

HANDY DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE

Masonic Meetings

Visitors Always Welcome. MARSHALL LODGE NO. 108, A. F. A. M., Friday, Oct. 22, second degree, 7 p. m. sharp. C. C. Jennings, W. M.; J. W. Wells, secretary.

SIGNET CHAPTER NO. 38, Royal Arch, Monday, Oct. 25, 7:30 o'clock. Mark Master, Frank T. Nokes, E. P. J. John W. Wells, secretary.

KING SOLOMON COUNCIL NO. 20, stated assembly: Monday, Oct. 18. Business meeting. Carl Shaffner, W. M.; John W. Wells, recorder.

CONCLAVE ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY NO. 86, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 7:30 p. m. Red Cross and Malta. Clyde H. Stewart, commander; John W. Wells, recorder.

CENTRAL CHAPTER NO. 87, O. E. S. Special meeting Wednesday evening November 10 at 7:30 o'clock for initiation. Past Matrons will put on the work. Mrs. W. J. Richardson, W. M.; Mrs. Archer Walton, secretary.

FIRST FLOOR. MARSHALLTOWN CLUB. DR. R. F. FRENCH, President.

SECOND FLOOR. HULL INSURANCE AGENCY. U. R. NORRIS, GENERAL INSURANCE. 204 Masonic. Phone 55.

DR. R. C. MOLISON, Physician and Surgeon. Room 205 Masonic Temple Bldg. Office Phone 998 Ring 1. Residence Phone 998 Ring 2.

THIRD FLOOR. DRS. FRENCH AND COBB, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists.

DR. R. R. HANSEN, Rooms 314-315. Office Hours: 11 to 12; 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office Phone 161. House Phone 872.

Physicians and Surgeons. Rooms 303 to 304. Phone 15 for the following physicians and surgeons: DR. M. E. CHESTER, DR. NELSON MERRILL, DR. GEORGE M. JOHNSON.

L. F. Kellogg, R. J. Andrews, DENTISTS. Rooms 318 to 317. Phone 14.

FOURTH FLOOR. DR. LIERLE, DR. WOLFE, DR. WAHRER, Specialists Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. GLASSES FITTED.

TREMONT BLOCK. H. C. MUELLER, D. R. WELKER, Res. Phone 419. Res. Phone 429. DENTISTS. Tremont Block. Office Phone 91.

HYRON WEBSTER & SON, Surety Bonds, Liability, Fire Insurance. Suite 5, Tremont Building. Phone 11.

DR. G. EARL HERMENCE, Physician and Surgeon. Tremont Bldg., Suite 11. Office Hours 11-12, 2-4, 7-8. Phone, Office 84. House 387.

R. E. TABER, MAX M. MILLS, Dentists. Over 16 East Main Street. Phone 1774.

DR. LOUIS F. TALLEY, Specialist in X-Ray and Electro Therapeutics. Suite 1 to 3 Deaconess Hospital. Hours 9-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m. Phone 50.

CHIROPRACTIC stands for HEALTH, HAPPINESS, EFFICIENCY. R. B. BLEAN, Doctor of Chiropractic. Office Phone 870. Residence, Green 1057. Over 214 E. Main St. Marshalltown, Iowa. Investigate Today. Spinal Analysis Free.

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

Trees' Liability to Lightning. Careful records made during several years show that poplars have been struck by lightning 232 times, oaks 180, willows 70 and yews 50. The "safest" trees are birch, alder and cherry, but all trees should be avoided during thunderstorms.

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

TERMS. Daily, by mail, \$6.00. By the month, by mail, \$1.50. Daily by carrier, by the month, \$1.00. Weekly one year by mail, \$1.00. Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown, Iowa, as second-class mail matter.

Member of The Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

POOR WOMAN AND HER VOTE. If the politics of the genealogical tree is to remain true to type in these days of woman suffrage it will on occasion need a skin grafting operation to conceal the political complexion of some of its branches.

Family tradition and husband's influence and wishes arouse conflicting emotions when the wife comes to make her political decisions. "I do not think I shall vote at all," said a local woman the other day. "You know I do not think the same way Mr. Jones does," naming her husband. "My father was a strong republican, you know. 'If I voted differently from Fred and he found it out, he'd be terribly mad.'"

A well-known school teacher in discussing politics said: "My family have all been democrats and I suppose I ought to be a democrat. But I hope the republicans win this year."

Another woman, the wife of a member of a well-known republican family, said: "My husband and all his folks are republicans. My folks were democrats. I'm really a democrat you know, but Mr. Jones wants me to vote the republican ticket. I don't know what to do."

And then there were the two women who asked and replied one to another: "I suppose you are going to vote as your husband votes?" "Oh, he thinks I am and that keeps us both satisfied."

Some people profess to believe that these differences are serious enough to lead to divorce courts. Like most family discussions they will be settled amicably. Perhaps out of the discussion around the family table will come a clearer understanding of the questions involved on the part of husband and wife and father and daughter. Certainly it should occupy their minds to the exclusion of other and perhaps prettier differences which are quite as trouble provoking.

And anyway does not the law guarantee secrecy of the ballot? If worse comes to worse a discreet silence may preserve the family peace and keep unbroken the family traditions. And anyway genealogy is difficult to trace politically.

WHY DID THEY DO IT? "Why did they let us work in the trenches at \$30 per month and pay \$10 to \$50 per day to men in the ship yards?" inquired an American Legion lad in the barber shop discussing of the failure of the democratic administration.

"Ask the democrats" was the only reply ventured.

"And why did they conscript men to fight for small pay and not conscript the workers in the munition plants?" sputtered the seasoned business man thru the latter that was on his face.

"Ask the democrats" was the only reply that could be made.

Inflated war wages which have caused most of the high cost of living in the price of every commodity that is manufactured can be laid directly to the democrat policy of letting the munition wage run wild. As soon as the war contractors began to bid for men the general average of wages jumped up in every factory and industry that had been making the things that people need when they are at peace. As fast as one munition contractor after another robbed the established factories of their labor all wages went up and so did the selling price of everything since labor on an average constitutes 80 per cent of the cost of things.

A republican administration with men from the northern states in office would have known enough about the manufacturing business to have foreseen the ultimate effect of the cost plus policy. Keen business men would have called for volunteers to build the cantonments and the ships at regular wages or when men were chosen by lot to fight other men would have been chosen by lot to work behind the lines. Wages would not have been skyrocketed by cost plus contractors and goods would not have been inflated in price to everybody.

But northern business men were not in office at Washington. The southern democrat was in the saddle, hence the most of the cantonments, the ship yards and the munition plants were located in the south where the big wage would help business for southern towns. The taxes to pay for the cost plus plan were levied upon corporations which are far more numerous in the north and the corporations multiplied their taxes by three and passed them on to the consumer in the price of their goods.

Had the war workers worn uniforms and worked for the same wage given the soldiers or even for a fair wage much of the distress of the high cost of living could have been obviated.

MAGNA CHARTA FOR LABOR.

Most students are familiar with the Magna Charta of human rights exacted by the barons at Runnymede when the oppressions of King John had become unbearable. Up to that time the king had been the supreme ruler in Britain. His will was the law. The Magna Charta was a constitutional limitation upon the prerogative of the king. It was a recognition of the fact that others than the king had rights which must be respected if the people were going to enjoy life and peace. It provided that henceforth the law of the land was to take the place of the will of the monarch.

The essential element in this charter of human rights was a system of courts in which differences between the king and the people and between the people themselves should be investigated judicially and fairly and their respective rights vindicated and enforced in accordance with the law and the evidence. This law and these courts of justice superseded the will of the king and the law of force and might in the adjudication of differences between man and man.

The constitution under which we live is an elaboration of this English Magna Charta which was signed and sealed June 15, 1215. All our people who have reached the age when their reasoning faculties are capable of intelligent consideration of these subjects know that the wonderful development of civilization since the date of this first Magna Charta of modern times is based upon this principle of judicial determination of human rights. In a land where law and order prevail there is peace, prosperity, opportunity and plenty. The moment we substitute force instead of law and justice we begin to revert to primal savagery.

Along in the seventies the first unions were organized among railroad workers. In those days labor was oppressed. Laborers had rights which were not respected. It was the old story of King John capital and baron laborers. In the long struggle of labor to organize and federate Albert B. Cummins has been a friend and supporter of workers. It was Cummins who inserted in the interstate commerce law a statement that "labor is not a commodity." Now Cummins, in the law which bears his name, has furnished America with a new Magna Charta. It is a bill of rights for labor and capital engaged in transportation service. It creates a labor-capital court of justice to take the place of ruthless force in the settlement of differences. It applies to this business the same sound and fundamental principles which underlie our state and federal governments.

Who is benefitted when the people of a state supplant brutal force with law, order and justice? Absolutely everybody. Who will be benefitted if the people of America decide that the time has come to apply just principles of government to the settlement of disputes between labor and capital? Absolutely everybody, including those who labor, those who are investors of their staked up capital in transportation and the hundred million people who are dependent upon but not directly interested in the business of transportation.

Radical elements among laborers, headed by Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, want to defeat Cummins for re-election to law and order and the judicial settlement of differences between capital and labor in transportation. Gompers wants this great Magna Charta of the transportation industry repealed. He is a baron in the labor world who wants to retain the ancient weapon of force with which to coerce both investors and the public. Cummins stands in this controversy as the embodiment of justice. He should be supported by railway workers and all others who believe law and order and justice are better instruments for the settlement of industrial differences than the bludgeon of force.

Topics of the Times. Kendall is declaring every day that he will clean house at Des Moines if elected and still the Des Moines Register is not satisfied.

It begins to look as tho there would be some room in the material and labor markets for public building work to go on next spring.

The democrat administration at Washington is in a hurry now to repeal the excess profits tax because there are going to be very few profits in the future in excess of the exemptions to be taxed.

Farmers are finding it extremely difficult to make both ends meet this fall because the things they sell are declining in price faster than the things they bought when they were producing this crop. Merchants with stocks of goods on hand are experiencing the same difficulties. It will be labor's turn next to meet a falling market and then reconstruction will have arrived.

Country merchants waiting for cold weather to stimulate trade may find some comfort in the knowledge that there are others. Sears-Roebuck October sales are off more than 30 per cent. Last October they gained 90 per cent, and two years ago business was also very large. There was heavy buying of blankets, winter clothing, etc., a year ago. If warm weather is indefinitely prolonged, there is no

Cut Taxes and Bring Down H. C. of L.

[Washington Post.] The government contemplates expenditures aggregating \$4,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year, according to the secretary of the treasury.

The receipts, in Secretary Houston's opinion, will not be much more than that amount. He looks for some revision of the tax laws to remove inequalities, but apparently he does not believe in reducing taxation. He thinks the public debt must be paid off punctually, in order that final redemption be accomplished without disturbance to the national life.

Secretary Houston's opinion is necessarily based upon the general plans of the present administration, which comes to an end early in the coming calendar year, and before the next fiscal year begins. Therefore, while Mr. Houston is admittedly well informed and forward looking, it can not be said that his views reflect what will be done by the government in financial matters during the next fiscal year.

Of course, the public debt should be paid off punctually when due. But why should it not be refunded and extended over a longer period of years? No satisfactory objection can be raised to the proposal for placing part of the war's burden upon posterity, the chief beneficiary of the sacrifices made by this generation.

The present taxes are extremely burdensome, both directly and by discouraging enterprise and thus throttling new sources of revenue. If the courts were less tied down by the red tape of taxation and the unwise effort to pay off the whole cost of the war within a few years there would be unprecedented activity in the United States and the new sources of wealth would yield a large share of the taxes. The United States is better able to pay the war debt now than it was in 1918, because of the increased population and wealth; but it will be still better off ten years from now.

The European governments are reaping the fruits of their practice of funding their debts into long-term obligations which will be carried in part by posterity. That is the common-sense method to pursue, since the benefits of the war will be chiefly enjoyed by posterity, while it is the present generation that suffers most from all kinds of losses and sacrifices.

It is not wise to continue the present burden of taxation. The country suffers from it in more directions than can be specified or demonstrated. If it were possible to figure up the total earnings of possible new enterprises strangled in their inception because of the present taxes, the handicap imposed upon the present generation by adding upon it 400 great a proportion of the war debt. Excessive taxation is paralyzing the building industry, which is not meeting the imperative demands of the new population of this country. The

telling how much worse comparisons might be made, but assuming normal climatic conditions, soon officials expect to complete 1920 with a fair increase.

Some demagog or anarchist is often telling us that two per cent of our people own 75 per cent of our wealth or something of that kind. The actual facts as shown in the government tax records are that seven-eighths of all of our people goes to those whose incomes are under \$5,000 per annum. All of our people earn fifty-three billions per annum and all but seven billions goes to families who earn less than \$5,000 per annum.

One on Governor Smith. Here is a new one on Governor Smith of New York. It was related with much relish the other day by Health Commissioner Copeland.

"When the governor paid his visit of inspection to Sing Sing not long ago," said the commissioner, "he found himself rather embarrassed by the obligation of making a speech to the assembled convicts. However, he plucked up courage and began: 'My fellow citizens—'

"Then he stopped in great confusion because he remembered that the man who is sent to jail loses his citizenship in his haste to correct his error he stumbled into saying: 'My fellow convicts—'

"That brought a roar from his audience," Dr. Copeland went on with a chuckle, and then the governor capped the climax by blurring out: 'Well, anyhow, I'm glad to see so many of you here!'

It is expected that the next president will appoint a majority of the supreme court. Chief Justice White is 75 years old, Justice McKenna is 77, Justice Holmes, 78, Justice Day, 71, Justice Van Devanter 69, and the younger justices are Pitney, 62; McReynolds, 59; Brandeis, 64; and Taft, 63. None of the justices are more than 70 years old.

Save the peach pits. Crack them, skin the kernels and cut them into small pieces; put them in a pint preserving jar and add sufficient brandy to cover; seal and keep in a dark place. In about three weeks it will be ready to use as flavoring for cakes. Add two or three teaspoonfuls of the nut meats to a cake and the result will be a delicious flavor.

BILLY WILKERS BY FRANCES TREGO MONTGOMERY

"But why do I tell you, little goat, all this sad story?" continued the lion. "Because I can see that while you are as afraid as death of me, you are just as sorry for me and sympathize with me in my awful sufferings."

"When about a year old, large and strong for my age, I was caught in one of the cunning traps set for us. The cage was a hopeless one from the first, when the black men came to take me, I fought as I had never fought before. Two of my captors fell, never to rise again. With a stroke of my paw I had crushed the skull of each. Others of them were frightfully mangled and wounded. But it was all of no use. I was brought to America, sold to this show, and here I have been ever since."

The other things he said Billy Wilkers would never try even to repeat. They were too dreadful. His one hope seemed to be that he might some day break out of his cage when a great crowd of people were before it, spring upon them and fill right and left until he should feel that he had paid off the score of all his wrongs and sufferings.

Billy tried to comfort the lion, for he was truly sorry for him. He realized what a magnificent beast he was and what a wretched life it must be shut up all the time in one little cage. He told him, however, that it would be wrong for him to visit his wrath on the innocent people who came to admire him if he ever succeeded in breaking out, but that he would be justified in dealing with the wicked king as he saw fit if he were ever

able to get his claws on him. Billy then sadly said farewell, for altho all this conversation had taken place in the animal language in much less time than it takes to tell it, he now felt that he must hasten on, as there was still much to see and hear. Turning about, Billy discovered that the cage of the big African lion was just opposite the place, near the center of the one, where the elephants were stationed. So Billy went to look at them, hoping for more cheerful things than the stories of the wolf and lion.

There was even a larger crowd standing around the elephants than in front of the lion's cage. It took Billy a minute or two to wiggle his way thru. While he was doing this as quietly and gently as he could, for you can well believe that he was on his good behavior a little thing happened that came near upsetting all his calculations and bringing to an untimely end the adventures of this red letter day at the circus.

Without in the least intending it, he brushed against the skirts of a young lady who, with her best beau, was taking in the sights. She glanced down to see what the trouble was and, of course, discovered our Billy. Not knowing him and being very much excited anyway, she jumped to the conclusion that one of the wild beasts had escaped and that she was about to be eaten alive. But instead of running as you or I would have done, she shut her eyes and gave a little squeal and then tumbled over.

(Billy sees the elephants tomorrow.) animals flesh determined? The sweetness of an animal's flesh is doubtless determined by its food. I believe the one eats the western road-runner, tho it is duller of color than the turkey. Its food is mice, snakes, lizards, centipedes, and other vermin.

Who Was the Beast? Mr. Johnson, a very polite but absent minded gentleman, met Mrs. Lovejoy one morning, carrying her pet dog.

"Good morning, Mrs. Lovejoy," said the friend. "What brings you out so early this morning?" "Oh, I've just been to the photographer with my pet dog, Dido, and we had our portraits taken together. Beauty and the beast, you know, Mr. Johnson—with a saucy little laugh.

"And what a little beauty he is, to be sure," replied Johnson, indignantly, as he tenderly stroked poor Dido's head and pulled his ears. And then he suddenly remembered and became hot and cold in turn.

It Was Ma's Gum. "Mary," ordered the teacher, "throw that gum in the waste basket." The pupil's face grew scarlet but she did not stir.

"If you do not put that gum in the waste basket immediately I will send you out of the room," said the teacher sternly.

The little girl walked reluctantly to the desk.

"I can't teacher," she confessed; "it's ma's gum and she'll lick me if I come home without it."

Answers to Yesterday's Questions. 1. Is the red fox a native American? From the fact that in the bone caves in this country skulls of the gray fox are found, but none of the red, it is inferred by some naturalists that the red fox is a descendant from the European species, which it resembles in form, but surpasses in beauty, and its appearance on this continent is of comparatively recent date.

2. How does Kentucky blue grass grow? The blue grass seems native to Kentucky; any field left to itself will presently be covered with blue grass. It is not cut for hay, but is for grazing alone. Fields which have been protected during the fall yield good pasturage even in winter. And a Kentucky winter is not a light affair, the mercury often falling fifteen or twenty degrees below zero.

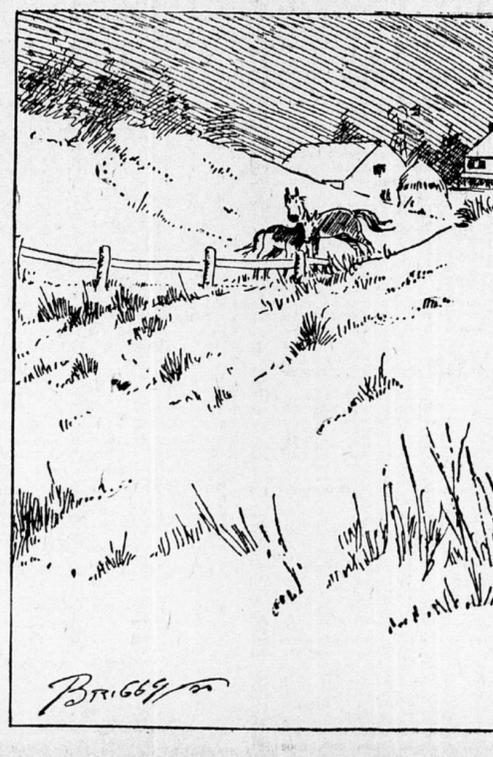
3. By what is the flavor of an Rippling Rhymes By WALT MASON

THOSE PRICES. The price of silks and motor cars has reached a lower spot; but necessities, like cigars, still cost a frightful lot. The price of many silken ducers is lower, I admit; but when I price a speck of spuds I straightway have a fit. I could exist without a hat all trimmed with costly lace; but I must have some bacon fat to feed my haggard face. Expensive hats have slumped, they say, but bacon does not fall, and so I bash my headpiece gray against the kitchen wall. The price has slumped on limousines, which ought to soothe my soul; but when I buy a can of beans it put me in the hole. The things we really do not need are slumping, you will find, and here a buck and there a seed the prias have declined; the doodads worn by gilded loons cost less, if loons will buy; but oh, my friends, the poor man's prias are still too beastly high. Don't think the profiteers are dead because some prices shrink; still, still they cling us on our bread, on all we eat and drink. Until this profiteering stops, the situation's blue; we can't afford to buy the hops and raisins when we'd brew.

By BRIGGS

The Days of Real Sport

AND ALL-LS WELL



When You and Your Pal Decided on a Career of Crime

When a person has a cold there are abnormal secretions and exertions from the nose, throat or lungs. This abnormal function is due directly to nerve pressure at the spine. The connection between the brain and the organ affected has been interfered with because of a vertebra pressing a nerve. Also the organs of elimination are falling in their functions for the same reason. A vertebra out of line pinches the nerves to the kidneys and bowels means poor elimination of poisons. Nature often throws off such impurities thru the weakest part of the mucous membrane lining the head, throat or lungs. It is called a cold, asthma, lung fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. BUT WHAT IS IN A NAME? The cause lies in the spine. The Chiropractor can adjust the vertebrae and free the nerves. Then Nature will eliminate poisons thru the normal channels, will re-vitalize the weakened mucous membranes and the patient will say, "My cold is gone."



Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

A Box of 24 Tablets 25c Druggists Everywhere



ASP-ALAX

Relieves the pain and removes the cause. Doctors prescribe a laxative with ASP-ALAX. In ASP-ALAX you have both—the double duty tablet. Carry a box with you.

Apex Chemical Co., Des Moines, Iowa

BABY'S COLDS

is soon "hipped in the bud" without "dosing" by use of VICKS VAPORUB

Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

Health Talk No. 42

HOW A PUNCH IN THE BACK CAUSES A COLD TO DISAPPEAR.

By R. B. BLEAN, D. C.



People who come to a Chiropractor for a lame back or a headache or some other ache or pain that they think chiropractic might reach often scoff at the idea that colds, fevers, etc., can be reached in the same way.

The chiropractic principle applies to any part of the body at any time under any circumstances. That is, the various organs of the body, such as muscles, organs of sense, heat regulating mechanism, organs of secretion or excretion, nutrition and repair, all function in response to the stimulus of various brain centers.

When a person has a cold there are abnormal secretions and exertions from the nose, throat or lungs. This abnormal function is due directly to nerve pressure at the spine. The connection between the brain and the organ affected has been interfered with because of a vertebra pressing a nerve. Also the organs of elimination are falling in their functions for the same reason. A vertebra out of line pinches the nerves to the kidneys and bowels means poor elimination of poisons. Nature often throws off such impurities thru the weakest part of the mucous membrane lining the head, throat or lungs. It is called a cold, asthma, lung fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. BUT WHAT IS IN A NAME? The cause lies in the spine. The Chiropractor can adjust the vertebrae and free the nerves. Then Nature will eliminate poisons thru the normal channels, will re-vitalize the weakened mucous membranes and the patient will say, "My cold is gone."

The Chiropractor does not make any claim to cure, however. He is simply an aid to Nature. He adjusts the vertebrae to relieve nerve pressure and the vital forces which control the body has free transmission to all parts. The result is correct function of all organs, or health.

By all means TAKE CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS WHEN YOU HAVE COLDS, FEVERS, ETC. It is the shortest, most permanent route to health.

The Next Subject Will Be: "CHIROPRACTIC FOR COLDS."

R. B. BLEAN, D. C. DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC

The Science of Health Hours—10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5; 7 to 9. Phone—Office, 670; Res., Green 1057.

Over 214 East Main Street Marshalltown, Iowa.