

Taber Lined Silo

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

The Most Complete Silo on the Market

Silo staves boiled in creosote and oil.

Door frame and doors boiled in creosote and oil.

Acid-proof Lining keeps all moisture and juices of the corn away from the staves; no shrinking and swelling.

Special Red Silo Paint.

Galvanized Steel Octagon Roofs--made of genuine Open Hearth Steel.

Cement for foundation.

Steel rods and heavy lugs.

Brushes to apply lining and paint.

Inside wood rim.

Cable and anchors.

If You Are Going to Buy a Silo Why Not Buy the Best?

Write for Catalogue and Testimonials

TABER LUMBER CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1855)

YARDS AT

KEOKUK

HAMILTON

NAUVOO

We Are Headquarters for White Pine Lumber

For All Purposes

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT

Remember that we carry in stock, and are wholesale agents for Keokuk, Hamilton, Nauvoo and Montrose for

Carey's Flexible Cement Roofing

The Oldest and Best Known Roofing on the Market

"Certain-teed" Brand Roofing

Tarred Felt and Red Rosin Paper

TABERS REMAIN IN BUSINESS

Taber Lumber Company Will Continue as Wholesale and Retail Distributors of all Kinds of Lumber.

MANUFACTURING SILO

Long Established Company Has Entered New Field and Big Business is Being Built up in This Trade.

For more than a half century the Taber Lumber Company has been one of Keokuk's biggest assets in an industrial way, having been established in 1855. They have operated continuously, ever since, one of the best saw mills on the Mississippi river, and have given regular employment to a large number of men. The company has announced that it will remain permanently in the wholesale lumber business at Keokuk, and in the retail business at Keokuk, Hamilton and Nauvoo.

The Taber Lumber Company operated a saw mill in Keokuk during many years when the lumber industry was at its height and there were hundreds of flourishing mills along the Mississippi. Today only a few are left.

Four mills have been built on the site now occupied by the present one, three of them having been burned down in the largest fires in Keokuk's history. The present mill was built in 1911.

The Taber Lumber Company makes a specialty of white pine at all of its yards, and also carries stocks of yellow pine, fir, cypress and redwood.

The company also has the exclusive agency for Keokuk, Hamilton, Nauvoo and Montrose, for Carey's Flexible Cement Roofing and for Certain-teed Roofing and building papers. A complete line of building materials is carried at all of the yards, including paint and hardware at the Hamilton and Nauvoo yards.

The Taber Lumber Company has entered the silo field as manufacturers of the Taber Lined Silo and by progressive means this business is being increased each year. The company

expects eventually to ship these silos into a large range of territory and take rank with the biggest silo manufacturers in the country.

The Taber Company sold all its silos recently and will give entire attention to the wholesale and retail distribution of lumber, and the manufacturing of silos, which has been growing monthly until now it is quite a business in itself.

MOTH "COMPOUNDS" FOUND WORTHLESS

Department of Agriculture Issues Timely Warning to Housewife Against Use of Compounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Trusting housewives who have packed away winter clothing with compounds calculated to prevent the encroachment of moths are warned by the department of agriculture that many of the compounds on the market are worthless. Through this means much damage to property, it is believed, will be prevented. The department announces that 10,000 copies of judgments against unscrupulous manufacturers are to be printed for the information of the public.

The decisions made public were obtained in three suits against New York companies in one of which it was fined \$25 and in the other, two sentences was suspended.

Vigorous prosecution of manufacturers who misbrand their goods or fall short in the advertised weight or their packages is to be undertaken by the department. While the initial fine is light, subsequent violations of the law can be visited by penalties of a fine not to exceed \$300 or imprisonment for not to exceed one year or both.

SEES WHALES BATTLE HALF DOZEN SHARKS

Exciting Struggle Seen by Captain of Fishing Steamer Cape Cod Off Long Beach

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The story of a school of large whales despoiling off the Long Island shore receives further confirmation by Captain John Phillips of the fishing steamer Cape Cod, who reports that he witnessed the unusual spectacle of six sixty-foot whales in a mighty battle with an equal number of ten-foot sharks, about ten miles off Long Beach. The steamer plowed full speed into the midst of the struggle, during which Captain Phillips sent four bullets into one of the sharks, which in its hurry, struck a second shark such a powerful blow with its tail that the monster was hurled from the sea against the steamer's side.

TEN YEARS OF LEAGUE HISTORY

Story of the Ups and Downs of the Central Association Which Started in a Small Way Back in 1903---Keokuk Was One of the Organizers, but Has Never Won a Penant.

The old Iowa state league first saw the light of day in Ottumwa, on December 29, 1903. A meeting was held at which F. B. Clark and James Powell represented Ottumwa; F. C. Norton, M. E. Flynn and M. B. McPartland, Burlington; Wm. Ewald, Waterloo; Harry Miller and W. J. Roberts, Keokuk; J. W. Meyers, Marshalltown; J. W. Meyers, Fort Dodge; Roy Robinson, Oskaloosa. F. C. Norton of Burlington was elected president.

At the next meeting held in Oskaloosa on February 4, 1904, the following cities were duly enrolled: Waterloo, Ottumwa, Keokuk, Burlington, Marshalltown, and Fort Dodge. Later Oskaloosa and Boone were admitted to the league.

One of the sad incidents of the first year of the league was the death of Harry Miller, one of the most popular baseball players who ever wore a Keokuk uniform. He had been captain of a successful independent team here for a number of years and was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Iowa state league.

First Pennant to Ottumwa.
The first year of the league was otherwise a big success. The pennant was won by Ottumwa and the finances were in such shape that at the Ottumwa meeting in the fall a dividend was voted, which was participated in by all the clubs.

It was at this meeting also that talk of climbing into Class C was started, a long dream of the present Central Association which is yet to be realized.

The second year of the league the salary limit was made \$1,100 per month, this amount to include manager's salary.
At the close of the year the annual meeting was held at which L. S. Peckham of Marshalltown was elected president. Boone was the first club to drop out of the league, and Clinton finished the season of 1906 as a member of the league.

Quincy Enters League.
In the year 1907 the most important change was the admittance of Quincy, this club succeeding Clinton. Up to this time the men who had been prominent in representing Keokuk at the various league meetings were E.

P. McManus, J. R. Green, M. E. Justice and C. J. Smith.
In the early days of the Iowa state league the proposition of dropping a city and taking away its franchise was just about as easy as eating hot cakes. It was at the beginning of the year 1907 that Fort Dodge, being one of the weak sisters in attendance, was let out. For the franchise of Fort Dodge there was a hot fight between Muscatine and Jacksonville, the latter city winning out and being taken into the circuit.

At this time also, Eagan of Burlington made the motion which provided for the future dropping of clubs from the circuit. One was for "business reasons," which later brought about the litigation instituted by Waterloo. The second had to do with attendance, making a city furnish twenty thousand people during the season to retain its franchise!

Justice Becomes President.
During the reign of President Peckham the league raised the guarantee to \$400.

The death of President Peckham made it imperative that change take place in the officers at the July meeting in 1907. M. E. Justice, who was vice president for several years, seemed the logical man for the position, and it was at this meeting that he was elected, serving to the present time with success.

During the above period of the Iowa state league baseball was flourishing all over the country, and the league of which we are treating was one of the snappy class "D" organizations. Franchises were very desirable, and the league became flooded with applications. It was at this time that Kewanee and Hannibal entered the field, and eventually were admitted. The salary limit was raised to \$1,200, and although the sky was the limit a couple of years later, the league is now back to the same normal limit. Kewanee succeeded Marshalltown, and when the season of 1908 opened the league name was changed to the Central Association. The reason for the new name was principally for the purpose of including the Illinois cities. The name, Iowa State league, did not seem broad enough to include them. On account of the striking similarity be-

tween the name Central Association and other leagues of the country, the suggestion of a further change by Secretary Farrell of New York was made but never acted upon.

Bidding for a Berth.

At the close of the 1906 season Oskaloosa was dropped and then a hard fight ensued for the vacant berth. Three cities were present at the next meeting, and for the first time in the history of the league, there was actual bidding for a franchise. Hannibal, Mo., did the unprecedented thing of guaranteeing an attendance of 50,000 people if admitted to the league. Galesburg guaranteed 40,000, while Clinton guaranteed 38,000.

For several seasons past the league had been playing 140 game schedules, which proved disastrous as a money maker during the last few weeks of the season, for most of the clubs. It was before the 1909 season opened that the shorter schedule was adopted, and it has been used ever since. It averages about 130 games.

The annual meeting of the Central Association in the year 1909 was probably the stormiest in the history of the circuit. It must be remembered that Waterloo was not situated geographically so as to make mileage the shortest and for several years there had been more or less dissatisfaction expressed in this regard. Again, Waterloo was inconvenient to get to. Louis Sterne, one of the leading men in Keokuk baseball for six years past, had been representing Keokuk for several years by this time, and was the one who made the motion to drop Waterloo for "business reasons." "Business reasons" covered a multitude of sins, as one director put it, but it was hard to explain to Frank Boyle just how the Central Association had "business reasons" against Waterloo. Waterloo raised a great protest, and the league was immediately precipitated into litigation that advertised it throughout the country. After a six months war and the expenditure of lots of money the Central Association won. The place of Waterloo was taken by Monmouth.

Fast Ball in 1910.
The season of 1910 represented the

fastest ball ever played in the Central Association and probably by any class "D" organization that same year. The salary limit had been boosted up to \$1,400, attendance became good, and the managers cut loose, spending large sums of money to bolster up their teams. At least four clubs in the circuit had teams that compared with almost any in the Three-Eye league that year, and Quincy, the pennant winner, had the greatest band of ball players ever gathered together in the circuit. It was a team of stars recruited from the Central league and paid handsome salaries. It was current gossip that season that Quincy paid \$3,500 a month in salaries to its players. This was the year Keokuk, under "Pa" Belt, had a fine string of players until there was dissatisfaction in the ranks, and releases knocked the props from under the Indians' legs. This was Quincy's last year. Hofer taking his club into the Three-Eye. Muscatine succeeded Quincy.

During the last two years that Hannibal was a member of the league, the city was on the rocks most of the time, but by perseverance managed to stick it out, month after month, until this year, when the Missouri town withdrew. With Hannibal went Galesburg, a good baseball town ordinarily. In their places are Waterloo, which comes back after being once dropped and having a short life in the Three-Eye league, and Cedar Rapids, a city once in the Three-Eye league, and the producer of many noted ball players, including Johnny McGraw, manager of the New York Giants.

A Word About Managers.

Of the eight clubs now in the Central Association, Ottumwa, Burlington and Waterloo are the only ones who have ever won pennants.
Of present Central Association managers, "Foxy" Ned Egan, now with Ottumwa, is regarded as the most successful. The only time he failed to make good was during the early periods of the Iowa State league when he managed the Keokuk club. Since that time he has brought pennants to Ottumwa and Burlington and has made a comfortable salary for himself while doing so.
Frank Boyle, who was one of the

most popular managers when Waterloo was formerly in the league, is now with Muscatine. The other men are comparatives new. Beldon Hill of Cedar Rapids is one of the best known men in middle west minor league ball, and made his debut in the C. A. this season. Manush of Keokuk is experimenting, while Richards of Kewanee and Rohn of Burlington have not been in the circuit long. Jay Andrews, who is leading Waterloo, was popular at Kewanee two years ago, when he gave the city a good club and sold nearly \$10,000 worth of players. Bert Hough managed Galesburg for several seasons and is now at Monmouth.

UNITED STATES NOW GETTING PURER TEA

This as a Result of Enforcement of Law Against the Importation of Colored Tea.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Aug. 13.—Purer tea is reaching the United States as a result of the treasury department's enforcement of the law against the importation of colored teas. Secretary McAdoo has announced that a little more than 1 per cent of the total importations for the fiscal year of 1913, ending June 30, was refused admission to this country. This is a decrease as compared with the previous year.

George F. Mitchell, supervising teas examiner of the government, reported that 1.53 per cent of the year's importations were rejected by the tea examiners; .54 per cent being for artificial color and .99 per cent on account of inferior quality. About 31 per cent of these rejections were finally admitted by the United States board of tea appeals. During the year 95,539,657 pounds were imported, of which 1,461,787 pounds were rejected.

"Foreign tea men and their respective governments, in trying to meet the standard of purity established by the treasury department, have made great progress during the last year in the elimination of artificial coloring matter from their teas," announced the secretary.

—Read The Daily Gate City.