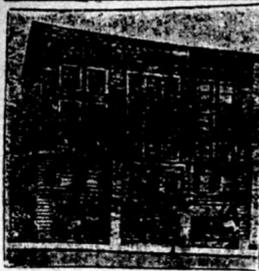


HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge No. 108 A. F. and A. M. Work in Third Degree Friday, Dec. 17, 7:30 p. m.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 35, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday evening, Dec. 13, for work in Royal Arch degree.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M. Thursday, Dec. 15, Work in S. M.; come. I. T. Forbes, recorder; George Gregory, I. M.

STATED CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T. Tuesday, Dec. 21, 7:30 o'clock. Business and election of officers.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S. Wednesday, Dec. 15, 7:30 p. m. Business and election of officers.

FIRST FLOOR. MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

SECOND FLOOR. DR. R. C. MOLISON. Surgeon and Physician. Rooms 207 and 208. Phone 394.

THIRD FLOOR. DR. FRENCH & COBB. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists.

DR. R. R. HANSEN. Rooms 314-315. Office Hours: 11 to 12; 2 to 4; and 7 to 9 p. m.

Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 302 to 305. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons:

DR. 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. DR. LIERLE & SCHMITZ. Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours: 11 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. HERMAN. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office Hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Suite 11, Tremont Block.

MARSHALLTOWN - IOWA. W. T. BENNETT. Lawyer. NOTARY PUBLIC. Over 119 East Main Street.

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Dr. Wilbert Shallenbarger. 766 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Specialist. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE!

154th visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916.

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

If You are troubled with heartburn, gases and a distressed feeling after eating take a Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet before and after each meal and you will obtain prompt relief. Sold only by W. S. W. and W. S. W. Drug Co.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

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THE WAY TO GET RURAL TEACHERS.

Calhoun county is suffering from a school teacher's famine; that is there are not enough teachers to supply the schools of the county and none seem to be forthcoming from other counties in response to a Macedonian outcry for help. It is to be inferred that some schools will thus be without teachers.

A list of townships and schools and wages paid would assist understanding of the situation. Under fair salaries there should be no dearth of competent teachers if the teacher is made welcome in the district. However, it is time for school districts and the patrons of the schools to learn that respectable qualifications for teaching demand respectable salaries and that the teacher should not be outlived from the homes of the district when she seeks a boarding place.

The loudest complaint from rural teachers is not particularly over low wages but upon the difficulty of finding pleasant and comfortable boarding places and the ancient custom, still in vogue of forcing the teacher to take over the janitor work of the school building. The fact is that the school which pays well, which offers reasonable comforts to the teacher and which employs some big boy to sweep the school house, build fires and lug in coal, finds the best rural teacher anxious for the position of teacher of that school.

If those who patronize the rural school and desire it to be of standard efficiency would compare their own dwellings and the churches where they worship with the battered old school houses which must be endured by teacher and pupils they would be struck by the flagrant neglect that attaches to school property in many school districts.

Make the school house pleasant, relieve the girl teacher of the rough janitor work, pay her good wages and see how scarce teachers will be in any county.

HOW WILL WE ANSWER?

The other day mention was made of a sad case of poverty and helplessness whose appeal to the Marshalltown Good Fellows was made by a resident of Linn county. A little 10-year-old girl was worrying over her smaller brother and sisters Christmas. It was such a pitiful appeal that one Marshalltown good fellow sent a small sum to a Cedar Rapids good fellow requesting him to look up the case and "come across" himself. The Cedar Rapids man immediately got busy. When the story was told to the leading newspaper it made a touching appeal for the family. And the chances are that the family at Waubeek will be smothered with Christmas gifts and aid from a hundred hands.

Now that's fine. It strengthens belief in humanity to know that a pitiful case touches hearts everywhere and charms money out of pocketbooks. But what about the case that never gets to the newspapers? What about the family around the corner hanging on like grim death to hope and struggling to keep off the town? They are more of them than we know of. More than we know because we do not seek to learn of them. Because we await the pitiable case and the publicity that extremity and nakedness win.

It is easy to be stirred with the crowd. Men find it easier to sacrifice time and money when other men are doing the same thing for the same object. That perhaps is why we become more charitable and loving toward humanity at Christmas time. But only now and then do cases "get into the paper." What of those who need as greatly, who suffer as much and of whom we do not know? The question is a personal one. Ask it of yourself. Whom do I know? Have I looked about for opportunity to do a kindly and Christian act, to relieve the sick and suffering and poor? Some day we are assured we shall be asked of the sick and the widow and the fatherless and required to make answer whether or not we visited and comforted them. What will you and I answer?

WAS WEGENER INSANE?

Argument pro and con over whether Harry Thaw was or was not insane can now be transferred to the case of Wegener, under trial for a notorious robbery in Valley Junction, where Charles H. Ashworth was held up and worked over in the most approved nickel library style. Wegener posed as the friend of the assaulted man and another holdup artist was called in to act the heavy villain part. Having been finally caught and brought to bar Mr. Wegener's attorneys are pleading that Wegener was insane at the time the crime was committed. In this they are supported by the evidence of the state's insanity experts who replying to the "hypothetical question" decide that Wegener was insane.

Against the wisdom of medical experts there is no appeal to be made by the common and garden variety of citizen. What the rebutting medical experts shall decide remains as yet to be heard and seen. But high authority has decided that if Wegener was so and so on such and such a date he was

certainly insane at that time. And that was the time when he and his pals are asserted to have come within a hair's breadth of getting \$5,000 out of Ashworth.

However among those ignorant of the niceties of legal insanity there will be doubt, uncertainty and even incredulity. They will argue that because a criminal plan was bold that it doesn't necessarily indicate complete mental collapse on the part of its originator and assume that a person who could scheme and come as close to landing such an operation while perhaps lacking in desirability as a citizen was at least no fool. For Ashworth says they came mighty near getting the check and the bank says that if the check had come to the window signed by Ashworth they'd have got the money. And if they had pulled off the stunt Jesse James himself would have agreed that it took a smart man to get away with it.

Well, there it is. Was Wegener insane? What do you know about temporary insanity anyhow?

Topics of the Times

Champ Clark refused a place of honor on the platform at the debate between suffragists and anti the other day. Evidently he assumed that the place of honor was the place of danger.

Well, a good enough reason for the recall of Boy-Ed and Von Papen is that the good old U. S. A. is thru with them.

That picture of Mr. Bryan with an arm over Mr. Ford's shoulder isn't half as interesting as a picture would be of Woodrow with his arm—O, well, where would Woodrow put his arm?

One hundred and forty Sioux City bartenders are to seek new bartending jobs outside of Iowa. But so far no immigration agents have been rustling for the exodus.

"Who has the divine right to withhold the ballot from women?" asks the Lytton star. Nobody, man, nobody but Providence. It's just a he prerogative as the insistence that you can't have a cuspidor or smoke in the front room is a hereditary right of woman-kind.

Mr. Ford will not go along with Mr. Bryan but if Ford's dove scratches anything up Mr. Bryan, wise old rooster that he is, will be handy to peck his part and crow in a clarion voice.

The committee has decided that Mr. Wilson must be the democratic candidate for president. This is embarrassing to Mr. Wilson whose well known repugnance to second term was made clearly manifest at the Baltimore convention. The action of the committee, coming at a time when the president's heart and hands are both occupied seems more than that illustrious person can bear. No doubt it will meet an indignant refusal to its demands. Don't you think?

There's a lot of blankets hid away in the attic perhaps and story books and things that delight children's hearts, coats that would keep an old man warm and all kinds of useful things that somebody would be glad to get. Why not hunt them out and quietly hunt up the recipient? A little notice and observation will afford opportunity to place them where they will do the most good.

December is doing its best to square things for the unpeppable actions of June and July. But next year please spread it over the corn making months, please.

Well, Bryan ought to be as strong in St. Louis as in Baltimore. The nearer to Nebraska and Kansas the closer to headquarters.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"Economic prohibition is growing even more rapidly than legislative prohibition," declares the Sioux City Tribune. "In making it a violation of law for men to frequent public drinking houses and injure their mental and physical efficiency the state is doing a good turn by thousands of workmen who were surely drifting out of a job. Prohibitory laws merely assist men to fit themselves to meet the demands of modern economic life."

"If congress does not 'make medicine' for the campaign, the president may find himself without a single big achievement to his credit. With a keen indication that Mr. Wilson is losing his grip as a party boss, the failure of the coming congress to put thru his program would be a hard blow indeed," remarks the Mason City Times.

The Manson Journal says "It is believed that Cummins can probably do more than any other man to bring back to the party the men who left it in 1912, and this feeling is not confined to Iowa nor to the west; it is quite general throughout the country. It is probable that he will be the only western candidate and it is certain that the west, as well as the east must be satisfied with the nomination, if the republican candidate wins in 1916."

"The glowing examples of present-day bravery are not found altogether on the other side of the water. A Kansas high school principal sent two girls and forty boys home last week for loud dressing," says the Des Moines Capital.

"The Cummins men are making some headway, but we would not give ourselves any false hopes," says the Cedar Rapids Republican. "The nomination is not going to be a walkaway for anyone."

The Hardin County Citizen observes that "Wilson is much weaker now than he was in 1912."

"If booze fighters, bootleggers and other trash have a right to vote why should women, who are law abiding and homemakers, be denied the same privilege?" demands the Thompson Courier.

"It's perfectly natural that papers

whose editors are postmasters should view the rearrangement of the rural routes with considerably more calmness than the newspapers. It is viewed with papers whose editors do not get a pay check thru the post-office department," says the Sioux City Journal.

IOWA'S CORN CROP.

Noticing several articles in your paper criticizing the government report on the condition of corn as a general report and finally drawing conclusions from the good state of Iowa. Let me say as one of these crop reporters in defense of the government that on Aug. 1 the general condition was 74 per cent. I believe that was a fair estimate. On Aug. 29, as you will remember, we had our first frost and the Sept. 1 report was not reduced for the reason that by some of the corn leaves being killed did not lessen the chance for the corn.

After that September report came out some of the Pullman car estimators flew off the handle, declaring that report (Sept. 1) should not have been allowed to come out in print perhaps not from their point of view had they unloaded their surplus corn at a fair price instead of holding for a dollar per bushel they would of been better off financially. Whenever a man's pocket-book is touched there is when he makes himself known.

On the final report the condition of corn in Iowa was reduced to such a low per cent that here comes another Pullman car critic and says 25 per cent is too low and that Iowa will have 50 to 60 per cent of a normal crop. I say we will not and 25 per cent is too high yet.

I wonder if these men have looked into fields on flat ground or north hillsides? If they have and found corn that would grade No. 4 they have me beat.

I haven't been all over the state of Iowa. I am only speaking from Tama county, one of the best corn counties in the state and I believe as I find conditions here I would find them the same in every county in the state. I believe I am safe in saying if this year's crop keeps until it freezes so it can be shelled that 90 per cent will go as sample or no grade corn. What does it mean when farmers will go out and buy carload after carload of hogs and turn them into the fields not expecting to crib an ear? Here is a man who will give one-third of his crop to get it picked; another who is selling for 30 cents per hundred pounds, another who is selling at \$2 per load and yet 25 per cent is too low.

I have talked to a great number of farmers about their corn and they usually all say, I don't know, because I haven't any corn this year. There is no use trying to get away from the facts that Iowa can't produce the goods this year and if we ever see dollar corn here watch June, 1916.

Garwin, Iowa.

Iowa Newspapers

THE REAL FAILURES. (Des Moines Register.) A great deal is heard about "little navy" men. The real "little navy" advocates are those who wasted the money that was appropriated for a big navy.

The militarist party in America steadily beg the issue regarding the facts of the military program and the condition existing in both branches of the service. Our militarists talk about the failure of the peace party to see the world as it is. The real failure is the unwillingness of the army and navy to recognize that we are spending unprecedented sums upon the service, and that if we are not in a state of preparedness, the fault is in the war department and the navy department.

No such posturing poll as that taken by the Continent should obscure the issue, or confuse congress into believing that the people of America seriously contemplate embarking upon a policy of militarism. The army and navy clique, combined with certain industrial interests, is endeavoring to obtain a huge war establishment, and its hope lies in concealing its plans and playing upon public fears.

CHANGES IN RURAL ROUTES.

For some months past, the postoffice department has been making rather serious changes in the rural routes of the United States over, the aim being to make the routes longer and encourage the use of automobiles, which would result in a much better road network and would save the government several million dollars each year. We have no doubt that there are sections of the country, particularly in the eastern states and wherever roads are such that automobiles are practicable, where this saving can be made without decreasing the efficiency of the rural route service. When, however, this reform, so-called, is applied in the west—or wherever there are no hard-surfaced roads good all the year around—the postoffice department is bound to get itself into trouble.

In a talk with a high official of this department, who is actively interested in this so-called reform, it was claimed that farmers are just as well served with this change, with the exception that in many places the farmer might be obliged to walk a quarter of a mile for his mail, instead of having it brought to his door. The reason for this would be that he lives in a box-car, and giving him his mail in a box at his door would involve a heavy expense to the government.

There is very loud complaint coming from farmers in the corn belt, the complaint being that the department has not sufficiently considered the matter, does not seem to be aware that there are months during the year when the automobile is quite useless as a means of transportation, when the farmers themselves do not try to use it, and that planning an automobile rural route means that the farmers will not receive their mail with any regularity, and may not receive it for a week at a time.

If the object of the postoffice department is to save money, there is a way in which it can be saved much more easily, and with positive benefit to the farmer. That way is simply to correct the notorious abuses of the second-class mail privileges. The same high official tells us that this costs the government every year \$50,000,000 in excess of the receipts. The utmost that they hope to save by using automobiles instead of wagons is about \$5,000,000 a year. While it is trying to save at the expense of putting the farmers to great inconvenience, and practically depriving them of the mail for days at a time, it could more than double the amount of saving simply by putting a clamp on the publishers who are giv-

ing their papers away, and paying agents to give them away for them, and thus getting their claws into the treasury of the postoffice department, and compelling it to subsidize a business transaction which has not enough of service in it to stand on its own merits.

No changes such as that contemplated and in process should ever be undertaken without a thorough survey not merely of the geography of the country, but of the condition of the roads. We expect to hear protests coming up from every congressman in the corn belt, or at least those parts of it which have not good roads suitable for automobile service. The government has voluntarily agreed to deliver the mail at the farmer's door. The farmer has the right to insist that this agreement be kept. When the time comes that it can be done by automobile service on a route fifty miles long or more, farmers will rejoice. But until that time, the government should either fulfill its contract, or else give up the attempt, and let the farmers get their mail at their postoffice, as of old.

The quickest way for the postoffice department to save money is to correct the abuses of the second-class privilege, which have been tolerated so long that it now fears to attempt to correct them. As long as it carries papers for which the publishers do not receive even the cost of the white paper on which they are printed, and which are thus sold at "merely a nominal price," it should not complain of the cost of fulfilling its contract to deliver these papers at the door of the man who has been so unfortunate as to be put on their lists, by hook or by crook.

CUMMINS IS FIRST.

(Des Moines Register.) If the Register should declare its belief that Senator Cummins is regarded by chairman of republican state committees as possessed of the greatest strength of any of the men mentioned for the republican presidential nomination, that statement would be questioned even by the most of the senator's staunchest adherents. It would seem intimated with home enthusiasm.

If the Register should further declare that he possessed this strength partly because of the geographical location of his home, that opinion would meet the old belief that Iowa is the most strategic state in the union, politically.

But these are not the statements of the Register. Both are made by the New York World, in analyzing the result of a poll of republican state chairmen. After receiving replies from twenty-seven of the forty-eight chairmen, the World said:

"According to the chairman who responded, Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court and Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa lead. For Senator Elihu Root is named by three of the chairmen. The analysis of the replies indicates that Senator Cummins is regarded as possessed of the greatest strength. This is undoubtedly because of the geographical location of his home and from the fact that republicans generally believe that Justice Hughes will not be a candidate nor permit the use of his name."

Nine men were mentioned by chairmen as the probable beneficiaries of the votes of their states. They were Senator Cummins, Justice Hughes, former Senator Root, former Senator Burton, Senator Borah, former Senator Weeks, former Vice President Fairbanks and former Governor Osborn of Michigan.

Support for Senator Cummins is indicated by the chairman of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and New Mexico, while there was a strong leaning on the part of chairman of other western states to say that they preferred a western candidate without specifying names. Borah was mentioned only by the man from Oregon, as second choice to Hughes in that state, while the Idaho chairman failed to respond to the World's inquiry.

Political interest in Iowa has already been centered on the presidential fight as it is opening in the nearby state of Minnesota. The significance of the stand which Minnesota takes is heightened by the fact that the New York World, in summarizing the general situation, practically takes as its own view the statement made by the republican state chairman of Minnesota, G. J. Hornum, who wired as follows: "Justice Hughes has many friends in Minnesota. Elihu Root has strong support, but Senator Cummins of Iowa will be the probable choice. He is backed by the rank and file of the party."

One of the absolute necessities for the resulting and strengthening of the republican party is that its candidate for president shall be the choice of the rank and file of the party. This is recognized by well-informed eastern leaders, and is the real basis of the movement for a western candidate. There is greater confidence that a western man will prove satisfactory to the rank and file of the party. It is a natural consequence of the existing state of mind that residence west of the Mississippi has changed from a political liability to a source of strength. Senator Cummins' home could not be considered an asset geographically were it not for the necessity that a man of western ideas be chosen as the standard bearer for next year's campaign.

Therefore it is all the more necessary that the early presidential primaries, centering as they do in the middle west trans-Mississippi territory, shall verify the statement of the Minnesota state chairman that Cummins is the choice of the rank and file. It is true that if the west unites on Cummins there is danger that the east might insist on some other western man. But what show has the Iowa man if the west does not unite on him? He has the opportunity to take the pole in the presidential race and the pole position gives a splendid advantage on the curves.

This advantage is already recognized in the east, and is conceded to Cummins. The people of Iowa should take note of the trend of sentiment outside the state. There are only three men who are beyond the favorite son class of candidates. Justice Hughes has definitely and forcefully refused to be a candidate. Elihu Root lacks the necessary qualifications of western confidence. Senator Cummins' leading candidate for the presidency today.

The Corn Husker.

Corn huskers are wanted. The rural communities are being combed for laborers to go into the maize "vineyards." Even the city is receiving invitations to send its surplus workers to the farm to assist in the garnering of the yield of the great fields.

Out in the country the corn husker is king just now. He is the chief topic of conversation. He is the "star" performer in the cornfield, not even the university football team quarterback has anything on him in the matter of

PRINCES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH MEET FOR FIRST TIME SINCE WAR BEGAN



The consistory called by Pope Benedict XV to begin its deliberations at Rome on Dec. 6 for the purpose of conferring the red hats on six new cardinals and for other purposes (perhaps the discussion of peace) is the most important international gathering of the war so far. Its representatives come from belligerents on both sides and consist of men who are personages in their respective countries and whose relations there are political as well as religious.

The consistory is the first of its kind since the war broke out. Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, will not be there for he is unwilling to pass thru German territory. Cardinal Gasquet represents Great Britain. Cardinal Billot and Cardinal Amette uphold the cause of France. Cardinal von Hartmann is the German representative. In the pictures 1 is Cardinal Gasquet; 2, Pope Benedict; 3, Cardinal von Hartmann; 4, pope and cardinals in relations there are political as well as religious.

either. The country is interested in corn husking. We do not hear so much about it in Iowa. But down on the farm there are twinkling lights after 6 o'clock these mornings, and there are lantern bedecked wagons and sleepy-eyed men and none too willing teams—all breaking thru the stalks of the cornfield, while the heavy ears snap musically in the frosty air and sink with a cheerful thud to their place as a part of the growing load.

It is gold which the wagon carries—or gold's equivalent. It is the world's promise to pay, and it passes current in every land on the globe. The world of men must have the corn. The world cries greedily for more, no matter how vast the crop. So the great harvest flows into the markets of the cities, and the money of the cities goes jingling back to the farm to reward the toil of all the corn husking kind.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Maple syrup is a pure food product which is spread upon the boarding house pancake so that it will taste different than it looks. Traveling men find that pouring the entire contents of a maple syrup caster upon a cold and despondent wheat cake and eating in a rapid staccato, the effect will be much the same as if devouring real food. All of the maple syrup now in use comes direct from Vermont, and is secured from the veins of the stately soft maple tree, which is tapped just above the waistline by blade hired men in rubber boots. The water, leaves and limbs are then boiled out of it, after which it is placed in neat tin receptacles and shipped as far west as possible. It is then sold to particular customers who would have hard work telling oleomargarine from creamery butter, but who always know a real piece of maple syrup when they meet it.

In some communities 4,000 miles of maple syrup is produced by combining New Orleans molasses and brown sugar, and trusting to Providence for results. In some hotels, this is done so skillfully that Vermont tourists are not able to eat anything for several days. This dastardly imitation of one of nature's noblest masterpieces can be detected at once by holding a match under the syrup and watching the crude oil go up in smoke.

Prior to the advent of the pure food law, most of the maple syrup used was made at home before breakfast with cane sugar and a dark brown coloring extract. This concoction was also sold

at the stores in a rich variety of labels, all of which bore a picture of a sugar camp and some immediate relative of the shipper. People used this ingenious beverage for years until restrained by

A picture of a sugar camp and a certificate of purity signed by some immediate relative of the shipper.

the mandate of the law which has placed its impious hand upon everything from the uncovered soda-cracker to the soft pine nutmeg.

The best way to secure maple syrup that has not been tampered with is to buy it in maple sugar from some member of the church who goes to Vermont every spring and brings it back with him in a suit-case. If there is anything else in the suit-case besides the sugar ask to see the bill of lading.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason. GASOLENE. I used to pay the grocer's bill whenever it was due, and in the butcher's yawning till the coin I promptly threw. But now in vain they plead and mean, to get my good long green; for every dollar that I own, I need for gasoline. My children used to wear good clothes, they held their heads up high; no leaky shoes exposed their toes, no rents could you deary. But now they're images of woe, they're blot upon the scene; for every coin I get must go to buy some gasoline. I used to often blow a plunk, at charity's behest; to give some wanderer a bunk, wherein his bones might rest. To furnish breakfast for some bo, road-wearer, starved and lean, but now my dollars all must go to purchase gasoline. I used to talk of books and art, and topics aye and sane; but since I bought that choc-choo cart, I've "motors" on the brain. I cannot even spare a dime to buy a magazine; it keeps me hustling all the time, to buy my gasoline.



WALT MASON