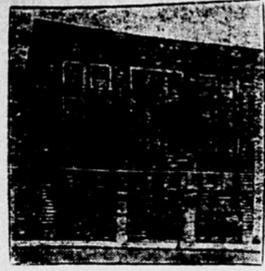


HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., work in First degree, Friday, Sept. 24, 8 o'clock.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 35, R. A. M. Regular Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 20, 8 o'clock.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. S. M. Monday after the third Sunday, 1 P. M.

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

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Oct. 6, 8 p. m.

MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

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

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.

DR. M. J. CHESIRE. DR. NELSON MERRILL. DR. H. H. NICHOLS. DR. GEORGE M. JOHNSON.

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

DRS. LIERLE & SCHMITZ. Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. GLASSES FITTED.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 405 S. 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.

VanOrman & VanOrman. GENERAL INSURANCE. Over First National Bank.

Dr. Wilbert Schallerberger. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases.

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If Your Hair is Falling Out. We know of no better remedy than Rexall Hair Tonic.

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Times-Republican

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WHEREIN IOWA DOES NOT SHINE. The transformation which takes place in an Iowa county supervisor when he removes to California is illustrated in the action of the county supervisors of Los Angeles county who have recommended another county bond issue of \$3,000,000 for paved roads.

In Michigan the state has been paying bonuses per mile to the counties for hard-surfaced roads but recently their law was changed so as to permit one-fourth of the cost of an improved road being assessed to the land within one mile of the road because of the special benefit the nearby land receives.

Ventura county, California, purely an agricultural district with no large cities has recently voted bonds to \$1,000,000 for paved roads.

People are to be permitted a closer view of the sand dunes of Florida which are sold as land because Leon county in the vicinity of Tallahassee has voted \$200,000 of bonds for hard-surfaced roads.

Mr. John Rockefeller, Jr., is investigating conditions in Colorado where the Rockefeller interests lie. He is going down into the mines and seeing at first hand the conditions under which men work to create his dividends.

Rockefeller can not avoid bringing away a different view point with him. If a fall of the mine roof were to shut him in for a day or two while desperate rescue parties worked night and day to reach him he would bring more than mere observation in passing can give him.

If he held an air drill against the hard rock for a single shift, if he cleared muck for a couple of hours or swung a pick or a hammer \$7.75 cents' worth he would understand even better than he is likely to do under present circumstances.

And if he had to divide that \$7.75 between the high rent of a shanty owned by the company and the over priced supplies of a company store his view would be vastly enlarged. Down among the ignorant and exploited he would learn how hatred and anarchy grow together.

There are two sides to the Colorado war—one of corporate greed and demand for dividends, the other of ignorance and primitive reprisal. There is a side of lawlessness that broke out in riot and anarchy and another of lawlessness that seems to remain within the law but loots helplessness as certainly as any pirate. Perhaps the younger Rockefeller will see somewhat to both sides before he gets thru.

We may confidently expect more from John Jr., than from his father. He will do better as between men and men than the older man had ever done. They are products of times as different as tho they had been separated two centuries. The pressure of public sentiment is upon young John as it never rested upon the other. He has come to his inheritance in an age when human welfare is something more than a sentiment and has become a policy. And he can not avoid the pressure from without and within.

Down in the mine Rockefeller and his millions are little different from the Slav mucker with his wheelbarrow. Man for man the mucker has the best of it. He can take care of himself there; he can destroy Rockefeller or save him. Up on the surface and in his Broadway offices Rockefeller is supreme over the Slav. Perhaps after he comes to the surface and the sunshine Mr. Rockefeller will feel that in his caverns of finance he should take care of the man who take care of him.

SEEKING TO CLASSIFY KUEHNLE. The Nevada Representative, which inclines toward Mr. Kuehnle, says "as to Kuehnle being wet the Times-Republican as it was concerning the myth of a dangerous strength for Harding."

The Representative announces that while Mr. Kuehnle hasn't worked at the temperance proposition so much as others he has always been on one side and that temperance side. Then the Coon Rapids Enterprise, which was the original Kuehnle paper, says that the T.-R. goes out of its way to attempt to align Kuehnle with the wets and suggests that it had better wait for Kuehnle to align himself.

Now the Times-Republican has not aligned Mr. Kuehnle with the wets. Neither has it leaped to the conclusion that refusal to sign a saloon petition is altogether satisfactory evidence that Mr. Kuehnle is dry and that he is favorable to strict enforcement of the laws passed and re-established by the last assembly. As the Representative makes plain if Mr. Kuehnle is a temperance man and individually inclined to drouth he hasn't been working at the trade. Confining the present discussion entirely to the temperance question, which has now come to the question of enforcement of a prohibitory law without fear or favor, it is

fair to the voters and to Mr. Kuehnle to ask something more definite than a negative petition upon a saloon petition. The saloon and the petition are out of it; the legislature attended to that. Enforcement of the statute thru the offices of the governor and the attorney general is the decimal point of the problem now. So far Mr. Kuehnle has offered no definite statement of his position. That he was neither very wet nor very dry when the saloon petition was circulated for the last time in Crawford scarcely satisfies a very large number of those who must choose between candidates for governor. That he is expected by his supporters and opponents to cut the Harding support to a cheese paring is pointed to merely as suggestive and not as conclusive. Assertion by newspapers is insufficient. They may be mistaken whether they are wet, dry or medium. Let us hear from Mr. Kuehnle.

There are questions that are hard to straddle and attempts to ride two horses standing up are likely to result in dislocations. Moreover this question of enforcement of the laws, actual enforcement with the power of enforcement afforded by the legislature that repealed the mulct and established prohibition, is going to mow much hay in the coming campaign. Evasion or ducking will not suffice. The demand will be for a tipping of hands and a fair look in at the candidates' cards.

No doubt Mr. Kuehnle is ready to meet the Times-Republican and other anxious inquirers half way on this proposition. Where does Mr. Kuehnle stand on the law enforcement issue and other issues that are to be paramount? It is insufficient to say that Mr. Kuehnle is a good business man—there are 10,000 such in Iowa; that he hasn't much interest one way or another in the liquor—there are 100,000 such in Iowa; that he hasn't paid much attention to the roads questions—there are at least 300,000 like that in Iowa; that he is a good fellow—all Iowans are good fellows; what is wanted is a definite statement of what Mr. Kuehnle will stand for, what he wants, not what he is indifferent to, what he will do, not what he hasn't done.

Topics of the Times. For a man who a number of newspapers has badly defeated before the last primary Governor Clarke is getting flattering propositions toward third term.

Some day we shall also throw a loop over the cancer curing quack and drag him off to earn a living instead of grafting it out of blood and tears.

The democratic newspapers are not to be chided for picking republican candidates. Every one now and then has a desire to pick a winner.

That name Kuehnle is pronounced not "coonly" but "keenly." And he is cooning about the nomination rather keenly at that.

It is all right to push preparedness but it is only sensible to keep an eye on the interests that need the money that preparation requires.

If Mr. Taft is to be used as a spell-binder his dates should be confined to the states of Vermont and Utah. It will be recalled, perhaps that Mr. Taft has friends in those commonwealths.

Hillis has an example before him of how to get back. Let him sell all his goods and give the money to the poor.

When the little German boy and the lad whose folks came from Canada go to the school-ma'am to decide the dispute over the war her position is almost as embarrassing as that of a governorship candidate when somebody insist that he make his position on highways clear.

Whenever Mr. Bryan heads toward the White House the newspaper put the fight reporter on the assignment.

When an Iowa City editor exposed his lack of information by denying that he knew of an even tolerably good concrete road or pavement that had been down two years he was immediately supplied with information from Sioux City and Mason City and Le-Mars and Marshalltown and a bunch of other progressive towns that have laid concrete paving. Most of the objection raised against concrete comes from those who have not informed themselves and possibly from places where carelessness has resulted in poor concrete. Nothing is worse than bad concrete paving and there is little better than good concrete. Sioux City approves the concrete as preferable to brick or asphalt and as the concrete costs from \$1.92 to \$1.14 there as against \$2.05 for brick and \$2.10 for asphalt there's another good reason.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES. "If Carl Kuehnle sought Governor Shaw's advice and then took the step, it's all his own fault," concludes the Mason City Globe-Gazette.

"Does the Iowa labor commissioner represent the general laboring interests of the state, or is he merely a walking delegate for union labor?" demands the Sioux City Tribune. "As the office is one created by the state, and maintained by the state, it is a matter of importance to classify and define its activities."

"We understand that Mr. Harding is a Methodist and a Sunday school superintendent—and that he never gets drunk," says the Cedar Rapids Republican.

The Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune says "Mr. Kuehnle is not to be despised. He is a brilliant and able man and will throw much vigor into his campaign."

"Anyone who ever went to school knows that there is little peace for the weakling," says the Davenport Democrat. "If he can not defend him-

self, about his only salvation is to have a stronger take his part. But he is a good deal safer if he is able to enforce a wholesome respect of himself. Recent events have shown that the same thing holds good with nations."

The Boone News-Republican noting that the Jefferson Free Lance suggests the following slogan: "Travel on Gravel," corrects it thus: "At present our slogan is in 'Scud on Mud.'"

"What's the matter with Palmer?" asks the Sioux City Journal. He was one of the original Wilson men of northwest Iowa and was chosen by the Eleventh district to represent it in the Baltimore convention and to boost for Wilson.

"If some of the wise ones who scoff at the idea of hard surfaced country roads were compelled to make a cross country trip now the chances are ten to one they would be converted, county supervisors always excepted, of course," says the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Iowa Newspapers. POOLING THE FARMER. [Guthrie Center Guthrie.] There is much discussion and will be more, of so-called hard-surfaced roads, and the issue relating to them is being confused, especially by demagogues who are looking for a platform on which to ride into office. Honest, earnest well meaning men differ in their opinions as to road surfacing, but much of their difference is caused by their misunderstanding each other. Two things should be made clear: First, there are many types of so-called surfaced roads, some of which are entirely too expensive and little adapted to our conditions. The demagogues assume that the friends of better things stand for building paved roads costing \$15,000 per mile, or nothing. The facts are that these so-called roads are nowhere built except in a limited way in the better states, or where, by reason of heavy traffic, they are demanded and found to be economical.

In Ohio, which is noted for surfaced roads, most of the so-called surfaced roads are entirely too expensive and cost not to exceed \$500 to \$1,000 per mile. The same is true of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and to a considerable extent of Illinois.

It may well, therefore, be settled in advance that a surfaced road is not necessarily a paved and extremely expensive road.

At the state fair the state highway commission had an exhibit of short sections of many varieties of roads. First, there was a well graded and graded dirt road.

Second, an oiled dirt road.

Third, a gravel road.

Fourth, an oiled gravel road.

Fifth, a gravel road mixed with an asphaltum product.

Sixth, a light and comparatively inexpensive concrete road.

Seventh, a substantial brick road on a heavy concrete base, designed for heavy traffic in or near the cities.

Eighth, a concrete road with a heavy base suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Ninth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Tenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Eleventh, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twelfth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Fourteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Fifteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Sixteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Seventeenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Eighteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Nineteenth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twentieth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

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Twenty-fifth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twenty-sixth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twenty-seventh, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twenty-eighth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Twenty-ninth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirtieth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirty-first, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirty-second, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirty-third, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

Thirty-fourth, a concrete road with a heavy base, suitable for heavy traffic in the vicinity of large cities.

An Eastern View of Cummins.

[Collier's Weekly.] In Des Moines he came to be recognized as a really big lawyer—the biggest in the state. Every town has at least one lawyer who people will tell you is the best in the state or in the entire community. But there seems to be no question that Cummins was really about the best to be found in Iowa. He has a natural legal mind. Give him an elaborate tangle of legal facts and he can get right to the meat of the situation a good deal like a well trained rabbit dog following a trail thru dense underbrush.

A while ago the J. F. Cummins' party worked several days preparing a brief. It was a big, knotty, perplexing case, and the partner wanted the senator's opinion of it. Cummins glanced over the brief a few minutes and then, pointing his finger to one line, said, "Right there is the point to your entire case." And events proved that he was exactly right.

All his life Cummins has been a toiler and a fighter. He was obliged to begin work when he was 10 years old, and he has worked, mostly, ever since. Rarely has he had a holiday since he entered public life. In the fifteen years prior to the last few months it is doubtful if he has devoted one entire day to pleasure. Years ago Cummins made the discovery that one can often accomplish things by work which could not be gained in any other way. So, as I say, he has worked. Work with him has been almost a fetish. A few men in public life seem to struggle up to a certain point and then proceed largely on their reputations, but Cummins appears to have lacked the knack of climbing without fighting. His political record is not one of unbroken defeat or uninterrupted triumph. On three different occasions he made an unsuccessful dash for the United States senate. But the point is that three defeats did not head him off.

Cummins and the Railroads. For years Cummins fought corporation control of affairs in Iowa. It was one of the funny little quirks of fate that though he spent part of his early years working for the railroads he was to devote a number of his later years to fighting them. The railroads made men United States senators; they made an obscure country lawyer a cabinet officer. No man dared to fight them. Cummins' first show of independence of the railroads was when as a member of the general assembly he supported an amendment to the constitution adapted to prevent railroads from escaping liability for accidents to employees. Yet at that time Cummins was a railroad attorney. It was during the time Cummins was governor that Iowa not only shook off most of its railroad shackles, but became one of the first states of the union to put on a complete anti-trust program. Cummins got passed a cent fare law, an anti-pass law, a primary election law, a provision limiting the hours of work for railroad employees, a law to prevent corporations from contributing to campaign funds, a campaign publicity law, pure food law, a pure seed law. He vetoed a bill removing the debt limit of corporations, a law which was drawn in the interest of certain railroads. The plan was to New Jerseyize Iowa. Cummins was urged by old friends to sign the bill—in fact, most of his more intimate associates favored it. But he refused.

There was naturally a complete break between Cummins and the railroads, whose fight was led by J. W. Blythe, of Burlington, general solicitor for one of the big lines and regarded as the railroads' political agent in Iowa. The Blythe machine—known as "The Reservation" because of its completeness and strength of its organization—had the southern half of the state under its thumb so firmly that Cummins' first race for governor seemed well-nigh hopeless. Cummins' success in that campaign is still talked of in Iowa as one of the big feats in the political annals of the state. Then he was elected to more, both times on a platform that was anti-pass, anti-railroad, anti-lobby, for state wide primaries and equal taxation. However, Blythe and his "Reservation" succeeded on two occasions in postponing Cummins' entrance into the United States senate.

It was while governor that Cummins gained national attention as a leading exponent of the so-called "Iowa idea" for the revision of the tariff. He was, and is, regarded as the father of the Iowa idea, but as a matter of fact the propaganda is said to have been brought to Iowa from Washington in 1903 or 1904 by George Roberts, formerly of Fort Dodge, Iowa, later director of the mint, with headquarters in Washington, and now a banker in New York City. The Iowa idea is based on the proposition that there should be no shelter to monopoly—which phraseology later appeared in a republican national platform. In a nutshell, the Iowa idea was that the tariff should equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, plus a reasonable margin for the protection of those employed in American institutions; that the reasonable margin should not be sufficient to give protection to monopolistic interests. Cummins declared he was convinced that his party must revise the tariff downward if it intended to handle the trust question, or the tariff, he said, was the mother of trusts.

One of Cummins' biggest cases as a young lawyer was when he broke up the barbed-wire trust. This was about thirty-five years ago when he was just beginning to be noticed. The barbed-wire trust had a corner on barbed wire thruout the entire country. It was an important commodity in the west in those days, and the prices were exorbitant and constantly going higher. James Wilson, afterward secretary of agriculture; Henry Wallace, one of Iowa's prominent men, and a number of others got together to fight the trust which claimed patents on all devices for making barbed wire. They organized a company and started a barbed-wire factory. Immediately the trust started suit for patent infringement. The Iowans lost their first case. Then they looked about for another lawyer. They hit upon young Albert B. Cummins. And how do you suppose Cummins prepared for it? He got himself a jumper and pair of overalls, went into the barbed wire factory, and learned the business. He found out exactly how barbed wire was made and the mechanical principle of every machine used in the manufacturing process. When he got thru there was practically nothing he did not know about barbed wire.

Then he went into court—and beat the trust.

Immediately thereafter the price of barbed wire thruout the country dropped about one-half. The trust cut the price rather than have the country overrun with independent factories.

When Cummins fights he invariably does it calmly. Whether in a court room, in a heated political campaign, or in the United States senate, he is calm, courteous, self-contained. He does not grow boisterous, rant, upset furniture, swing his arms like a frightened horse, or behave like a frightened man. I have seldom heard him raise his voice in the senate chamber above the ordinary conversational pitch. Lawyers who were just entering the profession at a time when Cummins was already prominent at the bar in Iowa declare that he showed them the same consideration and deference that he gave the older and more experienced attorneys. The result of his trait of courtesy is that Cummins has always maintained pleasant relations with most of the senate leaders, even with those who are violently opposed to all that he stands for. Cummins has been able to accomplish much by courtesy. "There if that is all, is it possible if he had resorted to the old-fashioned scheme of attacking men instead of methods."

Dignified—But Democratic. While courteous, however, Cummins has a knack at spoiling the other fellow's argument by means of a few calm, pointed remarks. When he rises in the senate he is characterized by an atmosphere of preparedness. He is the sort of person who listens patiently to what you have to say and then embarrasses you by inquiring: "Then if that is all, is it possible if he had resorted to the old-fashioned scheme of attacking men instead of methods."

Or else he produces some entirely unexpected facts of a more or less incontrovertible nature calculated to harass and disturb one and collected. Cummins is dignified. There is a grand manner and a certain air about him. But his grand manner is not pompous like that of a head waiter.

Rather it is the inoffensive, well-poised manner of one who really belongs. He is dignified without being strutting. Cummins looks the part of a United States senator. The fact is, no matter what position of honor or trust he might be called upon to fill, Cummins would come reasonably close looking the part. Some years ago when he was a candidate at the republican state convention, seeking the nomination for governor of Iowa, the opposition sought to discredit him by referring to him as "Handsome Albert" or "the Des Moines Apollo." There was a certain farmer delegate whom the opposition had counted on. But he voted for Cummins. His crowd went to him and demanded to know why he had decided to support Cummins. "Well," the delegate declared, "the fellow looks like a governor!"

The Senate Issue. Cummins' entrance into politics was in 1887, about nine years after he began his law practice in Des Moines. He was away on his vacation. There was general dissatisfaction with the manner in which prohibition was enforced. Republicans bolted from the ranks and nominated Cummins as an independent candidate for the state legislature. Cummins believed in high license as a more practical temperance measure than prohibition, and that for a time alienated him from many in his party. But subsequent legislation seemed to approve his judgment—at least in so far as Iowa was concerned—for local option and high license were the temperance policies of the state for many years. Cummins made the fight that was thrust upon him as an independent candidate, and won, though his running mate was defeated.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Cummins made his entrance into politics as an advocate of high license rather than prohibition, but that just recently, while a possible candidate for president, he declared himself in favor of national prohibition.

"Thirty years ago," he says, "I would have said prohibition was impractical. Under the conditions that existed then, it would have meant putting in the field two unregulated saloons to the one regulated saloon. But the world has marched along in these thirty years until now there is sentiment enough in the United States to abolish the saloon. The United States ought to abolish it and it will!"

Cummins served only one term in the legislature. In 1894 he made his first attempt to reach the United States senate. Three times Cummins was elected governor of Iowa, the first time in 1901. Owing to a constitutional amendment, he served an extra year, making seven in all that he was governor. He sought the republican nomination for the United States senate against Senator Allison in 1908, but was defeated. Senator Allison died in August of that year and another primary was held in November when Cummins defeated John F. Lacey, of Oskaloosa, by 45,000 votes. Cummins was elected by the legislature for the brief, unexpired term and later for the full term. Last year he was re-elected.

The Editor. The editor of today is his town's most important citizen. He is not its richest citizen, mind you, as reported by Bradstreet or Dun. He is the man, however, who could be least spared from the community. The other people there know quite a little about their own interests and a small smattering concerning affairs in general. The editor of today has a good working knowledge of everything pertaining to the life of his home community, of what relates to his state, and of the undertakings of his nation. He has this knowledge, not so much because he gets time to inquire into many matters, but because he is an active participant in all the projects of humanity.

It is a wonderful thing to be an editor. No other man has so much influence. The editor talks in every issue of his paper to larger audiences than can be addressed by any orator. He speaks to better purpose, too, for he knows the value of words, the pricelessness of time and space. He can afford to waste neither. He wastes nothing, in fact. His day's work covers a wider range of undertaking than a man in any other avocation would or could dream of attempting to aid, and wherever his hand touches itself for an hour there results of practical worth ensue.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Women are now eligible for appointments to the police force in New Orleans.

"Season to Taste" That's the important thing in most recipes. When you can do that well, you know much about cooking. Real seasoning brings back the plates for a second helping. It gives food a taste that reminds you of the things "mother used to make." There's a knack in getting the flavor just right, of course, but the better the spices, the easier it is. That's why TONE'S SPICES are so popular with hundreds of housewives. They are strong, pungent and pure. Always 10c a package at grocers'. Allspice, Cloves, Pepper, Paprika, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Celery Salt, Pickling Spice, Mustard, Sage, Poultry Seasoning and others. TONE BROS., Des Moines, Established 1873. Blenders of the Famous Old Golden Coffee.