HANDY DIRECTORY — OF THE — MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Meetings

Visitors always welcome.

MARSHALL LODGE, No. 108 A. F. & A. M.—Special communication, Friday, Sept. 21, 7:30 o'clock. Work in First Degree. John W. Wells, secretary; W. H. Steltzer, W. M.

SIGNET CHAPTER, No. 38, R. A. M. Stated convocation Monday evening, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock. Business session. Carl Shaffner, H. P.; John W. Wells, secretary.

STATED ASSEMBLY, King Solomon Council No. 20, R. & S. M., Monday, Sept. 17, 7:30. Regular business. I. T. Forbes, recorder; George Gregory, I. M.

STATED CONCALVE, St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 30, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 18, 8 p. m. Regular business. I. T. Forbes, recorder; H. C. Mueller, commander.

CENTRAL CHAPTER NO. 57, O. E. S.—Regular meeting for business Wednesday, Oct. 17, 7:30. Mrs. George Downing, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Frederick, W. M.

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"You say the auto struck you and knocked you flying?" "Yes, sent me flying." "Did it have on it any distinguishing mark?" "Yes, a placard reading, 'Join the Aviation Corps.'"

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If.

(With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

If you can hold your tongue when German backers
Are losing theirs and damning Uncle Sam;
If you can keep from cussing out the slackers
And flaying smug hypocrisy and sham;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
While reptile papers keep us on the rack;
If you can stand the pacifistic prating,
And never have a yearning to strike back.

If you can see our country's cities plastered
With sycophantic warnings against war;
If you can watch a yellow livered dastard
Refusing to confront things as they are;
If you can see a swarm of crawling lizards,
Squirming thru the marriage license door—
Men with atom souls and smaller gizzards,
Disgracing those whose honored names they bore.

If you can hear an orator denouncing
The liberty for which our nation bled;
If you can let him go without a trouneing
Or punching in the bally traitor's head;
If you can smile when lying propaganda
Seduces men who ought to know the truth;
If you can tolerate their rotten slander
And bear it with an idle fist, forsooth—

If you can sneer at men who wear the khaki
Or jeer at those who wear the navy blue;
If you can whisper like a skulking lackey,
About the men who have the nerve to do;
If vanquishment of brutal foes appals you,
If you can't prove your right to be a man
You may be everything your mother calls you,
But believe me, you are not American.

—Edwin Carty Ranck in the Brooklyn Eagle.

REGENT HALLER'S CASE.

The Des Moines Register comes to the defense of Frank L. Haller, over whom as a regent of the Nebraska state university a sharp controversy as arisen. Haller, it appears, was "intensely pro-German," before the United States declared a state of war existed between us and Germany and appears to have been prolific of pen and loud of voice. It is asserted by his friends that the demand for his resignation is based on those ante bellum utterances and Haller himself asserts that he has never been disloyal in thought, word, or deed. As between Germany and England he was "intensely pro-German." As between America and any other country he is loyal to America. The Register considers the Nebraska row a case of "heresy hunting," and it may be as the Register says. Also it may not.

That the public is prone to quick criticism, not always justified, is true enough. Without knowing more of what Mr. Haller has done or said or left undone or unsaid since America got into the war it is hard to render a verdict in his particular case. But what he has left undone and unsaid since has a great deal to do with his case before the public when it considers him and his regency together. The demand upon a representative of the public in any public position and that upon an individual are properly differentiated.

Complete loyalty to America in this war goes farther than "between America and any other country." It includes America's allies, and especially France and England. We are financing Russia, lending vast sums to other countries with which we are allied, their war is now our war, their successes our successes, their failures our immediate failure and our future danger. We can not be completely loyal to this country in this war without being anxious that our allies shall win.

Granted that it is hard for Americans, who had been neutral or favorable to Germany before we were involved, to readjust themselves to the later conditions, that is the requirement of full loyalty to this country. Millions of Americans have made that readjustment; and they very naturally require a similar readjustment on the part of those who hold representative positions of all and any character in public life.

No where is it more requisite than in the schools and universities We can not strafe England without strafing America. Joy at German success over a French army is joy over an American defeat. The nations allied against kaiserism and world conquest are not to be separated from the cause they fight in.

If there is a regent of a state university, a mayor of a city, a public official in any position, a professor in a state college or a teacher in the public schools who finds such readjustment impossible, a demand for his resignation is neither unnatural nor unpatriotic.

THE LABOR RESERVES.

It is not a question of money and wage entirely on the west coast that has induced the strikers to hold up the necessary building of ships and other government work. The question of who shall work is involved. Also the question of whence the lumber shall be taken for the work. Lumber produced under conditions not satisfactory to organizations is barred from use by the demands the strikers. The Seattle strike has all the earmarks of a boycott.

When war is on and lumber is needed for ships and aeroplanes, when the question is of victory or defeat, of saving a million American lives or wasting them thru delay and dispute labor can not afford to carry such a responsibility. If it is merely a question of wages that can be settled quickly and under the strenuous circumstances to reasonable satisfaction; but to attempt to refuse any pair of hands work when every pair of hands is so desperately needed and to refuse material because it has not been produced in accord with the regulations of any organization approximates the criminal under present circumstances. It lacks patriotism. No doubt the average striker would resent with blows the charge that he was siding and abetting the enemy; but if the kaiser were to look about for an effective weapon for Germany he could find none better suited to his hand than an American boycott at the present time.

Settle the question of wages if that is in question. There is work enough for all and all are needed. There is slight danger of reduction of wage because of competition. The great danger is that we shall not be able to find hands to do the work. Labor is as patriotically responsible to the country as the army. It is the reserve behind the fighting men. It must do its part. It can not afford to be held responsible for disaster to American armies or defeat of American arms.

TAX ON NEWS AND KNOWLEDGE.

Over the main entrance to the magnificent post office building in the city of Washington is inscribed the mission of the post office department as conducted by our government for the service of a democracy. It is stated in the following language chiseled into the stone:

"Carrier of news and knowledge.
Instrument of trade and industry
Promoter of mutual acquaintance.
of peace and goodwill among men
and nations."

Every congressman who leaves that city should be able to read this legend as he passes the new government post office building and as he reads it he should reflect a moment until he understands. Having once understood there should be no more controversy over postage rates for newspapers and magazines.

"Carrier of news and knowledge." That is the purpose of a vast distributing organization maintained by a people for their own benefit. News and knowledge are the fundamental requisites for success in governing themselves. It is because of the lack of news and knowledge that other nations fail when they attempt to do for themselves what this nation has done.

A postoffice system, however, without the printed page will carry very little news or knowledge, hence it becomes vital to our people that the maximum of news and knowledge be carried by the post office. It is vastly more important that the news and the knowledge be carried than that the post office pay a profit on its service. Publishers, who have investigated, insist that they are paying the cost of their service, but as to this there is dispute.

There can be no question, however, that whatever postage rate is charged is paid by the people who read. Necessity compels publishers to "pass the buck" to the consumer and any increase that congress makes in this postage rate will be merely a tax increase upon news and knowledge. The senate members of the conference committee are opposed to any increase in the postage tax upon news and knowledge while the house members are fighting for a raise. It would be far wiser public policy to adopt rules that would require all publications to collect from their readers a fixed minimum portion of cost of publication in order to receive the second class rate for postage. This would confine the government's service at that rate to the carrying of such news and knowledge as the readers considered worthy of a minimum price from them. It would eliminate abuses of the second class privilege, but whatever congress does to the newspaper and mazine rate will be passed on to the people. It will be an increased tax upon news and knowledge which ought to have been taken from profits and particularly from war profits.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"If the Swedes don't look out they'll have the rest of the world calling them Scdandi-knavians," says the Burlington Gazette.

"Labor is entitled to a good wage; but it should be able to get it without paralyzing any large units of the shipbuilding industry, at a time like this. The nation needs every man at work," says the Davenport Democrat.

"What a lot of unpatriotic things people in the United States can say now to be repented of after the war is over and their family record made up!" exclaims the Burlington Hawkeye.

"In other words," says the Waterloo Times-Tribune, "Kelly looks like he did and looks like he didn't."

"The United States government should be powerful enough, in this national emergency, to compel cooperation from selfish or disloyal interests, whether the selfishness or disloyalty is shown by employers of labor or by labor itself," says the Des Moines Register.

Iowa Newspapers

KELLY'S CONFESSION.
[Sioux City Tribune.]

It seems that startling "confession" of the ax murderer obtained by Iowa's attorney general had been duplicated many times before he risked his indictment in getting one.

THE PIUTE PLAN.
[Davenport Democrat.]

The Piute Indians know how to deal with a slacker. If an Indian refused to fight or showed cowardice in battle he had to dress like a squaw and do a squaw's work as long as he lived—and he couldn't have any squaw, either.

JUDGE WILLCOCKSON'S COAL.
[Oskaloosa Herald.]

Judge Willcockson did his bit and filled his coal bin at Sigourney with $6.50 Illinois lump, during July. The price now is $4. Is the judge downhearted? No! He says he still has the coal, and that is more than some people he knows can say.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS.
[Muscatine Journal.]

It must not be inferred that the ruling of Judge F. D. Letts on the demurrer of the plaintiff Benj. Reesink disposes of Muscatine's coal yard case. As Attorney J. Kammerer expresses it, the opinion simply throws the case back into the courts to be tried upon its merits. In plain English it leaves the case where it was before the demurrer was filed.

The opinion upon the surface, however, does seem to go a long way in establishing the right of the city to sell fuel in extreme cases where a hardship seems to rest upon citizens thru the influence of the scarcity, exorbitant prices or thru other untoward circumstances. It remains now for the courts to determine whether such conditions existed during the time that the bonds were voted and the city passed the ordinance to create and operate a coal yard for the relief of Muscatin's citizens.

THE ADO ABOUT TOBACCO.
[Cedar Rapids Republican.]

We have received a card, unsigned, in which the writer protests against sending tobacco to the soldier boys. It makes him literally swearing mad to see such things done. "To hell with tobacco," he says, "nobody needs it, it is just crazy foolishness," and he fears that if we go on using the weed we will be worse off than if we permitted the kaiser to come over and rule us. We are afraid that our anonymous postal card writer is more friendly to the kaiser than he is to tobacco. The kaiser would know how to regulate us, how much to smoke, drink and so on, and the fellows who believe in the kaiser are always willing to be told by him for he represents to them, divine rights. But it is hardly necessary to reply to charges made against tobacco. While it is true that no one needs it, it is not true that it spells degeneration. The human race has endured the use of tobacco for many generations and that without serious deterioration. Too much tobacco may be had, but there is no danger of the boys in the trenches really getting too much of it. They will be fortunate if they get a few whiffs a day.

And when it comes to things that we can get along without, there are many more than tobacco. We might get along without coffee or tea or even chocolate. There are natives who live on nothing more than bananas. One-half of what we eat could be done away with and the human race might be better for it. But so long as we are human beings we are bound to do a certain number of things that are not necessary to our existence but which contribute something to our pleasures or to the diversity of life.

For ourselves, we are bound to believe that a whiff of tobacco smoke per day will do less harm to the human constitution than such violent passions as our correspondent seems to have worked himself into over this tobacco philanthropy. Doctors tell us that men can poison their systems by spasms of anger. Every time a man gets mad he shortens his life by a little bit—and some inveterate users of tobacco have lived longer than it is necessary for any one to live. There is a proper time for dying, also.

Billy Bunny and His Friends

"Well, here we are in tonight's story," said the old gentleman rabbit, as he looked over his spectacles at little Billy Bunny. You see, they had got home safely after their automobile ride, and the old gentleman rabbit was reading the "Bunnyville Gazette," and wasn't it funny, there was a story about him and his little nephew right on the front page. And a picture, too, and the old gentleman's wedding stovepipe hat looked almost as good as new, and this made him feel quite happy, for he was very fond of his old hat, was dear, kind Uncle Lucky.

And just then the telephone bell rang, so Billy Bunny hopped over to the desk where Uncle Lucky had his telephone and said "Hello!"

"Is Mr. Lucky Lefthindfoot there?" asked a voice, and, oh dear me, it was a dreadfully growly kind of a voice.

"Wait a minute! Hold the wire!" answered the wise little rabbit, and he hopped back to his uncle and whispered in his ear that somebody with a dreadfully cross voice wanted to see him.

"Find out who it is," said the old gentleman rabbit, and he took off his spectacles and wiped them on his blue polkadot handkerchief, and then put them away in the case. So Billy Bunny picked up the receiver and said: "Who wants to see him?"

"I do," said the growly voice, "and if he doesn't come to the phone I'll come over and knock on the front door, and maybe on the back door and the front parlor window pane."

And then of course the little rabbit didn't know what to do, and I'm sure I wouldn't have, either; and maybe neither would you.

"Oh, pshaw!" cried the brave old gentleman rabbit, and he took the telephone in his front paws and said, "Hello! Hello! Who wants to see Mr Lucky Lefthindfoot?"

"So you're there, are you?" answered the growly voice. "Well, I'll be over in three short seconds." And that was all.

"Lock the front door," said Uncle Lucky, "and pull down the shades. I don't like the way he talks."

So Billy Bunny hurried up and locked the doors and the windows and stuffed the fireplace up with a big sofa cushion. And then he took his popgun out of his knapsack and stood by the front door while Uncle Lucky shut one eye and looked thru the keyhole with the other. But they couldn't see anything—only the moonlight on the front lawn, for it was quite late, you know, and time for them to be in bed.

"I wish I knew who is coming," said Uncle Lucky, and he shut the other eye and looked thru the keyhole again. But still there was nobody in sight.

And then, all of a sudden, just like that, a loud knocking came at the door and a voice said, "Let me in!"

And in the next story you shall hear who it was.

Rippling Rhymes
By WALT MASON

WEATHER INFLUENCE.

The weather man has much to do with making people glad or blue. On dreary days of fog and rain men are disgruntled, and complain; when weather is as bad as that, I'd never pass around the hat; for when a man is chilled, alack! with gooseflesh up and down his back, he won't chip in a pair of straws to help along a worthy cause. He feels that he will need his roll to purchase blankets, grub and coal. He looks with pessimistic eye on everything beneath the sky, and says the Germans can't be licked, and all their foes will be gold-bricked. But when the weather man's begun to trot along his good old sun, and when the skies are blue and fair, and like a tonic is the air, and dismal clouds don't come to bat, I like to pass around the hat. Then people reach down in their jeans for coin to buy new submarines, to help Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or anything that comes their way. Then optimistic are all guys; I hear no deep, heart-rending sighs, and people say, "We'll bet some mon we'll have the Germans on the run." The weather man should realize how much depends on being wise, and dish up days no man can knock—the very best he has in stock.

Wants Pay for His Eggs.

Germany will have a lot of bills to pay when the war is over, and one of the most important of them is a bill for a basket of fish and eggs. There is today "at an English port" as the censor makes us say, A fisherman who is mighty anxious for the war to come to an end. He is a poor man, and therefore the bill he holds against the kaiser is all the more important to him. This certificate of indebtedness will be handed to the German emperor personally, if the fisherman has his way.

It so happened that one peaceful afternoon in the early days of the war, while alone in his boat within rifle shot of the harbor, a submarine suddenly emerged alongside. Before the man had time to fall overboard from fright an officer thrust his head out of the conning tower and in English asked if he could have some fish.

"Sure," said the excited fisherman as he turned over a basketful. "Can you get us some eggs?" asked the German. "Sure," said the man in the boat, and promptly pulled for the shore, disappeared into his hut and reappeared with several dozen eggs, which he brought out to the hungry submarine crew. Then, instead of offering to pay, the crew said "Thanks," and, closing down the hatch, disappeared from view. the fisherman explained he thought they were English, or he would not have supplied them.

Movie of a Man in a Pullman Wash Room BY BRIGGS

Original Notice.

In the district court of Iowa in and for Marshall county, October term, 1917.

Henry L. Pfantz plaintiff, vs. Bennett Tagatoff, and —— Tagatoff, his wife; Frederick Hilleman, and Christina Hilleman, his wife; Auguste Revolon, and —— Revolon, his wife; Henry Pfantz, and —— Pfantz, his wife; Oscar Pfantz, and ——Pfantz, his wife; Harley Pfantz, single; Ira Pfantz, widower; Lawrence Pfantz, single; Lois Pfantz Hughes, and —— Hughes, her husband; G. W. McNeely & Co., George L. Whitham, and —— Whitham, his wife; William R. Dunn, and —— Dunn, his wife; George Alexander, widower; George W. Crotzer, and —— Crotzer, his wife; Henry Pfanz, and —— Pfanz, his wife; Joseph Russell, and —— Russell, his wife; E. C. Litchfield, and —— Litchfield, his wife; Charles Bonzet, and —— Bonzet, his wife; Charles Bancet, and —— Bancet, his wife; Margaret Anselme, and —— Anselme, her husband; Henrich Pfanz, and —— Pfanz, his wife; Diana S. Baright, and —— Baright, her husband; Henry E. J. Boardman, and —— Boardman, his wife; Henry P. Fance, and —— Fance, his wife; Solomon Lawes, trustee for John F. Strunk; James L. Williams, clerk of the district court of Marshall county, Iowa; G. W. Gilbert, clerk of the district court of Marshall county, Iowa; Joseph I. Bryant, and —— Bryant, his wife; Joseph J. Bryant, and —— Bryant, his wife; H. E. J. Boardman; Edwin C. Litchfield; Frederick Baum, and —— Baum, his wife; Sarah B. Banta, executrix of Albert Banta, deceased; Frederick Karrick, and —— Karrick, his wife; Fred Hillimann, and —— Hillimann, his wife; Mary Barth, and John Barth, her husband; Margaret Goodman, and John W. Goodman, her husband; Angie Pfantz, single; Elizabeth C. Goodman, widow; Otto Goodman, and —— Goodman, his wife; Clement Goodman, and —— Goodman, his wife; Julia Goodman, single; Elmer Goodman, and —— Goodman, his wife; Mary Goodman, single; one of the Sisters in the Catholic church known as Sister Mary Adalard; Arthur C. Goodman, minor; J. Raphael Goodman, minor; Vincent C. Goodman, minor; Lawrence A. Goodman, minor; Dora Goodman, widow; Walter Goodman, minor; Adaline Dorothy Goodman, minor; Laurette Anna Goodman, minor; Clem Pfantz, and Elizabeth Pfantz, his wife; Julia Nowlan, and H. D. Nowlan, her husband; Minnie Pfantz, widow; Harley Pfantz, single; Ira Pfantz, widower; Lawrence Pfantz, single, and Lois Pfantz Hughes, defendants; and the unknown heirs, minors, assigns, insane persons, legatees, devisees, assignees, trustee, referees, successors, husbands, wives and creditors of said defendants and all the unknown claimants of the south half (S½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of section sixteen (16) and lots three (3) and five (5) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of said section sixteen (16), all in township eighty-four (84), north of range twenty (20), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa, and the southwest quarter (SW¼) and the west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) and the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and the east half (E½) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) and the southwest quarter (SW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-one (21) in said township eighty-four (84), north of said range twenty (20), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa; also the west half (W½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) and southwest quarter (SW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty (30), in township eighty-four (84), north of range nineteen (19), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa, defendants.

To the defendants above named and described:

You and each of you are hereby notified, that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District court of the state of Iowa within and for the county of Marshall, the petition of Henry L. Pfantz, claiming of you and each of you that he is the absolute and unqualified owner in fee simple of the following described real estate in Marshall county, Iowa, to-wit:

South half (S½) of southwest quarter (SW¼) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of section sixteen (16) and lots three (3) and five (5) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of said section sixteen (16), all in township eighty-four (84), north of range twenty (20), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa, and the southwest quarter (SW¼) and the west half (W½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) and the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and the east half (E½) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) and the southwest quarter (SW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-one (21) in said township eighty-four (84), north of said range twenty (20), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa; also the west half (W½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) and southwest quarter (SW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty (30) in township eighty-four (84), north of range nineteen (19), west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa, and asking that the title be quieted thereto as against any claims that you or any of you have in and to said real estate and that you be barred and forever estopped from claiming or asserting any interest in said land and for other relief. For same see petition now on file.

No personal judgment is asked against any of the defendants.

Now, unless you appear and make defense thereto, at or before noon of the second day of the next October term of said court, to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on this 22d day of October, A. D. 1917, your default will be entered and a judgment and decree rendered thereon as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 19th day of September, A. D. 1917.

Henry L. Pfantz,
Plaintiff.
Bradford & Johnson,
Attorneys.