

HANDY DIRECTORY - OF THE - MASONIC TEMPLE

TERMS. Evening Edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$35.00. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$3.00. Later Edition for morning circulation, \$1.00. Twice-a-Week Edition per year, \$4.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

Masonic Meetings.

STATED COMMUNICATION Marshall Lodge No. 108, A. F. and A. M. Regular meeting Friday, Feb. 18, 7:30 p. m. John W. Wells, secretary; B. O. Frazer, W. M.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 35, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday evening. Stated convocation Monday evening, Feb. 21. Regular business. Carl Shaffner, H. P.; John W. Wells, secretary.

REGULAR MEETING Central Chapter No. 67, O. E. S., Wednesday, Feb. 16, 7:30 p. m. Business. Eliza S. Battin, secretary; Cora M. McDowell, W. M.

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MARSHALLTOWN CLUB J. SEDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary.

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MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

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

Restrictions on Wills. In Argentina the laws provide that a father must leave his children four-fifths of his fortune, and a husband, if he has no children, has to leave all of his property to his wife. An unmarried son is compelled to leave his parents two-thirds of his property, and only unmarried persons without parents or descendants can make wills disposing of their possessions as they see fit.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO. TERMS. Evening Edition by mail, \$4.00. By the month by mail, \$35.00. Delivered by carrier by the month, \$3.00. Later Edition for morning circulation, \$1.00. Twice-a-Week Edition per year, \$4.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

Prayer. When the last sea is sailed, when the last shallow is charted, When the last field is reaped and the last harvest stored, When the last fire is out and the last guest departed, Grant the last prayer that I shall pray, be good to me, O Lord.

And let me pass in a night at sea, a night of storm and thunder, In the loud crying of the wind thru sail and rope and spar, Send me a ninth great, peaceful wave, to drown and roll me under, To the cold sunny fish's home where the drowned galleons are.

And, in the dim, green, quiet place, far out of sight and hearing, Grant I may hear at whiles the wash and thrush of the sea foam About the fine, keen bows of the stately clippers steering Toward the lone northern star and the fair ports of home. —John Masefield.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BLUFF.

Says John Bull to Uncle Sam, "If you class armed merchantmen as war vessels I'll boycott you by withdrawing all vessels flying the British flag from carrying American goods."

This threat of J. Bull is pure bunk. In the first place the decisive answer to that would be "Very well, then you get neither foodstuffs nor war munitions of any kind from this country."

That answer would bring Cousin John out of his tree without firing a shot. Nobody knows better than he when he has reached the end of his rope.

An embargo of that sort would be expensive to the United States if such a possibility existed. American manufacturers and producers are making money fast in the British trade.

So also are British ship owners carrying American products. The English government is paying for a considerable part of its munitions in freight rates. From the commercial point of view Great Britain would lose greatly, something she can not well afford and by reason of the desperate nature of her demands of food and war supplies check or abolition of traffic relations between England and the United States would be practical suicide.

It is about time to assert the rights of this country in relation to the British government. We have been so busy asserting rights against the methods of the allies that Great Britain has carried on with a free sail. Now that the settlement with Germany has been practically concluded why not establish a few important rights of this country as opposed to the British idea of "what's mine is mine, what's yours we go halves in?"

ADMINISTRATIVE SIDESTEPPING.

Following the president's change of front on the Garrison continental army plan it is now announced that he will not back McAdoo's program of raising revenues. The elaborate system of taxing everything solid and movable conceived by the son-in-law of the president will not have the "irrevocable support" of the presidential father-in-law. Unlike Garrison, McAdoo, however, will stay in the cabinet.

It is a little hard on the cabinet members, this shifting of the presidential mind and purpose. It is fair to assume that Garrison's plan was not promulgated without presidential approval. In fact the average man took for granted that the plan of a continental army was the president's and evolved in those cabinet meetings where policies and plans are first discussed and settled upon before offered to the people and to congress.

Equally it is to be assumed that McAdoo went forward under the presidential approval with his schemes for getting the money. The disappointed Garrison left in disappointment when he was turned end for end. The faithful McAdoo stays in the family.

The president has made a peculiar record since the prospect of a new campaign for the presidency opened at Washington. A year ago we were "too proud to fight" at Indianapolis. The hysteria of the east and perhaps other influences have changed the situation to a demand for "the greatest navy in the world" and a great army ready for battle on the instant. Then we were circled by protecting seas and at peace with the world, the coming arbitrator and peacemaker of the globe. Now we are offered the bugaboo of immediate and pressing danger. And still conditions seem not to have changed greatly as concerns our defensive powers and location and the prospects of peace. We bluffed in the Mexican matter where we were strong enough to enforce all our demands and bluffed in the German affair where we were helpless to enforce anything by force majeure. As an example of blowing hot and cold an Iowa spring has nothing on the presidential policies of the past year.

Bryan broke the connection and went away taking all his playthings; Garrison took his little wagon and went home; McAdoo is still standing in the corner; the Mexican's are still killing a few Americans when other pastimes pall; the determined "notes" to Germany have dwindled to hair splitting over the definition of a word; true we have kept out of war but when the

situation is fully scanned we have been lucky to do so for we have butted in and backed off to a degree that it is more or less a wonder that blows were not struck.

The president is right in deserting the Garrison and McAdoo plans but he is right by reason of warning from the people that they will not stand for a preparedness plan that includes a great army except of the character of the state militia with a federal attachment. The McAdoo idea of taxation would defeat any president who should make issue upon it. Also neither of the plans have a ghost of a show with congress. So the president is right to shift his ground; but the suspicion holds that he would have attempted to put both over if there had been a possibility of success.

When the situation is sized up thoroughly the particular policy of the White House at the present time seems to be a paraphrase of Andrew Jackson's toast like this "The Wilson administration: It must and if possible shall be preserved for another four years."

While all the talk goes on over this and that possibility Cummins keeps on growing into a probability. The draft horses at the Des Moines show brought about the price of a cheap automobile. Evidently we haven't concluded that the horse is an extinct animal.

At the Iowa press meeting in Des Moines a prominent editor of a strong weekly paper expressed it as his conviction that any candidate who is not for good roads and permanent improvement would be run over in northern Iowa. He found himself astonished by the general demand from the farms for real roads.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Centerville Journal insists that "No boozie democrat can be elected governor of Iowa this fall. That is pretty well established by all."

"Let Estabrook come into Iowa!" exclaims the Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune. "Who cares? Iowa republicans are not likely to stampede to his banners to any alarming extent."

"The most useless and foolish law placed on the Iowa statute books in recent years is the anti-tipping law," asserts the Davenport Democrat. "Because no one ever thinks of observing it, it is vicious, for it teaches disregard and disrespect of law."

"A careful reading of the various statements by Justice Hughes concerning the republican presidential nomination makes it judicially clear that the gentleman has as yet burned no bridges," says the Council Bluffs Non-Parlier.

"Charles Griswold is touted as a man who succeeded in getting his salary raised from \$5 a week to \$100,000 a year, in the service of a series of 16- cent stores," notes the Cedar Rapids Republican. "But he is dead at 48. Most men would rather be alive at that rate on a hundredth part of Griswold's income. There is such a thing as men over-reaching themselves, only to find that money earned is not of much use to them after they are dead."

"The fellow who calls himself a 'real republican' is the one who appeals to the interests when a candidate for office," remarks the Webster City Freeman-Tribune. "They look upon him as their 'real' friend. That is the kind of republican Barnes and Penrose and Gage mean and that Cannon and Fairbanks and Foraker and Crane and Root are."

The Mitchellville Index says "Mr Harding is an able man but is greatly handicapped by being classed with the liquor interests."

Iowa Newspapers

A YEAR'S REMOVED. [Des Moines Register.] One year ago today, the eighty-six saloons of Des Moines "closed their doors, and there are few men in touch with the affairs of the city who are not ready to say that the past year has been the best, most prosperous and most orderly in the history of Des Moines."

Des Moines does not need to rely on general impressions, however. The record of bank clearances is sufficient proof of a new high record in business prosperity. Police and county records show a decrease in crime and disorder. A walk thru the business district reveals the absence of untenanted store rooms. The demand for houses, coupled with extensive building operations, demonstrates the continued growth of Des Moines.

Other cities of Iowa can logically expect to duplicate the record made in Des Moines, both as to the condition of the city and the growth of public sentiment favorable to the closing of the saloons. Unless the confused state of politics turns the control of law enforcement agencies to unfriendly hands, recognition of the improved conditions of affairs will be universal before many months have passed.

THOSE WHO RIOT.

[Des Moines Register.] One of the principal complaints against the national guard is its lack of discipline. The spirit of camaraderie which prevails between officers and men is frowned upon by the regular army and it is asserted that the guardmen do not obey orders or regulations with the promptness and certainty of the regulars.

But it is nevertheless a fact that when any military force in the United States goes into a rampage it is sure to consist of regulars. Only the other day regular soldiers stationed in the Hawaiian islands, broke loose in an orgy of rioting and looting, and it was necessary to call out an entire battalion of the Second Infantry to quell them.

A few weeks ago regular army men at El Paso rioted thru the streets, hunting for Mexicans and smashing everything that came in their way. Where was the boasted discipline of the regular army. Would any company in the Iowa national guard have been guilty of such conduct? It is true that the national guard has none of that kind of discipline which compels a private to black the boots of a lieutenant, or to shave him, or caddy for him at a polo game, with the knowledge that such service is contrary to army regulations. The national guard has a higher type of discipline, founded on the intelligence of its members and mutual respect of officers and men. Such discipline is

worth more in times of either peace or war than the master and service relationship of the regular army.

Regular army privates know that the things they are compelled to do are contrary to the orders of the war department. They know furthermore that they had better be in purgatory for three years than to refuse to do what is forbidden by the war department but is demanded and obtained by the officers. And speaking of discipline, what sort of discipline is it for an officer to compel thru fear the performance of menial service which he has no legal right to demand?

GUARDS VS. CONTINENTALS.

[Muscatine News-Tribune.] The News-Tribune has never favored the Garrison plan of army preparedness in its entirety. There is much in it to be commended, but the News-Tribune has felt the national guard should be the nucleus around which a reserve force should be built. It is true that the federal system should prevail in each state, with direct government control, doing away with the separate systems now in vogue in the states. This, we believe, can be accomplished, and thus the work of officers with few changes in the state and federal laws can be saved to the nation. The national guard, generally speaking is efficient, and while more or less politics creeps in as it is now operated, we believe this evil can be reduced to a minimum and is now being reduced under the federal system of military instruction. The guard pay bill, providing more pay for officers and men, together with greater federal instruction, should go thru, in the interest of efficiency, as officers and men desiring considerable time for their duties, do so at the sacrifice of personal incomes and they should be paid adequately by the government. It appears that a measure of this character will have the support of congress and the Garrison proved himself an admirable cabinet officer, he alone is the sufferer in his sudden resignation.

THE PRINCE OF RICHES. [Shenandoah World.] When you read of the death from self-inflicted injuries by a man like M. M. Reynolds, prominent Panora, Iowa, banker, it is apt for the moment at least to make one pause and wonder about life as it is lived by others. Here was a most prominent man, surrounded by wealth and having so far as could be judged by the outside world, all that goes to make his surroundings pleasant. Yet in his life was one great grief that robbed him of all happiness and made life appear, to him at any rate, that it wasn't worth the living. Many of us are prone to view the matter of life from a financial standpoint, and to think that if we had this man's or that man's wealth we would be perfectly happy. The fact that so many men of wealth view it otherwise, shows that if we had the wealth we would not be happy unless we had other things to go with it to produce it. The mere possession of wealth is not happiness. Oftentime it is the reverse. Reynolds probably thought as a younger man that wealth brought with it happiness and contentment. It was not until he had accumulated it. We do not mean Reynolds personally, but men of his general make up and surroundings. It is possible that these men have sacrificed friends and health and sacrificed the happiness which brought forcibly home when it is too late. Wealth has been obtained but all things else have been paid as the price. It is worth while? But this brings also to mind the thought that when we see a man of wealth whom we might be tempted to envy, that possibly that man would gladly forfeit the wealth for your easy mind, untroubled conscience and ability to enjoy a night's sleep. So let us all allow the milk of human kindness to run a little more freely and be not so harsh in judging people as we see them from day to day, knowing not what load that man is carrying. Let us be ready to speak a cheery good morning to all we meet. It costs nothing and there is nothing in the world that will travel so far at so small an expense.

THE "GENTLEMAN." [Cedar Rapids Ledger.] The merchant tailors of the country have joined the fools of the nation. They are holding meetings and talking about men's dresses, and women used to meet and talk about their gowns. But the women are advancing, they are beginning to think and talk more about rights than about petticoats. Is it to follow that men are to retrograde and become the civilized element of our life? There are some indications of this reversal. There has been such a rash before, for instance the time of the fabled Amazons, when men were the servants of the stronger sex. The national meeting of the merchant tailors, held in St. Louis, is showing some evidences of another period of that kind. May heaven spare us the contempt that will go with it.

It used to be that sensible men bought what clothes they thought they needed and wore them as they saw fit with a few variations. It is true, but it was also true that a man could suit his own fancies, with the possible exception of what was prescribed for him at certain evening functions, or afternoon teas. But now a man must have a wardrobe that would pose as a gentleman, and most of the men who pose are far from being gentlemen, they are not even raised to the estate of men.

This prescribed wardrobe must cost about \$2,000 and it must include thirteen suits, ranging in price from \$65 to \$110, the \$40 suits marked down to \$35 cannot be tolerated, to say nothing of the \$20 suits marked down to \$15. A gentleman may not appear in a Palm Beach suit which he picks up for \$7.50 marked down from \$10—that puts him out of the palm. He must also have a dozen overcoats, although he will be able to wear only one at a time, and some of them must be capes—the things that used to go exclusively with women. The coats must range from \$45 for a summer motor-coat to \$350 for a fur-lined coat for winter wear.

After a man has all these clothes he must draw up a schedule, or rather the schedule will be drawn up for him, in due time by the master of fashion, and he must keep changing his clothes as the hands of the clock may indicate.

The "sissies" are to rule the roost and when you see the caped and befrilled man going by, if he does not happen to wear the proper thing for the hour indicated by your watch, give him a kick—kick him, anyway, kick him wherever you happen to see him, and don't forget to laugh at him. Often a laugh will be more effective than a kick for a "gentleman" is apt to be more sensitive in his feelings than is his anatomy.

high finance to improve upon the methods so successfully followed by the late Captain Kidd. It consists of an arrangement with the common people by which the latter exchange all of their vested rights and most of their outlets for the privilege of voting in a loud and independent tone of voice.

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RANDOM REELS

of shoes and ships - and sealing wax - of cabbages and kings

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Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

GRATITUDE

The truth's discouraging and hateful, but mighty few are truly grateful. We go round and spend our money to make the people's lives more sunny; we carry soup and pies and ganders to folks who have the yeller jaunders, we carry tea, in bowls of chiny, to some poor widow shedding briny, we cough up plunks, our bank roll dwartins, to help the ead and needy orphan. They thank us then, in Greek and Russian, in High Dutch, Low Dutch, French and Prussian. So far as words go they are grateful; they hand up language by the plateful. But in their hearts profanely smirking, they say, "What is the use of working, to earn our victuals bread and cheese, when jays like these are so blamed easy? They'll clothe us when we're looking seedy, they'll feed us when we're feeling greedy; they'll bring provisions to our attic, and dope us when we have rheumatism." Still the unworthy some are proving, we on our kindly rounds keep moving, in tenements and cellars nelly, distributing our soup and jelly.

The plan of imposing a graduated wheelage tax on all vehicles for the benefit of street work has been postponed in St. Paul, because of the impossibility of passing a similar measure. The Minneapolis without legislative enactment. With such an interchange of street traffic as there is between the Twins, it would obviously be unfair to expect St. Paul to collect such a tax, while vehicles owned in Minneapolis go scot free.

The theory of the wheelage tax is sound. Its burden, which after all is relatively light on each individual owner of a vehicle, falls on precisely those whose use of roadways makes heavy charges necessary. Take a concrete example: South Lyndale avenue beyond Lake street is a main thoroughfare for heavy traffic of all sorts. Five years ago it was macadamized, but the road has proved entirely incapable of supporting the traffic. It has been worn full of humps and bubbles. Under the present system the rehabilitation of Lyndale avenue will fall as a heavy burden on the abutting property owners, despite the fact that the street has been worn out by traffic from all over the city. Under a wheelage tax the road would be maintained by its users, who in case of the ordering of permanent pavement would probably help bear a burden that ought not in justice to be placed on the property owners.

Of course, a wheelage tax should be graduated so as to bear a direct relation to the amount of wear and tear on streets inflicted by each class of vehicle. Light buggies do less harm than

heavily loaded wagons, run-about less than limousines, touring cars less than great freight trucks.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Indian Urchin. In the land of the Ojibwaws Little urchin throw no snowballs; Should you ask me why they didn't, This, I think, would be my answer: Chicken-Feathers-in-His-Top-Knot Was a sassy little rascal, Always up to some bad mischief, Always looking for some trouble, "Chicken-Feathers," said his mother, "You will come to some bad finish," "Chicken-Feathers," said his father, "Some day you will get it plenty," Naughty little Chicken-Feathers Did not heed his dear old parents, Hearkened not to their wise counsel; This is how he met his Jonah:

Down the street came Phony-Scarfpin, Prouddest dandy in the village, Loudest injun in the county, "Watch me shine," said Phony-Scarfpin. "Watch me captivate the ladies," Then it was that Chicken-Feathers Saw this walking clothing dummy Sailing down the old Riato, And he whispered, "Watch me cop was a him!"

Eagerly he packed a snowball, Packed it till it felt like pig iron, Packed it till it was a weapon Fit to try upon Jim Jeffries; Then he let it go my dearie, Let it go with speed terrific, Till it landed with a vengeance On the proud old Phony-Scarfpin, Nearly breaking when it landed, His medulla oblongata, Then the victim of the snowball Slowly pulled himself together, Chased the little Chicken-Feathers, Caught him finally, and scolded him, This discouraged throwing snowballs In the land of the Ojibwaws. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

"How was the lecture?" "The subject matter was good, but the lecturer hadn't taken the trouble to arrange it intelligibly." "What was the subject of the lecture?" "Preparedness."—Kansas City Journal.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure MADE FROM DREAM OF TARTAR