

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE



Masonic Meetings

Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, No. 108 A. F. & A. M.—No work tonight, will notify later. John W. Wells, secretary; W. H. Steiner, W. M.

SPECIAL CONCLAVE, St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, July 24, 7:30. Dinner at 6:30. For work in the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, I. T. Forbes, recorder; H. C. Mueller, commander.

CENTRAL CHAPTER No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting for business Wednesday, July 11, at 8 p. m. Mrs. George Downing, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Frederick, W. M.

FIRST FLOOR MARSHALLTOWN CLUB E. A. FRANQUEMONT, Secretary.

SECOND FLOOR DR. R. C. MOLISON Surgeon and Physician Rooms 307 and 308. Phone 994. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 3 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 372.

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

L. F. Kellogg, R. J. Andrew DENTISTS Rooms 315 to 317. Phone 14

FOURTH FLOOR DRS. LIERLE & SCHMITZ Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat GLASSES FIT 4D Hours 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m. Consulting oculists Iowa Soldiers' Home. Oculists and urinal Iowa Industrial School for boys.

DR. WM. F. HAMILTON PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 408-9 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 F. KEYSER DR. G. E. HERMANCE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office Hours: 11 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Suite 71 Fremont Block MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

DR. F. L. RABE Physician and Surgeon Over McBride & Will's Drug Store Phone—Office, 1854; Residence, 1452 MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

VanOrman & VanOrman GENERAL INSURANCE Over First National Bank Marshalltown, Iowa

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

Love at First Sight. "Do you believe in love at first sight?" "Of course, I do. There's Higgins, for instance. Do you suppose his wife would have married him if she'd taken a second look at his face?"

First Duty. "Find yourself before you seek me."

Times-Republican

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THE BOYS AT THE BULLETIN BOARDS.

It was a serious day, was yesterday. The great gamble was on. Eyes looked out of strained faces at the fateful lists on the bulletin boards and scanned the editions of newspapers eagerly as they came fresh from the press. Mothers found the names of sons there and turned away weeping. Men stiffened as their numbers went up. But there was little outward signs of shrinking among boys upon whom the lot fell. The average conscript took his medicine as the average American meets emergency, bravely and without flinching in the sight of other men. There were no scenes. When the shot went home he walked quietly away to readjust himself to the possible destruction of all his plans and the exigencies and contingencies of the future. The boys kept their nerve. The average American does keep his nerve. With all its sadness there was reason for state and local pride to those who watched the crowd about the bulletins. It was Iowa over again. These men did not desire to be drawn. They had other outlooks, other plans. But they recognized that the lot is the fairest way to select men and it invested those upon whom it had fallen with a great duty which carries with it a great sacrifice, as great duties always do. And they looked and went away with a firm step, men to be proud of and of whom we are proud now and shall be prouder yet.

If there were any other way—but there isn't. The die is cast for this country and the game must be played out to the end.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NEWS SERVICE. The Times-Republican feels justified in calling the attention of its subscribers to the fact that the T-R gave the names of conscripts in several counties besides the county of Marshall, where the T-R is published and that other Iowa dailies gave only the names of men drawn in the counties where those dailies are located. This newspaper covered the drawing for its counties where it had been able to secure the list of names with registry numbers. That it required systematic preparation and an infinite amount of hard work goes without saying. But the subscribers in several counties outside of Marshall read the lists and sought and perhaps found the names of friends and relatives upon them before they slept on the day of the drawing.

The T-R draws no comparisons. It leaves that to the subscriber and reader who sees more than one Iowa daily to do. But it is naturally desirous that those who read no other daily except the T-R should know that they received an extraordinary service yesterday and one which was not given by other daily papers in the state or outside of it.

This paper has no complaint of lack of appreciation. As regards circulation it is unique in the United States and probably in the world; for there is not a city of less than 25,000 and not a half dozen of 50,000 in the United States with newspapers that equal or exceed the circulation of the Times-Republican from a city of a little more than 16,000.

And it wishes its subscribers and readers to know that the service is unique. The T-R is "The Iowa Daily."

FARM LOANS AT 5 PER CENT. It would seem that this newspaper was partly in error in explaining why Iowa farmers have not rushed to the farm loan bank law for cheap money in that the statement was made that the loaning rate had been fixed at 6 per cent. It now transpires that a change was made in this policy last March when the rate for Iowa was dropped to 5 per cent and since then some business has been done under the law.

D. P. Hogan, well known in southern Iowa and president of the farm loan bank for the Iowa territory with headquarters at Omaha writes saying: Editor Times-Republican You are in error in stating that the rate of interest on farm mortgages made by this bank is 6 per cent. Our rate is 5 per cent flat without commission. While our business has not been large, so far, in Iowa, we are not disappointed. We did not commence business until after the first of March at which date the larger part of the Iowa farm loan business is transacted. Since that time farmers have been busy with their crops and not many associations have been formed.

We have had a large number of inquiries from all over Iowa, however, and have had several good associations formed within the last few weeks. We have employed an organizer for Iowa who is making good progress. He has succeeded in forming about two associations each week during the last three weeks with applications for loans from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

We find that Iowa farmers are a little slow to organize but that our system is very popular with them and that it is no trouble to organize local associations when someone takes the lead. We expect to have the entire state of Iowa covered with farm loan associations before March 1, next.

Our interest rate of 5 per cent flat is the best rate that is obtainable and we are able to loan on one-half the value of the land, which is somewhat larger loan than can be obtained at a 5 per cent rate from other institutions. Also other institutions making farm loans in Iowa at 5 per cent charge ordinarily 7 per cent commission. Our bonds are selling like hot cakes.

They bear 4 1/2 per cent and are exempt from all taxes. We are selling them at 101 1/2 and have subscription for nearly \$1,000,000 already. Banks, farmers, public institutions, and all kinds of investors buy them. D. P. Hogan, President. Now that the rate has been dropped under the going rate made by insurance companies upon first mortgage farm security, the next report under the farm loan law will show that Iowa is doing some business in co-operative loans but the limitation upon the amounts to be loaned to one person will fall short of the requirements on most Iowa farms so that there will still be plenty of business for the insurance companies which can handle loans in amounts of Iowa size.

WHO SHALL BE EXEMPTED? Perhaps the most burning question in this country today is what shall be exempt from military service of those drawn yesterday. That claims for exemption will be numerous was expected. That was the main reason that double the number of names was drawn.

The government has already pledged itself that no exemptions shall be based on class or class of occupation. It was a wise and necessary pledge for exemptions based on class or occupation to any considerable extent would bring an outcry of protest that would amount to an insurrection. The draft is agreed to by the American people—but the draft must be fair and honest and fall fairly and honestly.

The grounds of exemption as stated upon the form issued by the government are: Officers of the United States, the states, territories and the District of Columbia. Ministers of religion. Students of divinity. Persons in the military or naval service of the United States. Subjects of Germany. All other aliens who have not taken out first papers. County or municipal officers. Custom house clerks. Workmen in federal arsenals, army or naval yards. Persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption. Pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with dependents (a married man with a dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of an aged or infirm parent, or a brother of a dependent orphaned child under 16 years of age.)

Those found morally deficient and any member of any well organized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed. These exemptions are automatic. Verification of the truth of the claim is the only duty of the local board. If the facts are as stated the man is exempt. Appeals from local exemption boards and claims for special exemption go up to the district board.

There is no exemption for any class. The impression that those engaged in agriculture are exempt is a mistaken one. Occupation does not confer exemption on any person. Those are the rules of the game. If it is fairly played there can be no justified complaint against examiners and exemption boards. The rules as set forth should guide the exemption boards of the district. Given a straightforward and honest board whose decisions are based on the rules laid down and uninfluenced by fear or favor there will be small complaint against its operation.

The character of the membership of the boards is the vital point in the exemption prospect. And of vital points in the operation of the board is the medical examiner. None but men of skill, judgment and impeccable integrity should hold that important place. Upon the medical examiner every influence will be center by those who endeavor to escape military duty. His is the hardest task and calls for the strongest man. It is not a position to crave but it is one that if accepted is to be occupied with the strictest integrity and coherence with conscience. The medical examiner who should impress the public that he was favoring friends or amenable to influences outside the proper conduct of his office will find it necessary to seek another location.

Men with dependents, actual dependents who depend upon them for livelihood are properly exempt. But the fact of dependence should be strictly inquired into in all fairness. This draft is a most serious and important thing to those affected by it. It must be conducted with justice and not upon sympathy.

THE SPECULATIVE PRATES. Mr. Good tells an interesting story about coal. The price of coal in February, 1916, at the mines, bought for the government, was \$1.94 per ton. The coal committee, Chairman Pease, and his associates, the large coal companies, jumped the price to \$4.83 at the mines. On May 5, 1916, it was \$1.59; on May 5, 1917, \$4.40. On May 18, 1916, it ranged from \$1.45 to \$1.56; on May 19, 1917, it stood at \$5.08 to \$5.54. "This is the work of the coal committee," says Mr. Good. "How government would not serve the government without pay! Because of them and their greediness many a family will feel the pinch of the frost and cold during the coming winter."

It is apparently inevitable that the United States should pass the torch of leadership to the hands of Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia, with respect to organized graft in war contracts. The people had hoped that, profiting by the shameless exploitation of those governments by dirty grafters in official position, this country might be able to prevent the plundering of

enough to consider the prospect that we may have orphans of our own in the United States before the war is over. Speaking of atrocious let's not forget East St. Louis too readily. Those coal resolutions by the defense committee and the impassioned words of oratory sound high and lofty but how about coal? IOWA OPINION AND NOTES. "Beer saloons like near-beer saloons, have always been favorite places for bootleggers to ply their trade. So let us not delude ourselves that we are accomplishing a great thing in temperance legislation by limiting the legal sale of intoxicants to beer and wines," says the Pella Chronicle. "It is something to be sure, but it is only the first move in a big campaign which will be finished when rum is banished and the rum seller is made to earn his living by honest labor."

"Red Cross buying also is to be standardized. Instead of buying here and there and by anybody and everybody the purchases should be made through one purchasing agency. The chances are that the moneys will go a third or a fourth farther in that way," concludes the Cedar Rapids Republican. "When a general wants to tear down a city in time of war he sends an army of Brits to do it. The Rockwell City Advocate. "When somebody wants to build up a town in time of peace it takes an army of workers to accomplish its end. Noting that a new voting machine is said to be accurate and fool proof the Brit Tribune exclaims: "We take it that it is something that can't be used by a democrat or a socialist."

The Webster City Freeman-Tribune insists that "Congress ought to enact a law providing that any citizen of this country who is not loyal to the United States shall be excluded from its borders. Every American, native born or naturalized, who is not true to his own country, is not entitled to live here and should be made to leave when the war is over. His property should also be confiscated, and we believe it will come to that before peace is restored. There is absolutely no room in the United States for pro-Germans, pro-Austrians, or pro-anything of an enemy nature, and the sooner this fact is driven home to the few traitors who are showing their heads, the better will it be for all concerned. Oh, for a few weeks of Theodore Roosevelt in the White House!" exclaims the Freeman-Tribune.

"The meanest man isn't the kaiser, nor any of his subjects. It's the fellow who doubles his ordinary profits because of the war, but refuses to give of his money, of his time or his influence to his government to help it win the Winterer Madisonian. "He will cite something the government has done or something that has not been done as his excuse for withholding support when his neighbors know, and when he himself knows that it's the love of the almighty dollar that is at the bottom of his objections. The fellow who tries to evade his plain duty by trumping up some excuse for deserting his government, when it most needs him."

PRUSSIANISM IN SCHOOLS. [Tama News.] The truth is that we stupid Americans have permitted the German propagandists to come into the public schools of the land to educate Germans and German sympathizers, rather than Americans. All such teachers, books and materials should be removed as part of that vast preparation out of which the present world war was commenced. The German propagandists have been devilishly cunning as well as industrious and they have slipped into every avenue of life the world over. In America they have not hesitated to try to make German sympathizers out of American children.

The idea of having school children in Iowa at public expense read eulogies of the kaiser and of all his kith and kin, eulogies that are sickeningly fulsome is monstrous as well as preposterous. Teach the German language, and the French language, but do not teach German patriotism and loyalty to a kaiser. For God's sake, let Americans quit being so stupid.

OSTRACISE THEM. [Brit News.] We know an old curmudgeon who has worked two wives to death. Three of his children are warped out of shape from overwork and one of them is crippled for life. Two of his boys ran away at 16 to get rid of slavery on the farm and he is worth \$60,000. He gave \$1 to the Red Cross after a half day's chaffing by a couple of persistent Red Cross workers. Let us have a law that will raise money in this way by raising rates. That old curmudgeon has two boys that couldn't get into the army from being overworked. About \$20,000 in cash wormed out of him with a pitchfork would fairly delight the writer, who wants the job of handling the pitchfork. We can get \$1,000,000 in cash out of just such fellows if this government will give us the license to handle the fork and bring them to a place we will designate and tie them up where we can get at them. A nice new pitchfork would do wonders in extracting contributions from curmudgeons if judiciously handled.

When two Germans meet at a bar and raise their glasses to say "Der Tag" before they drink they are simply following the old custom of the Fatherland in giving a toast to "the day." To the kaiser and his cohorts "Der Tag" means "Here's to the day" when Germany rules the world (Deutschland uber alles). It was fulfilled their great hope will be that the meaning of the oft-heard "Der Tag" will be able to prevent the plundering of

FRUIT SHADE TREES. [Pella Chronicle.] A traveling man made the remark the other day that, in his boyhood days, his father's yard had twelve cherry trees in it, and that these furnished fruit enough for the family. "Now," he said, "a yard has nothing in it but grass, absolutely nothing but lawn. Isn't that the truth? How many years has it been since the last cherry tree was cut down? How many do we ship now? Two hundred. The cherry trees are allowed to die out and are not replaced by others. Our yards are full of grass, and we spend more time keeping the lawn trimmed than it would take to pick and preserve the cherries. But we've got to be in style, we must keep up with the Joneses. We may forget how a cherry pie tastes, but the compliment passed on the appearance of our front yard by the passing observer is rolled as a sweet morsel under our tongue. To pick and can our own cherries is boring, tedious and recalls the days when we had to economize, while to work just as hard or harder, to keep the lawn smooth is not a reproach at all, because everybody's doing it. That's what makes the difference."

High Cost of Delivery. Your grandfather carried the market basket on his arm and your grandmother never saw a delivery wagon from any store. There was none. Today one Philadelphia merchant will pay over \$10,000 to carry home his customers' packages. It costs us not more than 1 cent to bring an orange more than 3,000 miles from California, but your fruit dealer, two blocks away, will charge you double that commission to bring it to your house. Three busy tax gatherers who dip into your pocket every day are: "Have it changed," "Have it exchanged," "Have it delivered."

Merchants can not work for pleasure alone, and when you insist—when 2,000,000 other people in and about Philadelphia insist—that you shall have your commodities "changed," "exchanged," and "delivered," it is good night economy. Pay cash. Keep what you buy and carry your packages home, and the price of every commodity will fall.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Captain Paul Jones Comes Home. Cap'n Paul Jones was a Britisher born; he hailed from the Solway shore, but he struck a snag with his folks at home, as many have done before; He shook the old land's dust from his feet, and he gave her a piece of his mind, And he never knew that he'd somehow left a bit of his heart behind.

Cap'n Paul Jones was a skipper of fame, and a darned good seaman, too, And a bit of a bucko, as I've heard tell, in the way he handled his crew; He learned 'em to drill, and he learned 'em to shoot, and to jump at the word of command, and to do in the ships of his native land.

Cap'n Paul Jones was a Britisher born, which is why, now the time is come, He knows the tug of the Solway tide, and the rattle of Drake's old drum, He is back to the sea in the old, old way, a seaman smart and bold— And the flag of the "Ranger" is flying today by the flag that she fought of old.

PARASITES. [Manson Democrat.] Two gentlemenly bums put in an appearance in Manson the other day, and they were looking for work, of course. They were offered a job of storing away coal and demanding 25 cents an hour. When one of them saw that he would have to work in a basement he refused utterly to have anything to do with such work. The other tramp declared he had changed his mind and would not do the work for less than 50 cents an hour. The contractor was granted him on the horror of getting his hands all dirty and working in coal dust, finally demanding 75 cents per hour. Right then he was told he couldn't have the job at any price and he was also informed that if the proper officials could be reached he would have to explain his presence and business in the village. Both of the skunks then departed in considerable haste. The reason this newspaper is telling the story and the point at issue is this: Are the people of this town going to stand any longer for all this loafing and loitering by bums that come in and go out of town by the railroad ties? This newspaper now calls upon the town officials to immediately assert their authority and keep those fellows moving, or else see to it that they go to work inside of a very few hours after they hit the town, and so to make it impossible for them to offer them at the citizens of the town are also called upon to immediately organize a home guard to protect themselves during the war period from the bootleggers and impositions of the creatures who have never worked yet and do not intend to now, but who confidently expect to sponge their living off the people who do work and will soon be round shouldered carrying the added burdens of the war.

DER TAG—THE DAY. When two Germans meet at a bar and raise their glasses to say "Der Tag" before they drink they are simply following the old custom of the Fatherland in giving a toast to "the day." To the kaiser and his cohorts "Der Tag" means "Here's to the day" when Germany rules the world (Deutschland uber alles). It was fulfilled their great hope will be that the meaning of the oft-heard "Der Tag" will be able to prevent the plundering of

this nation by effective measures taken at the outset. Evidently this is not yet to be and we will have to pass thru the old, nauseating program which was such a scandal in the early days of the civil war and later in the Spanish-American war. The revelations made by Congressman Good, which no doubt scratch little more than the surface of the whole situation in progress at Washington, form a brilliant commentary upon the capacity of the administration for business efficiency and economy.

Well, tomorrow is here, which was yesterday when I left off the last story, and as I promised to tell you how and when and where dear, kind Uncle Lucky left his little rabbit, I'll tell you now. Uncle Lucky found his little rabbit sitting in a cabbage patch eating sauerkraut, which is cabbage all out up into thin slices and covered with pink vinegar. "Well, here you are at last," cried Uncle Lucky, and he was so glad to see his little nephew that he forgot to eat any cabbage until the Jay Bird, who had hopped out of the Luckymobile said: "Look here, Billy Bunny, don't you eat up this whole cabbage patch before your dear, kind uncle can get a bite, for he's tired out trying to find you, and worried to death, too, for fear he wouldn't. And, besides, I've something to say to you."

"What is it?" asked the little rabbit. "What have you done with that airship I sold you for \$5," said the Jay Bird. "Oh, I left it in a tree-top," laughed the little bunny. "I had an accident, and so I just left it where it was." "I'll give you \$2.99 for it now," said the Jay Bird. "It's probably damaged a cent's worth since I sold it to you." "Maybe it has," answered Billy Bunny, thoughtfully, "but anyway, you can have it," and he took the two-dollar bill and put it in his pocket and the \$9 cents and put them in his pocket and said, "I didn't think you'd give me a hope in each mind, and at every meal lift their glasses and say 'Here's to the day'—the day when we will have as modern a home on the farm as those in like circumstances have in the city."

If everybody has such a hope and desire, and plans for it, the day will come when there is a modern heating plant in the cellar, with hot water and inside toilet; a gas or electric lighting system; power laundry; some self-playing musical instrument if nobody plays; screened porches, and well-kept beautiful lawn around the house. No farmer would move to town and live in such a house as most of them move out of, or such a house as city laborers have to live in. The retired farmer wants to live in as good a house as the merchant and banker, whose equal he is financially. Yet, strange to say, so few care to have such homes to live in on the farm.

It is nearly always more acres instead of better homes—and the children leave for the better homes, better living conditions, thinking farming doesn't pay because father, after all these years of hard work, doesn't live in a modern home. Here's to "the day" when these conditions are changed on every farm. [Successful Farming.]

Exemption Regulations. While there is bound to be some confusion in making the exemptions from military service, the preliminary instructions are so clear that misunderstanding will be inexcusable. The local boards will have two questions to decide: First, the physical fitness of the drafted men, and secondly, the question whether they have relatives for support. These questions can best be determined by the local boards. The matter of industrial exemptions has been wisely left to the superior boards, one of which has been created in each federal judicial district. There will probably be a final board of appeal to which larger questions can be referred.

The authorities have made it plain that no individual case where exemption is desired because the registrant is engaged in an industry classified as vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up until that individual has been called up for examination by his local board, found to be without physical and physically fit for military duty and is duly certified to the superior board. Then application to the superior board for exemption on other grounds will be admissible. The registrant or his employer may file necessary affidavits with the superior board, and the case will be heard promptly.

If any other course were taken, the superior boards would be congested with applications for the exemption of men on the ground that they were useful in vital industries. The superior boards after struggling with an individual case might decide that no exemption could be granted, only to find later that the man claiming exemption and declared eligible for military service was actually unfit physically for service.

Duplication is avoided by the rules, which are simple and equitable. If they are closely followed by the exemption boards, there will be no reason why any man should feel that he has been the victim of discrimination. The duty of the local boards will be to see that there is no individual injustice; that no man physically unfit is drafted, and that no man with a dependent family is drafted. A higher duty will devolve upon the superior boards, whose task it will be to protect the necessary industries from any impairment of their efficiency by permitting men needed for important industrial work to be drafted into the military service.—Washington Post.

Where the Negro is Well Off. The southerners kill a negro occasionally, but they do not murder him by wholesale nor burn his houses. Neither do they harm the women and children. If the negro knows when he is well off he will stay in the south. He may not be permitted to vote, but the chance of being allowed to live is much better than it is north of the line.—Hoopes Journal.

Florida's Potato Crop Huge. There will be plenty of potatoes to supply the consumers in the United States, and enough left to feed the people in the warring nations of Europe. Florida will have a greater crop this year than was ever known, as will other southern states, while the western agricultural states will show a tremendous increase in this important food product.

In one section of Florida—known as the Hastings district—more than \$5,000,000 worth of potatoes have been raised," said Mayor James Wellborn Martin, of Jacksonville, Fla. "There are other parts of the state where the potato crop is big, but this is not the only food crop that the farmers of Florida are producing. We shall make more corn and cotton than any other state, and there has been an increase all along the line. "Our people have gone into the matter of increasing the food supply in a serious way. This will not interfere, however, with our early vegetables raised for the northern market in the

Billy Bunny and His Friends

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Where the Negro is Well Off. The southerners kill a negro occasionally, but they do not murder him by wholesale nor burn his houses. Neither do they harm the women and children. If the negro knows when he is well off he will stay in the south. He may not be permitted to vote, but the chance of being allowed to live is much better than it is north of the line.—Hoopes Journal.

Florida's Potato Crop Huge. There will be plenty of potatoes to supply the consumers in the United States, and enough left to feed the people in the warring nations of Europe. Florida will have a greater crop this year than was ever known, as will other southern states, while the western agricultural states will show a tremendous increase in this important food product.

In one section of Florida—known as the Hastings district—more than \$5,000,000 worth of potatoes have been raised," said Mayor James Wellborn Martin, of Jacksonville, Fla. "There are other parts of the state where the potato crop is big, but this is not the only food crop that the farmers of Florida are producing. We shall make more corn and cotton than any other state, and there has been an increase all along the line. "Our people have gone into the matter of increasing the food supply in a serious way. This will not interfere, however, with our early vegetables raised for the northern market in the

Rippling Rhymes

Our family, in times of peace, has many rows and wrangles; it sometimes takes the town police to quell our little jangles. Then mother, losing all her tact, complains of which and t'other, and father reads the riot act, and sister nags her brother. Sometime the pans and skillets fly, heaved by indignant topper, and uncle catches, with his eye, perhaps, a cup or saucer. Sometimes our grandma takes a broom and knocks the dust from auntie, and now and then we crack a room, and fairly rock the shanty. But if a neighbor seeks our door, with warlike fues and bluffing, we cease our rows forevermore and from him knock the stuffing. Forgotten every grievance then, all friction has an ending; the women line up with the men, our little shack defending. In normal times this happy land is fully of noisy frakers, who see that harmony is coming, and who see that peace is near. A stranger standing on a height, our ways not understanding, would think we lived to whoop and fight, some neighbor's scalp demanding. But when outsiders come along to mix in, uninvited, we cease to thrash the private wrong, and we all stand united.

early months of the year. Florida can produce three or four crops a year, and the raising of early vegetables in no manner interferes with the regular food crops, which are planted in April and May, when the early vegetables are out of the way. "The Florida orange crop this year will be much less than it has been in years. The freeze of last February brought extensive damage, and there will probably not be half the average crop, perhaps not a third."

Mayor Martin is the youngest executive ever elected to the head of the municipal government of Jacksonville. He is just past 30 years, and already his friends are booming him for the governorship.

Unethical Coal Prices. Some inside ways of the coal men are being revealed in the trial in New York of a group of coal operators charged with conspiracy to fix prices. On March 18, 1916, Kuper Hook of the Houston Coal & Coke Company of Cincinnati, wrote the Pocahontas Fuel Company of New York to complain that he finds it selling coal as low as \$1.40 per ton at the mine. "I do hope," says the writer, "that if this is correct you will take steps to stop it, for if it is continued it will certainly demoralize the Chicago market."

A later letter on the same subject says to the Pocahontas price cutters, "I am not anxious to drag this matter into a general meeting, but what I wanted was here yesterday and advised Mr. Houston that he expected to bid on 50,000 tons of the navy business at price of \$3 f. o. b. Several, I understand, also express themselves as being favorable to similar action. None of these parties desire any of the navy business, but are submitting bids to stay in line and to emphasize the \$3 price."

The coal men, it appears, were not competing so violently, but that they knew what each other was doing.—Nebraska State Journal.

Great Profitmakers Hit. As much as 50 per cent of excess profits will be exacted by the government, if the bill as now written, becomes a law, in case the excess profits reach a figure which of itself is in excess of the capitalization of all but a very few American corporations. The estimate is made that no more than five industries will be called upon to pay a tax upon excess profits that are greater than \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000. Presumably, the greatest tax taken from excess profits will be paid by United States Steel. Charles M. Schwab will turn over to the government a good many millions taken out of the excess profits of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Another industry which will be compelled to pay over many millions is represented by manufacturers of automobiles. Possibly the profits of some of these corporations may be reduced by reason of the fact that they will be occupied in meeting the government's demand for airplanes. A third industry that will pay millions is the copper industry. A fourth is the industry occupied with making munitions, and a fifth the industry whose product is powder and other explosives. These five will, it is presumed, be almost exclusively the corporations that will be compelled to pay from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the excess profits to the government.