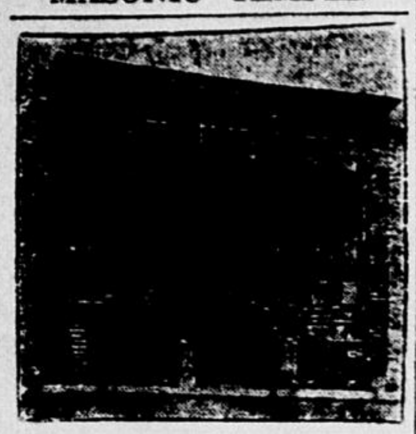
HANDY DIRECTORY —OF THE— MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION Marshall Lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M., work in First degree, Friday, Sept. 24, 8 o'clock. John W. Wells, secretary; W. H. Steiner, W. M.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Regular Convocation Monday evening, Sept. 20. 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.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 7, 8 o'clock. Work in the Order of the Red Cross. M. S. McFarland, Rec., George Gregory, E. C.

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Oct. 6, 8 p. m. Initiation. 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 307 and 208. 'Phone 996.
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
Residence, 304 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 101. Home 'phone 872

Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 302 to 305. 'Phone 15 for 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

FOURTH FLOOR

DRS. LIERLE & SCHMITZ
Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
GLASSES FITTED
Hours 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.
Consulting oculists Iowa Soldiers' Home. Oculists and aurists Iowa Industrial School for Boys.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
406-8 Masonic Temple.

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

DR. G. E. HERMANCE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.
Suite 11, Tremont Block
MARSHALLTOWN - - IOWA

VanOrman & VanOrman
GENERAL INSURANCE
Over First National Bank.
MARSHALLTOWN - - IOWA

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger
706 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Specialist.
Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases
Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. *Consultation FREE.*
130th visit to Stoddart Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

UNION LABEL 4

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

Our Advice Is:
When you feel out of sorts from constipation, let us say that if Rexall Orderlies do not relieve you, see a physician, because no other home remedy will. Sold only by us, 10 cents.
McBride & Will Drug Co.

Oh, Really!

No doubt the ancient Romans, who were nevertheless a sound artistic race of the second rank, talked of the cost (in slaves) of their aqueducts, and would have been puzzled could they have seen us staring at the imperfect remains of the said aqueducts as interesting works of art.

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	.50
Later Edition for morning circulation	4.00
Twice-a-Week edition per year..	1.00

Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

FROM SCALPS TO SWEET CORN.

Consider the Mesquakie as his daily doings appear in the Mesquakie Booster, a periodical mainly devoted to the news and interests of the Indians located on the "Tama reservation."

It relates that Jim Eagle delivered the first load of sweet corn to the canning factory. It was of good quality and brought Mr. Eagle $10 a ton. This scion of the Sacs and Foxes will cash in about $40 an acre from his corn.

Now listen here:

The September Mothers' meeting will be held at Mesquakie day school at 1 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 30. Approved methods of canning fruit and vegetables will be demonstrated. All of the women are invited to attend. We should be glad to have Indian parents suggest subjects of interest that could be used at these meetings.

Then the Booster goes on to state that when the Tama city school opened this season two Mesquakies were enrolled as students. George Bear entered in the seventh grade. Down at the district school there is an enrollment of twenty-seven young Indians.

And again:

The Mesquakie Indians are getting the fever and we will not be surprised to see an Indian booth next year at the Iowa state, the greatest of all state fairs.

However, the noble redman of the Mesquakies is not without the same human weaknesses that affect his white brethren. The Booster complains that there have been too many dances this summer and "that time has been devoted to them that should have been put in fighting weeds in the corn." There has been too much feasting and social gatherings. However, nothing is said of mortgaging the home for an automobile and standing off the grocer to buy gasolene.

A year or so ago some Indian won the first prize on corn at a corn show in Tama county. Now Mr. James Eagle takes lofty flight with his talons fixed in a $40 an acre crop of sweet corn. James Fenimore Cooper and the staff of ready writers like Ned Buntline who were wont to hold our youthful interest with sanguinary tales of scalping knives and tomahawks would have to revise their stuff to fit husking pegs and corn knives nowadays and instead of a fringe of scalps along his leggins the modern Tecumseh contemplates a booth at the Iowa state fair. That is not the ringing warwhoop echoing along the banks of the Iowa but a Tama Indian calling his hogs in a clear tenor voice. The music is not the tom toms beaten about the writhing victim at the stake but from a phonograph bought on the installment plan playing "There Must Be Little Cupids in the Briny" or "Yellow Tulips."

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

The bluff of the saloon interests made against the repeal of the mulct as invalid has been called by the dry attorneys. Legal lights for the liquor interests attack the repeal law on the grounds that all laws must go into effect upon July 4 unless ordered effective upon publication. Thus the repeal law to go into effect Jan. 1, 1916, is argued as invalid. Now come the dry attorneys and announce their willingness to go to court on the proposition, their contention being that if the wets contention is true the law went into effect July 4 last, is in force today and all saloons and liquor stores operating since that date are under the ban of the statute.

On the face of it the dry lawyers seem to have the best case. The law was passed fast and tight enough by the assembly. There is no getting around that or getting by the intent of the legislature; so that the main point of contention would seem to be, not whether it is law but upon the date of its effectiveness. If the wets insist or the radical drys determine that the matter must come to a showdown in the courts and we are to admit that good law is good common sense, the chances appear to be that the bungs would be knocked out and the stuff spilled before New Years—if the courts got around to it.

However, a better plan would be to await the fateful day, with patience on the part of the drys and gratitude from the wets. The legislature might have made the repeal law operative on July 4. In fact it came mighty near to doing that very thing. It was simply a sense of business justice that put the day eleven months away from the repeal, the feeling that the state having legalized the saloons it should give them a certain time for readjustment. It was felt that there was no occasion to burn and destroy but simply to remove. And doubt not that that removal was intended to be and will remain permanent. Next January ends the saloon business in this state forever.

The saloon lawyers capitalized the dying hour of their clients. It was the last chance and they took it. The assault on the repeal law was mainly a matter of fees. Nobody seems to have taken the movement seriously. The drys can afford to sit tight and wait. If there is anything to litigate over there will be time enough after New Years. The saloons have been given a period between sentence and execution. Let them have it. The hanging will take place as scheduled and without executive interference.

But looking on from the bleachers that is some Roland that the dry lawyers trotted out to meet a pretty bum Oliver.

PAVING WRIGHT AND FRANKLIN.

An address recently delivered before a farmers picnic at Dows is published in the Times-Republican by request of one who heard it and it is commended to every reader as the best that can be put up in opposition to hard surfaced roads. Mr. Winslow, of Dows, is a convincing talker. A year ago he was opposed to all road improvement. Now he is in favor of graveling the main roads of Franklin and Wright counties but he is opposed to taxing the farmer for paved roads because he believes that the cost would be prohibitive. He censures the editors, the bankers and the lawyers who favor hard surfaced roads because he believes that they are proposing to pave all the roads at terrific cost to the farmer. Fear of the cost and lack of information as to the facts are all that stand between Winslow and a hard road booster, and Winslow is a type of the average land owner.

But Winslow is mistaken. The editors and bankers who boost for hard roads have in mind gravel construction for most of the county roads and pavements only for the main roads in the vicinity of market centers where traffic concentrates from many roads on to a few and ravels gravel into ruts. However, they believe that both gravel and pavements are possible now without increased taxation and the bankers so stated in their state convention saying:

We believe that the time has arrived for the building of hard surfaced roads in Iowa as the people of so many other states are now doing and we are confident that our road taxes already fixed by law are sufficient without material increase if anticipated by the sale of public bonds.

In order that Mr. Winslow and others may know that the bankers were about right it can be shown from the tax books of both Franklin and Wright counties that forty miles of paved roads in the vicinity of market towns can be constructed in Franklin county, fifty miles in Wright county and all the rest of the county road system in both counties thoroughly graveled, every temporary bridge in both counties replaced with permanent masonry and the whole bill paid, principal, interest and maintenance without changing a single tax levy in either county if thirty year bonds are issued.

The reason for it is that Mr. Winslow is in error in figuring the cost of a paved road 16 feet wide at $16,000 per mile when it actually has cost about $10,000 per mile for a sixteen foot pavement between Mason City and Clear Lake and only $7,200 per mile for a single track paved road out of Winona, Minn. If Mr. Winslow does not revise his figures he will be suspected of trying to make paved roads look unduly expensive.

Property subject to taxation has increased during the past thirty years three times in value in Franklin and three and a half times in Wright. It is safe to say that it will at least double in another thirty years which at this year's levies would yield an annual increase of 50 per cent in county road and bridge funds. Everybody knows that auto licenses will at least average double during the next thirty years. Franklin's county road and bridge monies this year are $51,500 and Wright's $68,879. At an average increase of 50 per cent without changing levies they will average for the next thirty years $77,250 and $103,318 per annum respectively. Auto licenses this year were $11,072 in Franklin and $12,456 in Wright. Double them and they will average $22,144 and $24,912 or total bridge and road monies of $99,394 annual average for Franklin and $128,230 for Wright at present fixed levies.

An estimate for replacing all wooden bridges and culverts with masonry in Marshall county has been placed by the county engineer at $450,000 and for Polk county by the state highway commission at $750,000. For Franklin and Wright counties an estimate of $600,000 would be safe. With thirty year bonds at 4½ per cent interest this would cost $20,000 per annum for principal, $13,500 per annum average interest, $6,000 per annum maintenance—total $39,500 annual fixed charge for each county completely bridged with masonry. Each county is paying more than that now and is wasting nearly $20,000 per annum on repairs to temporary bridges.

A single track paved road costing $7,500 per mile costs $470 per annum for thirty years for principal, average interest and maintenance. A graveled road costing $2,000 per mile costs $262 per annum for principal, average interest and maintenance. After paying $39,500 per annum in each county for the bridge charge Franklin could pave forty miles for $18,800 per annum and could gravel the remaining 138 miles of its county road system for $36,156, total $94,456 for paved roads, graveled roads, concrete bridges, principal interest and maintenance. The average estimate per annum for the next thirty years is $99,394; enough to pave twenty-three miles more instead of graveling.

Wright county could be bridged by bonding for thirty years at $39,500 per annum. Fifty miles of paved roads would cost $23,500 per annum and 123 miles of graveled roads would cost $32,226 per annum or a total of $95,226 fixed average annual charge for Wright county completely bridged, paved and graveled, when the average annual estimate upon present levies would be $128,230; more than enough to pave the entire county road system.

It is true that under the special district plan to which Mr. Winslow refers in Minnesota 25 per cent of the cost of a road would be assessed against nearby land. This might cost $20 per annum per mile of frontage for a paved road or $12 per annum per mile of frontage for a graveled road but in that event more roads than the present county road system could be improved. Now, Mr. Winslow and others, how many roads in Wright and Franklin counties will be paved or graveled with our present road taxes if we keep on in the old way and do not bond them? How many farms in Iowa have been bought and paid for without borrowing? If a man's sole income were a fixed pension how much land could he buy without bonding his pension revenues?

Topics of the Times

Seems like every time the Russian army gets away it escapes into a worse predicament.

* * *

The problem before the republicans would not be assisted to its solution by more entries into the governorship race. The field is too large as it is and of such a varied class that the starters have their hands full.

* * *

A big deposit of yellow ochre is said to have been discovered at Fort Dodge. Waterloo no doubt will aver that it knew Fort Dodge had a streak of yellow all the time.

* * *

Of course all the candidates "are factors in the race." The trouble is to find out what factors will cancel each other. However, it is pretty well agreed that Harding will go into Kuehnle without leaving much of a remainder.

* * *

About the only Iowan who hasn't any fight on hand is Senator Cummins. The agreement upon him as Iowa's presidential candidate seems to be general and satisfactory all around. In fact a little of the right kind of opposition might help some.

* * *

Nevertheless when Captain Papen referred to "idiotic Americans" he may not have been so blamed diplomatic as some but he had us where we can't deny that we raise one now and then.

* * *

Edison says the age of the horse is practically over. Doesn't the man know that the age of a horse never gets over—nine years.

* * *

Request has been made of the board of supervisors in Stephenson county, Illinois, to call an election for the purpose of voting bonds for brick roads. The citizens want $850,000 in twenty year bonds and they argue that their county has spent $526,000 for roads and bridges the past eleven years with nothing to show for their money but a few bridges. Twelve counties in Illinois will vote this fall on road bond issues of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 each.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"Ex-President Taft says he is not a candidate for the republican nomination. In the same breath he declares he is opposed to woman's suffrage. The declarations are corroborative," concludes the Boone News-Republican.

The Dubuque Times-Journal says "it is not a policeman's business to inquire what laws he likes and what laws he does not like. He is simply hired to do his duty."

"In the first place, what has California to boast of, after its odorless roses and tasteless fruits have been dumped into the gutter?" inquiries the Charles City Intelligencer. "Nothing in the Lord's world, that we can think of, except sand flies, cacti, long-haired "native sons" and short-haired "native daughters." Truth to tell, seven-tenths of California is desert so unproductive that the people have to fertilize the grave yars in order to raise the read!"

"Those who know Cummins intimately have no question but that he would make a splendid president," says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. "His ideals are clean and fine and his judgment is sound. He would discharge his duties in the white house with splendid fidelity to the best traditions of the office."

"The Washington Herald intimates that because owans own so many automobiles, they necessarily must have large incomes. Foolishness!" exclaims the Sioux City Journal. "Now, if the Herald were talking about outgoes—well, that would be different."

"And suppose Iowa's corn crop is nipped by frost," says the Clinton Advertiser. "We are optimistic; we hope the crop can be saved. But we are not going to join the gloom brigade. If the corn is frost bitten all of Iowa's ready money—and there is a lot of it—will be utilized for the purchase of stock for fattening and every Iowa farmer with a large corn acreage will straightaway go into the feeding business."

A Pleasant Pastime.

"I called on Pilkington last evening," said Mr. Dowson.

"Did you have a pleasant time?" inquired his wife.

"Very. Pilkington was beating his wife when I went in."

"What?"

"I say Pilkington was beating his wife; but, of course, he stopped when I went in."

"Well, I should hope so!"

"I begged him to go on, but he said some other time would do just as well."

"You begged him to go on!"

"Why, yes; I didn't want to spoil the fun, you know!"

"Oh, you brute! Do you mean to say that you could have looked on calmly while he beat his wife?"

"Certainly! Why not?"

"I thought you had at least a spark of manhood left! I suppose you will be beating me next!"

"Yes, I think I could if you'd play cards with me."

"Play cards?"

"Yes; that's what Pilkington and his wife were doing!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Looker-On In Iowa

Union, Sept. 24.—The men and women of Marshall county who have done so much to make the county fair a success—the best county fair in Iowa, many claim—should feel complimented by the proprietary interest taken in the nearby towns. Citizens of these towns say, "we must enlarge, must have more grounds and a longer grand stand and more room for automobiles." Notice the "we," and the "must," so great is the growing interest in this county fair, one of the well-to-do citizens here, took his wife to Marshalltown, hired a room and stayed four days, and better than all, came home well satisfied with the expenditure of time and money.

* * *

The extent of influence on crops by the weather in the particular spot where one happens to be, was shown last Monday in Marshalltown—where, we had big a big rain Sunday night—by a citizen remarking this rain settles the whole business, no possibility of a corn crop this year. Strange to relate "not rain enough in Grinnell to lay the dust," said the passenger train conductor. And that old moon still attends to the weather, many still believe. On Monday night it did look like a killing frost. Sure to come said one man, because it's the full of the moon. Well, Jack Frost did some curious work in Iowa on Aug. 29. Working with the moon, he killed all the corn around Iowa Falls, but didn't hurt it at Buffalo Center, in northern Iowa. And Jack Frost and the old moon must have had a falling out on Sept. 11 for the weather report from Washington, in that state was:

"With snow falling at Helena, Mont., temperature near freezing in North Dakota, Montana and northwest Wyoming, the hottest September Weather on record in Georgia, and heavy rains in the great lake region, the country's weather today presented a wide variety. Warm weather promises to continue in the south but north of Virginia and east of the Mississippi cooler weather was promised for today and Sunday.

"The heat in Boston yesterday was so great as to drive one man to suicide, and the day before there were three deaths and eight prostrations in New York City and a like number of deaths in Philadelphia, with many prostrations."

* * *

On every Iowa farm, every year there's a piece of land large or small, which for some reason does not produce anything. In many towns in Iowa, alfalfa is grown on town lots with big success and financial returns. Both in country and in town every year what amounts in total to hundreds of acres, is much land which produces nothing for the owner. This suggests calling the attention of such owners to a possible crop for such places and the following clipping explains itself:

"There are not so many people who know that Missouri, says the St. Louis Republic, has a "sunflower king," but it is a fact that one farmer in this state makes a specialty of growing the floral emblem of our sister state of Kansas on a large scale for commercial purposes. He sells the seed to breakfast food makers.

"He is Lee C. Phillips of New Madrid county, who has 800 acres of sunflowers growing on his farm in that rich agricultural section. It costs him something like $8 an acre to grow sunflowers, and he markets the seed at from 3 to 4 cents a pound. The yield an acre, Phillips says, is from $35 to $50.

Phillips, who far many years was county clerk of New Madrid county, forsook politics several years ago and engaged in growing sunflowers. The corn, wheat, cotton, and melon growers decided he was crazy at first, but the results have caused them to change their minds.

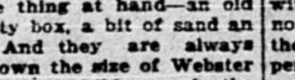
"I plant the seed very much like corn is planted and two plowings are sufficient to insure a crop," he says. "I sell my product direct to the houses that manufacture breakfast foods, but I don't know, of course, that sunflower seed enters into the production of articles of that kind. A large proportion of the crop is said to be used for poultry food."

* * *

The recent wreck on the C. R. I. & P., near Montezuma, emphasizes a common remark and general opinion, that our railroad commissioner should take immediate action to prevent future accidents from the cause of this "fortunate accident." The condition of the ties on many branch lines is such that engineers will only run on very slow schedule. Such a thing as "making up time" has ceased to be an order on these branch railroads, and engineers would refuse to obey such orders, if issued. In many towns right in front of the depot, passengers point out the rotten ties and half expect the incoming train to run off the track then and there. Some of the rails are loose enough to be moved with one's foot. The weeds have not been cut this summer, and on many sections only one or two men go over the line once a day, much less do any work. This is not sensational newspaper writing. The facts are open to our commissioner if they will inspect such branch lines. When the sure to be "terrible accident" occurs, will it be "an act of providence" or the lack of action on the part of our railroad commissioners?

* * *

C. M. Metcalf, deputy game warden, of Albion, in company with Frank W. Rigg, of Ferguson, special deputy, recently took a boat ride from Marietta to Marengo on the Iowa river, they made four arrests for illegal fishing, capturing nets, etc., found "trot" lines extended across the river and convicted parties capturing "short" fish. To an outsider such boat trips seem a good way to break up illegal fishing of all kinds. The "other feller" does not recognize the officials for they don't wear a uniform on such trips. Metcalf is doing his usual good work in seining bayous, for the high waters have left many game fish stranded where certain and sure death was their fate unless seined and put back in the running water of Iowa river.



A Tirade Against Paved Roads.

An address delivered by J. S. Winslow at a farmers creamery picnic, in Dows, and published here by request:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I assure you that I appreciate the pleasure of having the privilege of making a few remarks here today on the question that the farmers of Iowa are, or ought to be, deeply interested in—the question of paving the public highways. It is difficult to discuss this question in the spirit of friendship toward those who are trying to place a tax upon the farmers of Iowa for the purpose of building paved roads for the benefit of special interest. You who have been reading the daily papers of Iowa, and especially the Marshalltown Times and the Register and Leader have become familiar with the words "Permanent Roads." That phrase is used to impress upon the minds of the farmers of Iowa that if they submit to the tax to build paved roads, that the upkeep of those roads will be so light we will not feel the pressure of the tax. I have here a clipping, taken from a paper published in the state of New York, where they are building hard surfaced roads; it bears directly upon that question. York state is building macadamized roads, or stone roads. Their state roads are sixteen feet wide. They correspond with the Iowa county road system. Their county roads are fourteen feet wide, and correspond to our township roads. Now I was born and spent the first thirty years of my life in Essex county, state of New York, and know whereof I speak. Let me read you a clipping taken from a recent issue of the "Ticonderoga Weekly Sentinel," published in the town where Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of the fort in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

"With the construction of about fifty-two miles of state road during the coming season, there will be a total of 350 miles of improved highways in the thirty-third senatorial district including Essex, Clinton and Warren counties. This includes the Great International Highway between New York and Montreal, and numerous other highways not on the trunk line in the three counties, all of which have been constructed during a comparatively few years.

Among the appropriations reported by the assembly ways and means committee is one for $178,875 for road work in Essex and Warren counties. Seven new highways are to be constructed this year. They are Upper Jay-Lake Placid, seventeen miles; Saranac Lake-Lake Placid, seven miles; Schroon Lake toward Ticonderoga, six miles; Westport-Wadhams Mills, five miles; Bloomingdale-Saranac Lake, five miles; Hague Horicon, Part 3, six miles; North Creek-North River, six miles.

The roads which will receive top dressing this year and the appropriation for each follows:

North Creek-Minerva, six miles, $26,000; Alden Lair—county line, seven miles, $23,000; Schroon Lake Carsons, six miles, $42,000; North Hudson, Undelwood, seven miles, $8,000. The Luzerne road will be resurfaced at a cost of $3,500. A special appropriation has been made for the oiling of the trunk line between Warrenburg and Elizabethtown at a cost of about $800 per mile. This work alone will cost many thousands of dollars.

Now six or seven years ago these cement roads were built. They were supposed to be permanent roads, but the frost of seven winters has left them so cracked and broken up that now the state is planning to add $42,000 or $7,000 per mile to the original cost to reconstruct them over again.

Confuses Macadam With Concrete.

Now, that is what it takes to keep up the hard surfaced or macadamized roads. The editor of the Marshalltown Times has said for the past six or seven years that if the counties in Iowa Iowa will issue thirty-year bonds, anticipating the money that is now being used to fill the mud holes with, that we could pave the county roads of the state of Iowa. I wish that every farmer in the state of Iowa were here to day and that my voice might reach him. I also wish the editors of those papers were here, and the advocates of paved roads, for these are the men that I want to meet and talk to. If I could not prove by facts and figures that the editors are mistaken, I would gladly step down off this platform and become a paved road enthusiast.

Iowa Falls paid $1.69 a yard for paving this season. You apply that same price to the paving of a mile of road in Iowa, sixteen feet wide, and it will cost you in round numbers $16,000, or to be exact $15,864. This is a conservative figure, as a New York road expert makes the statement that you can safely estimate the cost of a paved road at $1,000 per mile, for every foot in width of the road, which would make the estimated cost for a mile of Iowa paved roads, sixteen feet wide, $16,000. Wright county has 168 miles, of public roads. Multiply the number of miles by the estimated cost per mile, and we have the enormous sum of $2,688,000, the estimated cost of paving all of Wright county's roads. The annual interest on this vast sum at 5 per cent is $134,400 or an annual tax on each mile of road in the county of $800, without a cent expended to keep up the roads or retire the bonds. I defy any of the defendants of paved roads to stand before me and deny the figures I have given here.

Would Not Increase Land Values.

Another point that they make is that it will increase the price of our farms $50 an acre—this came out just a few days ago in the Marshalltown Times. Fifty years ago there was no hard-surfaced road in the state of New York. The farms that were then selling for $75 to $80 an acre can be bought for $25 to $30 right beside the macadamized roads. It may seem strange to you people in Iowa with your high priced lands, but it is a fact nevertheless. Now, what is it that determines the price of land? First the productive quality of your soil. Second, the market price of your farm products. Third, your improvements, and fourth the cost of getting your products to market. Whoever attempts to get away from these facts either is mistaken or speaks to deceive.

Favors Gravel.

Now, whenever Iowa gets ready to leave the dirt road, there is one and only one that is practical, and that is a graveled road. Minnesota's type of road is a gravel road sixteen feet wide, with six inches depth of gravel. Now then 1,564 cubic yards of gravel will gravel a mile of road, sixteen feet wide, and spread the gravel six inches deep. Seventeen acres of gravel with an average depth of ten feet would gravel the entire county road system of Wright county, and if for that gravel the county pay $100 an acre and the title of the land remain in the land owner, it will cost $16 a mile for the gravel and there is no land on the face of the earth that will produce a better crop of sweet clover than upon the clay subsoil of this gravel land. Many years ago in York state I saw where clover grew up and made a stand of six and seven feet high on such land.

Roasts Bankers and Lawyers.

The bankers at their state convention at Cedar Rapids went on record in favor of hard roads—paved roads. Now the banker is necessary in all lines of business and in all parts of the earth. The bankers in Iowa hire money at 5 per cent and loan it out at 8 per cent. This is legitimate business, and I have nothing to say againt it. Fifty per cent of the farmers in Iowa are in debt, and 50 per cent of the farmers in Iowa have their farms mortgaged. The farmer needs the assistance of the banker, and the banker needs the assistance af the farmer. Their interests are mutual. If every farmer in the state of Iowa was out of debt, banking in Iowa would be as profitable as selling ice with the thermometer at zero. Whenever a convention of bankers go on record in favor of hard roads when they know that 50 per cent of the farmers in Iowa are heavily in debt, they put themselves beyond the farmer's confidence and respect.

The lawyers' state convention met at Fort Dodge and went on record in favor of paved roads. I squandered away two years of my life in a law office when a young man. I got some information as to the inside workings of a law office. They spend a good share of their time settling controversies between people who have not sufficient honor to pay their debts and mind their own business. They also employ a good share of their time at good pay crucifying justice on the cross of legal technicalities.

The supervisors at their recent state convention in Des Moines, went on record against paved roads. This seemed to excite the wrath of many Iowa editors, who have been paving the county roads with editorials and not having brains and common sense to put in any logical argument against the stand taken by the supervisors, and like all editors of their class pursued the path of least resistance by smearing the supervisors with editorial mud and ridicule, in the vain hope of leading the people to believe that the supervisors' views were not in harmony with the Iowa taxpayers.

Supervisors All Wise.

Now who are the supervisors? A majority of them are farmers or retired farmers men who know how to appreciate the value of hard earned money. Many of them men, whose only capital when they started out in life, was health and ambition to build a home for wife and child, to prepare for the storms and breakers of old age. Men, who for years have toiled thru storm and sunshine from early morn till late at night, contending with the elements of floods, frosts and drouths, and the countless swarms of insects of earth and air that preyed upon their crops; these men and their good wives toiled patiently on, in advertisy's night of darkest hour they ever kept their star of hope shining above the horizon, until success finally crowned their patient efforts. Their old shack has given away to the comfortable farm house; the big red barn and silo has taken the place of the old straw shed, and where privation poverty and hardship once reigned almost supreme, we now see well improved farms, prosperity, comfortable and happy homes. And these are the men that many Iowa editors have been holding up to ridicule because they went on record against taxing the Iowa farmers to build paved roads.

And now what is the discordant note that comes bawling over their broad and fertile prairies of peace, prosperity and happiness—paved roads, paved roads, and from whom does it come—lawyers, bankers and editors—gentlemen of wealth and leisure, who want to ride on cushions over paved roads at the expense of the Iowa farmers.

I have a plan in mind that seems to me simple and practical for the farmers to adopt. You need no president elected, and no secretary. Simply adopt a resolution like this, Resolved—That the farmers of Wright and Franklin counties are opposed to any and all legislation that would fasten a tax upon their farms with which to build paved roads. You can take this up yourselves in Dows. Mr. Nicholson or Mr. Sims will gladly see that such a resolution is circulated. Let all you farmers, who oppose paved roads sign this resolution, let our candidates for office sign it, especially our candidates for state representative and state senator. Then when these men are elected and go to our legislative halls, if they betray the trust put in them, let us give them in return the measure of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Speaking for myself personally, I will fight this question of tax for the farmers to build paved roads to the end; and if I go down in the fight my last words will be—"Don't give up the ship."

CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

[Webster City Freeman-Tribune.]

We see them every day—these children of the poor; amusing themselves with any little thing at hand—an old spoon, an empty box, a bit of sand an old tin can. And they are always happy. In a town the size of Webster City there are few children of the rich, but there are the children of the middle class and the hard working class at that, who are already in their short lives sated with playthings. It is not their fault, that at 3, 4 and 5, they are sated with luxurious playthings. The baby girls are presented with dolls before they are old enough to know what a doll really is, and at 10 and 12, when their mothers were playing with dolls, they are bored to death with them and looking for something of more interest, at any rate not so childish as a doll. The little boys are given wagons, pushmobiles, trains that will run on tracks, at an age when they are still infants and the result is that they, too, "are as sick at surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing." These children of the poor, the real poor, who are having a desperate time of it to get enough to eat, are blithly playing about with nothing at all and happy at it. Who has not seen a merry singing child with one old roller skate on one foot, having more fun with the one skate than some child who has both ice and roller skates hanging in the closet.

There is a lesson in the way these children of the poor play which it would benefit the parents of these too well supplied children to learn. A child is happier with few and simple toys, using his own inventive imagination to construct a train out of his blocks and empty spools, and that parent is wiseest who refrains from indulging his own selfish pleasure—that of giving to a child—and thinks wisely of the future when his child is happiest because he has not had his appetite drowned in satisfaction.

A combination rule and triangle has been invented by an 18-year-old boy, L. J. Leishman, of Ogden, Utah. It is used in solving problems in trigonometry, geometry and mechanical drawings.