

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings. Visitors always welcome. SPECIAL COMMUNICATION—Marshall Lodge No. 108, A. F. & A. M. Work in First Degree Friday, July 28, 7:30 p. m.; John W. Wells, Secretary.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 53, R. A. M. Stated convocation Monday evening, Aug. 21. Regular business. Carl Schaffner, H. P.; John W. Wells, secretary.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M. Monday, Aug. 21; regular business. I. T. Forbes, Recorder; George Gregory, I. M.

STATED CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 8 p. m.; regular business. I. T. Forbes, Recorder; H. C. Mueller, Commander.

CENTRAL CHAPTER No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 8 p. m.; for business. Eliza S. Battin, secretary; Cora M. McDowell, W. M.

FIRST FLOOR MARSHALLTOWN CLUB J. SIDNEY JOHNSON, Secretary

SECOND FLOOR DR. R. C. MOLISON Surgeon and Physician Rooms 207 and 208. Phone 934. 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 877.

Physicians and Surgeons Rooms 302 to 305. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons DR. M. U. CHESIRE DR. NELSON MERRILL DR. H. M. 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 oculists Iowa Industrial School for Boys.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 406-1 Masonic Temple.

Special Attention to General Surgery and X-Ray Work Rooms 414-15 Masonic Temple Office Hours, 9 to 4 p. m. DR. RALPH E. KEYSER

DR. G. E. HERMANCZ PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office Hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 9 to 6:15 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. Wilbert Shallenberger 766 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Specialist in Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases Over 80% of my patients come from recommendations of those I have cured. Consultation FREE 122nd visit to Stoddard Hotel, Marshalltown, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916.

MARSHALLTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

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

Better Than Glass Crystal. A watch crystal of celluloid or other extremely elastic transparent unbreakable material which in practice is sprung into an undercut groove or rabbit in the watch bezel, reduces the initial cost to the manufacturer and avoids the cost of replacing broken glass crystals by the user.

Growth of Fingernail. The growth of the fingernail is an inch and a half a year; they grow more quickly in summer than in winter; the middle finger grows the fastest and the thumb the slowest.

Times-Republican

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

THE GREAT EXPLOSION.

When enough high explosive is gathered in one place to jar five states when it is set off by accident or design and shells in such number that the explosion spray the streets of a great city, it suggests that it would be better to take some care of the peaceful inhabitants while hurrying material forward to assist warring peoples to kill each other than to let the loss to the munition makers, but of lives and the loss and disturbance to legitimate business and shipments caused by the disaster that comes to mind.

This war has shifted mental attitudes. Our business seems to be supplying the means of battle, murder and sudden death to our neighbors. Legally, perhaps, it is a legitimate industry, but it is hard to consider it so in the light wherein one individual sees his duty to another. The big explosion emphasizes the extent of our munition dealings to the average man much more strongly than any statistics or figures can. As accidental explosion caused forty or fifty millions damage to property and considerable loss of life, imagine what that ammunition would have destroyed directed by skill and science to the limit of destructiveness. Somehow it is not easy to satisfy conscience fully as to the moral legitimacy of immense traffic potential and purposeful destruction of human life and of property.

There are those, no doubt, who, while lamenting the lives lost and values destroyed in New York, will not grieve overmuch that the immense supplies on their way to a greater destruction failed to reach their destination to be used in deepening the bloody mud of European battlefields.

THE VILLAGE STREET. A prominent resident and official of an Iowa village, whose communication would be given space on this page had it not been written on both sides of the paper, writes urging the closing of village streets.

He goes on to say that the dust which is deep on such streets is a menace to health, destructive to the merchant's stock of goods, carrier of diseases such as infantile paralysis and general spreader of infections. He wants to try it.

It is a suggestion that should be acted upon. Oil may be used without serious expense. In Marshalltown, residents of certain blocks in residence districts have the street before their homes oiled, at their own cost. It is not a great expense. Applications are not frequent. Perhaps they would be necessarily more frequent and somewhat more expensive on dirt streets. However, one Marshalltown resident who observed the oiled dirt streets of Juneau, Wis., approves the system highly and found upon inquiry and investigation that the cost trifling in comparison to the benefits derived.

It is worth the attention of the village boards. A street properly prepared and oiled thoroughly is said to need only small attention after thru the season. Moreover, there is evident all over Iowa a rapid growth of civic pride in the smaller towns and villages. If distinction as well as comfort is to be attained the village as well as the city must pave or oil its streets and keep up with the procession.

ON AND OFF THE COB. Two summer edibles play hob with etiquette and dignity—sweet corn and watermelon. There's only one real way to get the most gustatory enjoyment out of watermelon and that is to cut the slices thick, grab with both hands, and forget manners and the clean shirt. People some day will furnish overalls with the watermelon, bib overalls that little rivulets of juice trickling from the corners of the mouth and dripping off the chin will not spoil. Same with sweet corn. In order to get the most out of it butter the ear liberally, sprinkle it with a little salt, grasp firmly at each end, gripping equally with each hand, take a comfortable stance and follow thru. Perhaps people ought to eat corn on the cob with their backs toward each other, but an even better way is to suspend the rules and proceed independent of parliamentary usage. A common, domesticated animal has the system of eating corn on the cob and lifting mortgages which shows how man may learn of dumb animals; but the real pik doesn't know about boiling and buttering it, which shows the true superiority and higher intelligence of man over the brute. However, honors are easy between the two as to quantity consumed and outward evidences of gluttonous delight in corn on the cob.

Blessed be he, whoever he was, who invented false teeth and a way to make them stick fast enough to chew corn off the cob. No monuments mark his resting place, the schools fail to recognize his birthday by appropriate exercises. But if there be in all history one whom the middle aged and ancient should celebrate and honor he is the man, Grandmother, following the departure of her incisors, used to scrape it off, thus acquiring a pulp gastronomic faculty pleasing but a mere makeshift

compared with the natural and porcine performance. It was good but not the best, it was Illinois and Nebraska compared to Iowa, it lacked finish. And when the false teeth with a suction that grasped the plate and held it against the leverage of the jaw while the lower incisors severed the juicy kernels in the good old human way, when those teeth arrived they came with tidings of great joy. For front teeth and sweet corn belong together.

Perhaps it is a mussy sight when a big table full of folks turn to the sweet corn on the cob; but human happiness and the joy of the world are not to be measured by mussy. Let them chuck. Let them turn greasy jaws toward each other. There are few things more intimate than to eat corn on the cob together. It breaks down barriers. People discover that one man is like another with the butter on his chin, that all have their weaknesses. All mankind is equal eating corn on the cob and equality is the secret of friendship. Even Charles Evans Hughes couldn't keep the butter and such like out of his whiskers and look dignified and "austere" dealing with corn on the cob.

Please pass the salt.

Topics of the Times

The cool wave was a life saver. The strain was becoming too great for the weak and aged and children. It was like an oasis in the desert. And the rain that is falling today is a million dollar rain and then some and more yet.

Let's be glad there's no tariff on Canadian high pressure areas.

Few persons comparatively, will read Mr. Hughes' formal address. Most voters have made up their minds that Hughes should be elected and while they are not inclined to study set speeches they'll all be in line at the booth next November. Hughes is growing in strength day by day in a quiet but astonishingly strong fashion. There is no doubt of his election in the mind of the average Iowan.

The railway investigators blame the drivers of autos for the number of accidents at grade crossings, and with reason. Men grow careless and take chances on the highway. But it is quite as true of the locomotive driver as of the autoist. All grade crossings should be eliminated wherever possible and protective precaution insisted on at all crossings. Where the traffic is heavy, warning signals should be established and kept in order and where especially heavy watchmen may be necessary. Argument back and forth is well enough in its way but an overhead crossing beats argument.

Hughes waved his hand to Roosevelt and Roosevelt clapped his hands. "Nur said. Get ready for the inauguration."

If Mr. Bashor is ordinarily cautious he will keep his candidacy as far as possible from the infantile paralysis belt.

That headline "Drowned While Swimming" doesn't seem appropriate. Most drownings occur because people can't swim or after they quit trying to swim.

That speech of acceptance was by way of a "note" to the opposition and in this case there will be no backing up or side jumping on its propositions.

The "wealthy farmer" or "rich business man" who gets trimmed for a small fortune while he thinks he is assisting to double cross some one else isn't an object of deep sympathy; but that's no reason why a gang of swindlers and con men shouldn't be working in the quarry over at Anamosa.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"Perhaps, by and by, the injustice of the thing will be realized by the men higher up and they will either permit women to become regular rural carriers or they will not allow women to serve as substitute carriers," says the Burlington Hawkeye.

"Joy thought for the day," offers the Muscatine Journal. "It can't get much warmer."

"Leave it to the Germans to do the unexpected, the thing believed impossible, the entirely new," says the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

"More power to you, Uncle Samuel! Cluck to the horses and hurry along with the federal land banks!" encouragingly exclaims the Sioux City Journal.

The Williamsburg Journal says "the tall weeds along the fence lines, and the shaggy whiskers in the corners of the fields tell tales on their owners to all the passersby."

Iowa Newspapers

THERE, B' JINKS. [Cedar Rapids Gazette.] Below there is the tenacious expense of a sulphurous void, held in reserve as real collateral by the proprietor of all plutonic realms against the discovery of the world that has been made the place of detention for all spirits unfit to enjoy the liberties of our universe.

MEN WHO LIVE IN MEMORY. [Keokuk Gate City.] Every town (and Keokuk is no exception) has two distinct classes of citizens—those who live in the memory of their fellow men, and those who are promptly forgotten.

The man who is energetic, persevering, and keeps always in mind the welfare of the community in which he lives will never need a marble slab to keep his memory green.

and his neighbors, will not even think of him long enough to forget him. Say a good word for your town—and say it again.

WHY SIOUX CITY BOOMS.

[Dubuque Times-Journal.] Speaking of the sale of the Sioux City Daily News to Topeka, Kan., interests the State Journal of the latter city says: "Five years ago was the same size as Topeka was, but the city has made great strides in recent years, awakening to the paramount necessities of good modern fireproof hotels, good roads and big advertising stores to draw the people to the city. The daily newspapers of Sioux City are crowded with announcements of big advertisers paying from 70 to 84 cents an inch for their display."

In attributing the growth of Sioux City partially to the extensive advertising of the big stores the Kansas City confirms a view frequently expressed. Nothing tends to advertise and benefit a city more than extensive advertising in the local newspapers. It is the biggest factor in attracting outsiders to a city.

PRIVATE BANK INSPECTION.

[Dubuque Times-Journal.] It is gratifying to note there is a growing sentiment in Iowa for the passage of a law calling for inspection of private banks. The next session of the Iowa legislature is urged to take the matter up again and act in the interest of all the people and to force private bankers who have been killing off this needed legislation through a powerful lobby.

Iowa's laxity in allowing private banks to run without inspection is outrageous. Under existing conditions anybody can start a private bank and deposit money in it. A private banker, if he is dishonest, can rake in a large amount of money and do as he pleases with it. The depositor has no protection. If a dishonest private banker gets away with the deposits he may be sent to prison for a short term, that is poor satisfaction to the depositor who loses money.

A law requiring a rigid examination of the affairs of private banks is urgent. The honest private banker need not fear it. The examination would hit only those who handle the money of depositors lightly.

WHO STARTED IT?

[Burlington Hawkeye.] Some one has started the theory that a married couple he got along finely while they are poor, are pretty sure to drift apart when the husband wins what the world chooses to call success. And they play a few glancing instances somewhere in the world of big business to prove their statement. Whereupon that statement is repeated and believed by the large number of people who never stop to do a bit of thinking, but who accept anything that is given them as gospel truth.

If these same credulous folks had but looked about in their own community they would have found that there is no reason for believing the preposterous statement which they are giving circulation. They would find everywhere in the land good people who had started with little and a desire to get on in the world, and who succeeded, and they would find that the wife was entitled to as much credit, perhaps, as the husband, and that they were sharing their good fortune as they shared their poverty in the early days.

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NEWSPAPER ECONOMY.

[Sioux City Journal.] The passing of the Sioux City Daily News, after an ineffective effort at reorganization, is in line with the tendency of the times. The prevailing principle demands the elimination of inefficient competition. It is working out in the large cities, where there has been a steady stream of daily newspaper suspensions and consolidations. The same force has been at work among small town dailies and country weeklies. Everywhere the trend is toward fewer, better and more economically conducted newspapers. Generally this application of the rule of survival of the fittest has been welcomed by all communities that have been relieved of the burden of maintaining wasteful competition in the newspaper field.

The increased cost of newspapering is partly responsible for numerous recent decisions to give up the fight on the part of struggling newspapers. As a consequence of the war and its effects upon other industries, newspaper cost of production has increased substantially within the last two years. The new conditions have tested the resources of strongly entrenched newspapers. Newspapers that were merely struggling along under normal conditions have found themselves unable to keep up the fight under recent abnormal conditions.

However, the higher cost of operation is not the only influence back of the new tendency. In fact, it is not the most important one. The newspaper has become a public necessity. After a fashion it has come to be looked upon as a sort of public utility. Newspaper suppliers, including both subscribers and advertisers, nowadays look to their newspapers, and less to an economy and efficiency. Subscribers want the news. Advertisers want circulation. Readers do not want to take three newspapers if they get what they want in two. Advertisers do not want to patronize three newspapers if they can cover the field with two. Clearly it is poor economy for a community to support three public utility mediums when two will answer the same purpose. Economic waste is what the efficiency engineers call it. Cut-throat competition is another name for it. Newspaper publishers and patrons are coming to a belated realization of the folly of that sort of thing.

The Church Ad Writer. Writing of sermons and writing of advertisements for the newspapers are two very different things. The preacher puts his headlines into his sermon, whereas the advertising man

puts his into the text at the very beginning of the story. Church advertising should not only tell of the work of the church, but should make men understand its spirit. There is distinct value in paying for advertising space in a newspaper. Such advertising begets confidence in the church on the part of the public. We have no right to look upon a daily newspaper as a philanthropic enterprise. It is usually conducted upon a business basis. If the church receive direct benefit from newspaper advertising, it should be willing to pay for it, just as it pays for its coal and gas and general upkeep.—The Christian Register.

CHINESE GET TYPEWRITER.

Machine Invented by Young Oriental Has 4,000 Characters.

To make it possible to print an ideographic language like Chinese or Japanese, with their multiplicity of characters, on the typewriter has been much desired. The Peking Daily News reports that a young inventor, H. K. Shanghai, lately, it said that it was made possible by an impression he received at an exhibition in Boston, Mass. The machine was about 2 feet by 2 1/2 and weighs 40 pounds.

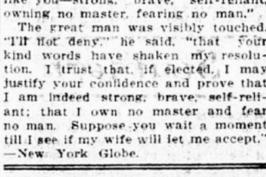
The machine has an indicator, upon which are written 4,000 characters, each occupying predetermined position. One is able to locate anything on the cylinder, which is the main part of the machine, while he is locating the counterparts on the flat surface. This is the whole secret of the invention, in so far as the mechanical development is concerned. The indicator is printed with 4,000 characters. Its arrangement corresponds to that in a Chinese dictionary. A character is found thru its radicals. The types are of zinc and rest on the surface of the cylinder. They are exact reproductions of the characters on the indicator, but in reversed positions. The carriage which holds the paper upon which the hammer strikes moves transversely to the cylinder, thus giving the other co-ordinate motion. A long rack turns the cylinder and at the same time moves the carriage. This is the most essential part of the whole machine.

Mr. Chow is 25. He studied in America as a government scholar. At the Massachusetts Institute he obtained the B. S. degree in shipbuilding, M. S. in mechanical engineering and the B. S. in aeronautical engineering.—East and West News.

He Had No Master. "We've come," said the chairman of a political committee in a South Ireland city, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self-reliant, owning no master, fearing no man."

The great man was visibly touched. "I'll not deny," he said, "that four kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that, if elected, I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self-reliant, and that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a moment till I see if my wife will let me accept."—New York Globe.

COMMON AMERICAN BIRDS



INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT THEM SUPPLIED BY THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DOWNY WOODPECKER

Dryobates pubescens



Length, six inches. Our smallest woodpecker; spotted with black and white. Dark bars on the outer tail feathers distinguish it from the similarly colored but larger hairy woodpecker.

Range: Resident in the United States and the forested parts of Canada and Alaska.

Habits and economic status: This woodpecker is commonly distributed, living in woodland tracts, orchards, and gardens. The bird has several characteristic notes, and, like the hairy woodpecker, is fond of beating on a dry resonant tree branch a tattoo which to appreciative ears has the quality of woodland music. In a hole excavated in a dead branch the downy woodpecker lays four to six eggs. This and the hairy woodpecker are among our most valuable allies, their food consisting of some of the worst foes of orchard and woodland, which the woodpeckers are especially equipped to dig out of dead and living wood. In the examination of 723 stomachs of this bird, animal food, mostly insects, was found to constitute 76 per cent of the diet and vegetable matter 24 per cent. The animal food consists largely of beetles that bore into timber or burrow under the bark. Caterpillars amount to 16 per cent of the food and include many especially harmful species. Grasshopper eggs are freely eaten. The vegetable food of the downy woodpecker consists of small fruit and seeds, mostly of wild species. It distributes seeds of poison ivy, or poison oak, which is about the only fault of this very useful bird.

RANDOM REELS

By Howard L. Ramo. Of shoes and ships and sealing wax of cabbages and kings

CHURCH-GOING.

Church-going is an old-fashioned habit which would be more useful if it had the long, wiry roots of the alfalfa plant. The trouble with so much modern church-going is that it doesn't strike deep enough to get people out to the divine service on a rainy Sunday, while the golf links and the ball game will drag them from home in the face of a cloudburst.

Years ago one of the most popular ways of spending Sunday was to go to church and listen to a sermon with a main spring longer than a Waterbury watch. Nobody stayed away from church on Sunday morning unless he was totally paralyzed or the church had been burned down the night before. In those days church-going was a duty which nobody could escape unless he had contracted diphtheria in both tonsils, and as a result the minister was not obliged to look into the faces of cold, empty pews and yawning profiles, as is so often the case today.

There was a great deal of wholesome church-going in this country up to the time when the installment automobile rose above the surrounding scenery and began to consume gasoline, tires and storage batteries in rank profusion. There is something about an automobile which removes a man's mind from the church, and everything else except the cost of upkeep. After an active church-goer has owned an automobile for a few weeks and come in contact with its massive and ceaseless appetite, he will be in no frame of mind to go to church and greet the semi-annual missionary collection. He will be more inclined to retire to some quiet nook

and finger his check stubs with a trembling hand. Altho every indication is being held out to increase church-going, it is not necessary to reserve seats in advance.

THE TIGHT HUSBAND

"I wish you'd give me half a plunk," said timid Mrs. Spry. "Some calico and other junk I think I ought to buy." "You're always thinking up some plan for blowing money in," her husband said, "and that is why I'm always short of tin. A rouble here, a kopeck there, 'tis thus the money goes, a doubloon for some hand-made hair, a yen for furberlute. It is no wonder married folks in mental anguish dwell; now, I will give you fifteen cents, so spend it wisely well." A million wives, and doubtless more, are up against this spel, when they approach the husband-bore, to touch him for a wheel. It is not strange the modern maid outs on the wedding veil; she'd love to love, but she's afraid she'd have to beg for kale. That husband leads a misfit life she's stingy with his mon, who doles out pennies to his wife, and groans for every one.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS

The salary of the president of the United States was the cause of discussion in the first congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the president should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in congress ranged from \$15,000 to \$70,000. The salary was finally placed at \$25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to \$50,000. Chapter 2918 of the laws of the second session of the fifty-ninth congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for traveling expenses of the president of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, \$25,000." In the second session of the sixtieth congress the matter of increasing the president's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the president's salary be fixed at \$75,000 a year.

She Missed Him So.

"John, dear, you're not going out tonight, are you?" "Why—er—I kind of half promised the boys I'd drop around for a game of Kelly pool."

"Oh, John, I wish you wouldn't. It's dreadfully lonesome here when you're out."

"Why, lovely, I had no idea you missed me as much as all that."

"I do, John. Of course I don't want to deprive you of your pleasures, but I do wish you'd stay at home more than you do."

"Very well, dear. If you feel that way about it I'll stay in tonight."

"John, you're just the best hubby in all the world. Would you mind taking care of baby while I run around to the moving picture show?"

Generating Animation. The professor was trying to demonstrate a simple experiment in the generation of steam.

"What have I in my hand?" he asked.

"A tin can," came the answer in concert.

"Very true. Is the can an animate or an inanimate object?"

"Inanimate."

"Exactly. Now, can any little boy or girl tell me how, with this tin can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of speed and power, almost beyond control?"

One little boy raised his right hand. "You may answer, Rutherford."

"Tie it to a dog's tail."

Tingling-All-Over-Cleanliness

That's the description of the JAP ROSE Bath. The reason is that JAP ROSE represents the greatest skill in soap-making; the farthest advance in the art of preparing toilet soap.

JAP ROSE SOAP

The wonderful "Sunday Morning Bath" makes one "peculiarly clean"; a cleanliness known and experienced by millions of people who prefer it above all others. Try it tonight; know for yourself. 10c at leading Grocers and Druggists.

Use but little—it's all lather. Send your name on a postal for a liberal sample—Free. James B. Kirk & Company, Dept. 353, Chicago, U. S. A.