

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Meetings. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION. Marshall Lodge No. 108 A. F. and A. M. Work in third degree. Saturday Jan. 3, 7:30 p. m. John W. Wells, secretary. W. H. Steiner, W. M.

Masonic Meetings.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday evening, Jan. 3, 1916, for work in Mark Master degree. L. S. Kibbern, H. P. John W. Wells, Rec.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M. Monday, Jan. 17, regular business. L. 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. George M. S. McFarland, Rec.; George Gregory, I. M.

SPECIAL MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Jan. 7, 7:30 p. m. Installation of officers. 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 207 and 208. Phone 994. 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 873.

Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 302 to 305. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons: DR. M. U. CHESTER, DR. NELSON MERRILL, DR. H. H. NICHOLS, DR. GEORGE M. JOHNSON.

L. F. Kellogg R. J. Andrews. DENTISTS. Rooms 815 to 817. 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. HERMANC. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 3 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.

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

Dr. Whorntz. Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have consulted. Consultation FREE. 164th visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1916.

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

Obviously a Truth. Someone says that the ideal husband is never bald. Since there is no such person, that must be true.—Albany Journal.

The Stupid Chauffeur. A stupid chauffeur is as dangerous as a boiling horse.—Walter Camp, in Collier's Weekly.

Times-Republican

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TRAMPING AS AN ART. Our old acquaintance, Mr. Weary Waggles was in jail last night whereby he got a place to sleep and something to eat. The night before he slept in a barn hungry having been chased from the back doors with contempt instead of broken victuals. Waggles is one kind of tramp, the common variety that grows along the roadsides like Canada thistles and ragweed.

See how what intellect and intelligence and distate for labor when mixed in the correct proportions will out over mere brute obstinacy against work. Another tramp slept warm and dined money in his pocket and drew admiring glances as a hero. He came boldly into town announcing himself as walking on his hands and knees from Salt Lake City to the Canary Islands on a water of \$10,000 or \$100,000, no matter which, so long as the sum specified runs into four or five figures it works all right. Wheelbarrow, walking backward or sideways or any story will enough gets the goods. Somebody gives him money. Somebody escorts him here and there proud of the job and he attains a positive happiness where poor old Weary merely enjoys the negative pleasure of getting out of work.

The easy mark seems to be born ten to the minute and to live forever. Otherwise how could the old water graft and its exponents work the crude old game over and over again with complete success while poor old Weary Waggles bears more or less successfully at back doors and is hurdy gurdy here and there while the other tramp is welcomed with smiles and perchance with cheers.

NEARLY READY TO LAY ASIDE. Reports from the cities where the passing of the mult closed saloons state that the closing was accomplished quietly and without disorder. The drinking contingent got its drinks as long as they lasted and went its way. The saloonists sold out and closed early or if the stock held out did a rushing business up to the jumping off place and then jumped. And that was all.

It is a report highly creditable to the cities whence it comes. However, nobody expected riot and disorder. A change has come over Iowa and Iowa cities and Iowa citizens. Thirty years ago we should have expected disorder and expectation would not have been disappointed.

We have come gradually to the closing in Iowa this time. It is no shock. The steady movement toward prohibition had brought all to the conclusion that it would inevitably arrive some day. When it came the jolt was lessened by twenty shock absorbing years.

It is a good hearing from Sioux City and Davenport and Dubuque and Council Bluffs when the news stories state that the crowd kept good natured, laughed much and threatened little and went its way home after the spigots ran dry. It argues that nobody expects the saloon to return, that the farewell was final and that strict enforcement of the laws by the state and county authorities will clinch the question forever. And it also marks a great change in public sentiment and the development of a larger respect for law among all classes of the public. Fort thirty years ago a prohibitory law called for defiance and riot and open resistance in certain Iowa cities.

All that is needed now is firm enforcement from a public standpoint conducted with common sense and judgment. Odious should be discouraged and the state department of justice see to it that county prosecutors do their duty or get out of the way for some one who can run. With the right kind of a state administration for the coming two years the liquor question so long a bone of contention in Iowa will be ready for filing away.

THE BUSINESS ROUNDUP. While wholesale traders experienced a comparatively quiet past week, due to the taking of inventories, the seasonal pause is less marked than in other years, and in some instances orders continue to come out, in a way that hampers stock-taking. On the other hand, industry, too busy to take account of holidays, proceeds to higher ground, holiday trade at many points was of record proportions, orders already booked for spring delivery are heavy, stocks in the hands of final distributors are exceptionally low, and hopes of an early ending of the European wars having well-nigh vanished, the consensus of opinion is that goods will have to be bought here on an increased scale and at higher prices, not only by our own people but by foreign consumers as well.

To the foregoing budget of favorable tidings must be added the fact that mail-order houses report record trade, that jobbers have received relatively large fillings in orders at a period of the year that usually affords a respite from previous activities. Some traveling men, after a very short vacation, are out for new business, and more are to go forth next week. Collections are good, old debts continue to be liquidated, super-abundant supplies of money seem to be ready for internal developments, cereal prices are very

high, order books of steel manufacturers are filled far ahead, although domestic business placed the current week was superficially light, and heavy pay rolls, with brisk employment, as well as increased dividends from profit-sharing investments, have greatly enhanced the purchasing power of the public.

Business failures for the week (five days) ending Dec. 30 were 110, which compares with 366 last week, 511 in the like week of 1914, 365 in 1913, 287 in 1912 and 349 in 1911.

As the new year opens the need of heavy future buying is strongly in evidence, and not in years has the note of optimism regarding the future been so harmonious as it is now. With the steel industry sold ahead, with foreign buying likely to increase rather than diminish, and the propaganda of business preparedness spreading out, all signs point to record achievements in the year now here, but withal there is the stern necessity of guarding against undue inflation in prices and in speculation.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Dec. 30, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's Journal, aggregated 5,502,012 bushels, against 8,329,507 bushels last week and 7,400,382 bushels this week last year. For the twenty-six weeks ending Dec. 30 exports are 204,293,047 bushels, against 196,766,238 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for last week were 84,650 bushels, against 226,957 bushels previous week and 1,128,200 bushels in 1914. For the twenty-six weeks ending Dec. 30 corn exports are 5,963,736 bushels, against 8,974,188 bushels last year.

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Iowa Newspapers. GETTING BACK. [Manchester Press.] President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson got a number of retired farmers and other day, which momentous event was good for half a column in the metropolitan press. Talk about your rural journalism! Some of the crassest idiocies of the glibulous profession are perpetrated daily by city papers which dish up the split infinitives of the country correspondent as a source of innocent merriment.

THE RETIRED FARMER. [Pocahontas Record.] Can you find a country town anywhere in the middle west that does not have a number of retired farmers? Some towns seem to be half populated by them. Look over those towns and see how many retired grocers, blacksmiths, plumbers, or even doctors or lawyers you find. Is there any other trade or profession that produces so large a number of men who retire seasonally inside out by the physical condition, with enough capital to insure them comfortable maintenance for the rest of their lives and a nice nest egg for their descendants?

ACKLEY'S CHRISTMAS TRADE. [Ackley Weekly.] How about the trade in Ackley? Oh, it was simply immense, and the last day or two the stores where Christmas "things" were obtainable, were simply a riot, while today, the most of them have something of the appearance of having been pillaged, and the stores are empty, and the anxious ones who were "hunting for something worth while" in the way of holiday gifts. The home trade surprised the most of Ackley's merchants: there was a feeling that because the shortage of the corn crop, and other reasons, the "things" that would be light, but the last week developed the fact that the greater part of our people have money regardless of whether the crop yield is abundant or not—it is largely a matter of "feeling" and imagination. This community is fairly running over with wealth and is comparable to the land of milk and honey; there are never any lean years. Some are "fatter" than others, and all are wealth-producing.

BEGGING. [Pella Chronicle.] The week before Christmas brought the usual number of petitions to Pella begging in the name of philanthropy. We noticed one man from Des Moines with the cap of the Christian Volunteers who was here three days. A Salvation Army man, from Oskaloosa believe, was here two days. A woman was with him at least one day. This totals six days' time spent by adults asking contributions of what other people have worked for. If these people's time is worth anything, we calculate that they might have earned \$12 at least during that time. Their begging was about \$4, their living expenses here must have been at the very least \$8 more. This makes the running expenses of their six or seven days' begging here come to at least \$22, and we doubt whether they collected more than that sum. The people of Pella seem to fall for that kind of graft, however, and it may be more than \$22 was taken away. But even then, is it wise to give money in this way? Have the towns of Des Moines and Oskaloosa suffered a great disaster of some kind that make it necessary for these people of Pella to give them alms? These beggars come with a plea of seeking help for the poor, when the fact is that a very large part of the funds received go to keep up the expenses of their organizations. To say the best for it, it is a very un-economic way to feed the hungry. However, if these people are open our purses to these people, we may expect them to keep coming. They are not going to pass up a good thing or fail to hit an easy mark. They will keep coming as long as we welcome them.

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT. [Algona Advance.] One of our local physicians is conducting a very interesting as well as unique and original experiment in the treatment of a tubercular patient.

As far as we know, this method has never before been tried in this section of the middle west, but from the results achieved in this case, it seems that it is likely to result in much good in this class of cases. At least it is worth trying further.

The patient in this case was in an advanced stage of the disease before the experiment was begun, and for this reason little was expected in the way of results.

The doctor prepared a "toxin" by taking germs from the patient's sputum and growing them in a culture medium in a laboratory. This "toxin" he then administered hypodermically to a cow, the cow having first been given the tuberculin test, and having been found to be nontubercular. The patient has since then been drinking the milk from this cow. The idea is that the cow's body forms an anti-toxin, which through the milk, is absorbed in the patient's system and thus helps to counteract the disease.

The "toxin" has been administered to the cow twice a week since August 19. During the sixteen weeks preceding the use of the milk the patient lost ten pounds in weight, but during the sixteen weeks that have now elapsed since use of the milk was begun the

weight has increased to 135 pounds. The patient is now in good health and is able to do his usual work.

Even the eastern papers are now admitting that Cummins will carry Minnesota and the neighboring states. They concede that he will have more delegates than any other candidate, notes the Washington County Press. "The rapid developments of the last few weeks are in his favor. The tide is going his way and there is now a real

prospect that the next president of the United States will be from Iowa."

The talk of Root and Taft is in the judgment of the Webster City Free-Press-Tribune "foolish. Neither of them can be elected, because there are a couple of million of progressive Republicans who would not support the ticket if either of these reactionaries head it." asserts the Webster City paper. "The party is certainly not so devoid of material that a man who can not hope to unite the masses must be nominated. The best solution of the problem now in sight is the nomination of Senator Cummins."

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patient has gained three-fourths of a pound and her temperature has also shown marked improvement. The patient had been eating eggs and drinking milk to the limit of her endurance for months before this experiment began; and since no change has been made in her diet save that she began using the "immunized" milk instead of the other milk it would seem that this milk must contain a protective element, viz., an anti-toxin.

It is very probable that had this method been used a year ago or earlier the patient would have been saved the twenty pounds that she lost during the eight months preceding the beginning of this experiment.

"Skewed." Schuyler Colfax once told Chauncey M. Depew that he was present at an interview between President Lincoln and representatives of the great financial interests of New York City after the Merrimac was supposed to have escaped from Hampton Roads and to be on her way north.

One man said he was worth \$10,000,000, another was spokesman for the financiers, and so on. When the president explained to the president that they paid their taxes, subscribed to the government's loan and had a right to be protected.

After listening patiently to the dejection, Mr. Lincoln said: "Well, gentlemen, the government has no other day, which momentous event was good for half a column in the metropolitan press. Talk about your rural journalism! Some of the crassest idiocies of the glibulous profession are perpetrated daily by city papers which dish up the split infinitives of the country correspondent as a source of innocent merriment."

BAITING THE FEDERAL BOARD. [Sioux City Journal.] There may be something radically wrong with the federal bureau of animal industry, but the public will never be convinced of it by the complaints of such witnesses as Mrs. Scott Durand and Webster Marsh. Durand has had a mouth infection was traced to her valuable cattle Mrs. Durand exhausted all her legal rights in the courts, but the herd was finally killed after a long period of impoundment. Mr. Marsh's collection of ribbon-winners was in Chicago when the quarantine was first imposed, and he was never reached in a segregation process that doubtless proved very expensive to the owner. It is going to be difficult for these owners of championship herds to secure adequate reimbursement for their losses. They think of them every time they hear of a federal bureau and their resentment is reflected in what they say.

The public is interested in whether the federal bureau did its work everywhere efficiently and without fear or favor. If it acted elsewhere as efficiently as in the case of the two complaining witnesses mentioned, the public will be inclined to throw up its hat and give three cheers for the federal board. There have been some ugly stories about quarantines being deferred too long or lifted too soon by way of favor to certain interests. It will be interesting to know the facts, which will be remembered that when any public body steps on as many toes as the federal bureau has in the last year there always are ugly stories about it.

What the public knows, and what as a whole it is anxious for, is that the federal board and mouth infection has not been allowed to spread through the cattle of the United States. If this was due to the drastic intervention of the federal bureau of animal industry, it doesn't matter how individuals may be complaining of penalties and other instances of alleged unduly drastic treatment. The bureau is entitled to a red mark instead of a black one. Its duty was to disregard necessary individual losses and inconveniences to preserve the country's cattle industry as a whole from a pestilence. Even if it made a few mistakes in doing this, provided they were not made with evil intent, the public would be disposed to overlook them.

BETTER ROADS FROM SAVINGS. [Sioux City Tribune.] Figures and statistics may be dull and uninteresting, but they are highly important in considering the question of building better highways. These inclined to hold back on a progressive program of gravelled or paved roads base their opposition on allegations of prohibitive cost, but closer study of the situation will show that the real expense is in neglecting to build.

Millions of dollars could be applied annually in building permanent highways in Iowa just from the savings in methods of financing and from reduced hauling cost. These are not vague or theoretical conditions, but they are worthy of consideration along ordinary business lines.

Senator J. W. Foster, the banker

member of Governor Clark's better roads commission, has prepared some interesting facts in regard to financing highway improvements. The basic idea in his estimate is that any taxpayer can make profitable use of money at 6 per cent; that highway improvement can be financed on long-time bonds at 4 1/2 per cent; and that the interest saving of 1 1/2 per cent would pay the full cost of the road in twenty-eight years.

This estimate, it will be observed, is offered as a comparison in cost between the present system of constructive work from annual taxation levies and the commission's plan of extensive improvements thru the medium of bond issues. It assumes the eventual improvement of the roads—with funds worth at least 6 per cent under present methods, or with 4 1/2 per cent funds under the bond issue plan.

The Greater Iowa Association offers another angle to the question of constructing highways from actual savings. This association estimates that it costs \$30,000,000 per year to haul products from the farms to the railroad stations of Iowa. The figures fix an average annual hauling expense of \$80 per farm.

Hard surfaced roads reduce the hauling cost one-half to two-thirds wherever put into use. On the bond plan, main traveled roads could be paved at a cost, per farm, of \$30 a year, or less. As the saving in hauling cost would be \$45 to \$60 per farm each year, it is entirely logical to assert that this saving would build and maintain the paved highways.

Any practical farmer knows that the question of time, in farming operations of today, is highly important and that

every day devoted to hauling products has an actual cash value in the year's business. Also, it is plain enough that as much tonnage can be taken over hard surfaced roads in ten days as over muck roads in twenty days.

Many of the farmers are commencing to figure seriously and earnestly on the great annual expense of poor roads and the day is not far distant when rural residents will be practically united in demanding improvements.

Unity of Human Race Admitted. All scientists recognize and admit the unity of the human race, and attribute seeming variations to physical conditions, environment and habits. The points of physical identity among the different races are far more numerous and important than the points of difference.

Demonstrated. "Our cook, my dear, has decided views on the tariff." "Now, Henry, what on earth do you mean?" "I see by the way she has put raw materials on the schedule."

The Real Thing. Little Lancelot—"Say, paw, what are the heroes get for writing magazine stuff that appeared as news in the daily papers months before, son?"

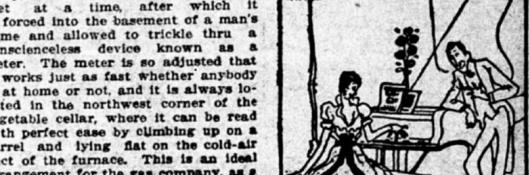
Optimistic Thought. The beginning of excellence is to be free from error.

RANNDOM REELS Howard L. Rann

"Of shoes and ships - and sealing wax - of cabbages - & kings"

GAS squandered in the halls of congress and on the chautauque circuit every year. Gas is much nicer for cooking purposes than gasoline, as it is not liable

to explode and spoil an expensive rib roast and a sound, healthy, hired girl. The gas range does not run out of fuel, either, and die down just in time to ruin a batch of salt-rising bread. There is nothing that will sour the disposition of a sweet-tempered housewife quicker than to own a gasoline stove which has the habit of going out after dark and has to be filled from a red can out in the woodshed before it will resume business.



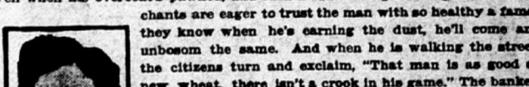
A great American commodity used for lighting, heating and conversational purposes

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Rippling Rhymes by Walt Mason

GOOD AS WHEAT

"His word is as good as his bond," they say of the man who is straight; and even when his overcoat's pawned, and luck doesn't swing on his gate, the merchants are eager to trust the man with so healthy a fame; they know when he's earning the dust, he'll come and unbosom the same. And when he is walking the street, the citizens turn and exclaim, "That man is as good as new wheat, there isn't a crook in his game." The banker, who's stern and austere, to most of the jays in the grad, is smiling from ear to ear, when meeting this excellent lad. Wherever he goes there are smiles, the smiles of approval and trust, and greetings and lifting of ties—'tis thus men behave to the just. The maidens are fiancing his way; to a ring they aspire, for who wouldn't marry the jay, whom all men respect and admire? At last, in the fulfills of time, he goes to the golden beyond, and seraphim say, "He's sublime—his word was as good as his bond!"



WALT MASON

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321 for TALL, FULL FIGURE; high, full bust; high back, medium length; \$3.00. 319 for FULL FIGURE; medium bust and back; medium length; \$3.00. 31