on the year around but not yet.

EVERYBODY WANTS A CINCH. [Sioux City Tribune.] It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 Germans have been either killed or permanently injured. In both France and Germany all males between 17 and 45 have been called to the colors. Italy has just called her second line reserves—men from 30 to 39 years old, to the colors. Austria is bled white. Belgium is wiped out. Where are the European factories going to get their millions of skilled workmen after the war? A manufacturer those products which high tariff advocates in this country fear will flood the United States? Where will there be a European industrial plant after the war that will not be thoroughly disorganized, a sort of ex-patriated workmen, a sort of capital subjected to high taxation and crippled in other ways?

If American manufacturers can not face such a situation with courage and without being given a subsidy, it is time that manufacturing be abandoned in the United States for something which can be done.

HORSETHIEVES IN IOWA. [Burlington Hawkeye.] The way of the horsethief is hard in Iowa and the man who believes that riding horses in Iowa is a short matter of property has another guess coming. Two fellows stole a fine team at Belle Plaine one evening recently and were arrested at Grinnell the next morning. If the machinery works as well all the way thru, they will be in the penitentiary before the end of the month and there may discover that there is no short cut to wealth, no get-rich-quick schemes, and no easy money. The brief possession of that team will mean for them sufficient work, for which they could have purchased several fine teams. That is it. It is the kind of work that pays. Such fellows are not to be pitied, only in so far as their lack of common sense makes them objects of pity. Nor is it likely that there will be much pity wasted upon them. If they take their medicine like men, however, and come out reformed and determined to lead honest lives, there will be no lack of sympathy and help for them. The world is very good, and is always more ready to help the man who has been wronged than the other who has always walked the straight path. As a rule the latter does not need it.

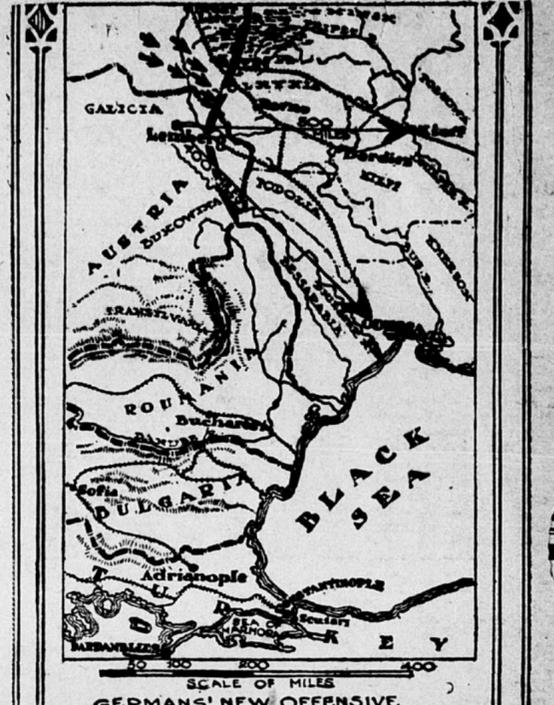
LONG TERM LEASES.

[Waterloo Courier.] A native of Wales who is now a citizen of Waterloo is credited with having made the statement that the renters of Welsh farms are more desirable than the majority of renters in Iowa because, as a rule, they remain on the rented farm a lifetime and pay all the taxes altho the owners pay titles to the established church of England.

How much more could be produced from Iowa land rented on terms requiring a lease of more than one year. Five years is prescribed by agricultural experts as the time in which land will benefit most by scientific rotation of such crops as wheat, oats, corn, clover and alfalfa, but under existing conditions the lease calls for but one year at the end of which time the renter often moves to seek a farm for which he may pay less rent.

An agreement whereby the owner and renter would be able to work together to build up instead of to rob the soil as is now being done on many farms thruout the country under the short term lease, would give the renter bicker and would increase the value of the property. Some day the owners and the renters will take the land into consideration as a third party when they draw up their contracts, and

GERMANS NOW SAID TO PLAN NEW BLACK SEA OFFENSIVE



Dispatches from Berlin for some time past have intimated that the next move of the Austrian and German armies in the east, after clearing Poland and establishing a strong defensive line as far as the Baltic, would be to turn south and drive thru the southern provinces of Russia to the Black Sea. Reports have come from Berlin that the Russians already were preparing to evacuate these provinces. The resumption of the offensive on the line of the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, after a lull of more than a month indicates that this plan has become a serious possibility. It is considered to be at least as practicable as an attempt to capture Petrograd, and of much greater strategic and political value. It would not only nullify to a great extent the capture of Constantinople by the allies, or, in case the Dar-

danelles should hold out until Odessa is reached, would open a channel for relief and re-enforcement and particularly ammunition, which the Turks urgently need. It would also probably definitely settle the possibility of Roumania entering the war on the side of the allies by cutting her off from Russia. Incidentally, the great Austro-German drive east from a massing of Austrian troops opposite the Serbian frontier, on the Danube, at the western extreme of Roumania's boundaries. The distance to be covered by such an offensive would be fully twice as great as that covered in the great Austro-German drive east from Cracow, which in May and June cleared Galicia of the Russians, but the territory to be traversed is, but for one range of mountains, not particularly difficult. The heavy line shows the present approximate battle front.

REGULATING FIRE INSURANCE. [Grinnell Register.] For a bunch of easy marks commended to the late legislature. This wall of woe is called forth by the fact that we have just had an insurance policy expire and find that, thru the pattern care of the late general assembly the rates have been raised from \$10 a thousand to \$13.50. Wanting a little company in our misery we started down the street and listened to the tale of woe of others. Here are a few sample rates: Variety store, \$9 to \$14.45. Dry goods, \$9 to \$11.50. Clothing, \$8.50 and \$9 to \$14. Jewelry, \$9 to \$14. Drugs, \$9 to \$15. Shoes, \$9 to \$13.40. Restaurant, \$9 to \$15.70. Dwelling house, five years, \$10 to \$15.

And so on all over the business part of Grinnell. Asking the cause for this bolt out of a blue sky we find that the legislature, with a keen sense of the dangers of the competitive system, passed a law that the insurance companies should no longer be allowed to compete with one another by lowering rates but must charge the rates fixed by a "rating bureau." Mind you the rating bureau is not a state but a private institution. Any insurance company can take the rate of any rating company, making any rates they choose. Of course the companies will get together and take the same rates. In fact there is but one rating bureau in Iowa and there probably will be no other. This was established years ago but the insurance companies, competing for business have been writing insurance for about 60 per cent of the rating bureau's rate. Now they must write at their adopted rate or pay the state a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 for each policy which they write below that rate.

So, on the start, the insurance companies may adopt any rates they please, and the law of Iowa is the policeman to make them keep up to those rates. What redress is there if these rates are exorbitant and unjust? The state commissioner of insurance has the power to examine the rates and to say what rates are unjust and what is a proper rate. But of course there is a but, the commissioner's decision is subject to "summary court review," by a court of competent jurisdiction. And note this: the state of Iowa assumes that the insurance rating bureau's rate is more apt to be just than its own and allows that to stand until the case has dragged its weary way thru a dozen courts. This scrap of comfort is thrown to the insured. After this legal dally, which may not be over five years, the insurance companies, if the final decision is in favor of the insured, are to return the overcharge. Many people have a vivid recollection of how a similar law worked in freight rates.

Can a business man avoid the raise in rates by insuring in a mutual company? This is neatly headed off by our beneficent legislature. Only mutual insurance companies insuring churches, school houses, dwellings and farm property are exempt from the provisions of this law.

How is it working? Ever since the Register has been in its present location it has placed its fire insurance at \$10 a thousand. There was not an old

line insurance company apparently which was not anxious to write the risk at this old rate. Now the same companies are not allowed to ask less than \$12.50 per thousand of insurance. Now we would not have the slightest objections to the state of Iowa trying experiments in socialism if it would only make the newspapers, the beneficiaries. The only shadow of an excuse that we have heard for the new law is that it protects the Iowa rate payers from a law preventing us from charging less than actual cost as figured by our experts we will cheerfully pay the advanced rates for insurance. Until then—protest that it is the height of injustice for the Iowa state legislature to take \$25 a year from the purse of the Grinnell Register and add it to the surplus of the big insurance companies. We believe that the Iowa newspapers are as necessary to the state as the Iowa insurance companies. We presume that other business men will think the same way about their own business.

But to show the delicious absurdity in which the state legislature is involved: If we newspaper men get together and establish rates to protect ourselves against cutthroat competition the legislature says that we have committed a crime punishable with three years in the penitentiary. In other words the state is doing for the insurance companies what it is a crime for us to do for ourselves.

LORD READING NAMED AS BRITISH FINANCIAL ENVOY TO AMERICA. [Burlington Hawkeye.] Altho the names of the British envoys to be sent to America by Great Britain to adjust the financial relations of the two countries were withheld for a time by London, it was asserted that Lord Reading, lord chief justice, would be one of the men sent. Lord Reading, who was known formerly as Sir Swinburn Isaac, was raised to the peerage recently.



LORD READING