

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, IowaMarch 1, 1914

THE WATCHMAN'S REPORT. Watchman, tell us of the night— What its signs of promise are!

Watchman, does its beautiful ray Await of hope or joy foretold?

Watchman, tell us of the night— Higher yet that star ascends!

Watchman, will its beam alone Gild the spot that gave them birth?

Watchman, let thy wandering cease, Hie thee to thy quiet home.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY—A RESOLVE. To keep my health!

Never to look behind me for an hour! To wait in weakness and to walk in power!

Always and always facing towards the right, Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—

On, with what strength I have! Back to the way!

Speaking of lent,—why not bring it back?

The "first robin" story is due now any time, and may be expected any bright, sunny day.

There are various remedies for insomnia, but as yet nothing has been found equal to a job as night watchman in the state house at Des Moines.

It has been discovered that the less women wear the more they eat. The law of compensation doesn't apply here, however. The less they wear the more it costs.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the difference between the federal and the rebels in northern Mexico is the same as the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. They are alike vicious and irresponsible.

The postoffice department proposes to catch certain violators of the laws and regulations "both a-comin' and a-goin'." It has just ruled that a concern using the mails for the dissemination of salacious matter must deliver the goods under penalty of fraud order; and delivering the goods will be stopped for sending obscene matter through the mails.

The political situation becomes a bit confusing at times. For instance: The Boone News-Republican cannot understand "why Governor Clarke thinks it necessary to base his entire campaign on a defense of Iowa capitol extension." On the other hand, John W. Rowley, who was in Keokuk the other day, cannot understand why Governor Clarke ignores the capitol extension issue in his speeches.

Now we know why bald-headed men go to sleep in church. Ralph Eyre, a senior electrical engineering student in the state university, has explained the phenomenon. He says the reason is that a glaring light before the eyes produces drowsiness, and men with bald heads and scant eyebrows are less protected from the light than others, or particularly than women, who wear their hats in church. Now will some one tell us why men who are not bald-headed go to sleep in church?

Millionaires are discovering that the white slave law applies to them the same as to others. Also to a good many of them.

SUNDAY AT PITTSBURGH. It used to be said that Billy Sunday could succeed only in the smaller cities, but that was clearly a mistake.

He "made good" in Pittsburgh, where his meetings have just come to a close. His campaign there has been in progress since December 28. Since then he has preached 122 sermons to a total estimated attendance in the tabernacle of 1,520,000.

Professed conversions numbered 25,078. The total collections in the tabernacle were \$49,980.03, and the aggregate expenses of the campaign \$39,410.15.

The total free-will offering for the evangelist was \$37,215. The largest single contribution was \$2,000, donor's name withheld. About a dozen checks were for \$1,000. One of these was received by wire from New York and another from Florida.

There seems to be nothing in the revival field that is too big for Mr. Sunday. His success in Pittsburgh puts in the shade all campaigns in the past.

TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES. The local board of education at its meeting Thursday evening wisely voted to submit to the voters of the district at a special election to be held April 7th, next, a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$95,000 for the purpose of building two new school houses and adding two rooms to a third. The proposition to be voted on contemplates new buildings in the First and Seventh wards. There is no building in the Seventh ward and never has been one. The new building for the First ward, if authorized, will take the place of the present Garfield building.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the proposition will be endorsed at the polls by a decisive vote. The need of a building in the Seventh ward is imperative and has been for some time. Children in that part of the city now attend the Carey school which has been overcrowded for several years. The building has a capacity of 300 pupils; there is an enrollment of 457, an overcrowd of 157. This means that there are huddled in that building over 50 per cent more children than it is capable of accommodating properly. Such a condition cannot be permitted to exist a moment longer than is necessary for its correction. Besides, many of the children attending from the Seventh ward are compelled to traverse long distances to reach the school. Thus an additional hardship is put upon them which is especially felt when the weather is bad and the street crossings muddy. As already pointed out in these columns, every consideration of fairness, justice and good citizenship demands that a school building be erected in the Seventh ward at the earliest practicable date.

The need of a new building to take the place of the present Garfield structure is also a pressing one not to be ignored or denied. No less than 200 citizens have declared over their own signatures, in a petition presented to the board, that the present building is "unsafe, unsanitary and totally unfit for use as a school house." The building was erected forty years ago and is wholly unsuited to present day demands. Besides being unsanitary, it is a veritable firetrap, dangerous to the lives of the little ones at present compelled to make use of it in their efforts to acquire an education. The furnace is located directly beneath the main stairway, and a fire originating from that most common source of fires would prevent egress from the building by the usual route. In case of a fire and accompanying panic among the little ones many lives would be sacrificed, and Keokuk would never forgive itself for permitting such a sacrifice of innocent lives. Suggestions have been made from time to time that it might be possible to remedy conditions by putting the heating plant outside the building, but this proposition has been vetoed by building experts who say that the present condition and value of the building would not justify the expense. Time, use and the weather have decreased the value of the structure to such an extent that it would be a waste of money to expend anything on attempts at remodeling. Under the circumstances there is only one thing to do, and that is to erect an entirely new building.

Two new rooms are to be added to the Lincoln school building in West Keokuk by the terms of the proposition to be submitted to popular vote. The necessity for additional school facilities in that part of the city cannot be gainsaid. In a communication to the board Superintendent Aldrich says: "I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Lincoln building is crowded far beyond satisfactory usage at present, and with only eleven to be promoted to the grammar school in June, and a large list of beginners in prospect for September, I cannot see how they can be handled satisfactorily." There are six rooms in the present Lincoln structure, capable of accommodating 180 pupils comfortably. The present enrollment is 330, an overcrowd of 150. Here we have, lacking only thirty, twice as many children as the building will accommodate properly. This is grossly unjust to all concerned. We read that "the pupils are sitting and studying in the coat rooms and halls. They are exposed to every draft, have bad light, and conditions are not conducive to good work." We should say not!

THE ADDITION OF TWO ROOMS TO THE building will relieve the present congestion and afford every child in attendance an opportunity to do the work expected of it, under favorable conditions. This much, at least, is justly its due.

As we said at the outset, the board acted wisely in submitting the \$95,000 proposition, and the qualified voters of the district owe it to themselves, to the little ones in the Garfield and Lincoln divisions and in the Seventh ward, to the teachers in those schools and to the good name of Keokuk to endorse it overwhelmingly.

HOW TO PASTEURIZE MILK. The question of ensuring an adequate supply of pure milk is one of great interest and importance in Keokuk at the present time. The board of health, the city milk inspector, the health committee of the Industrial Association and a number of representative citizens not connected with any organization are giving the matter their time and attention with a view to improving present conditions. Some of the milk that is marketed locally is too filthy for human use, and some of it, there is reason to believe, contains disease germs at times. In a number of instances it has been found to contain bacteria in such large numbers as to make it an unsafe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk. Prompt recovery of sick children has occurred when relatively pure milk was substituted.

Under such circumstances it is advisable to pasteurize all milk consumed by small children. The pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances are destroyed without at the same time injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple improvised outfit thus described by the United States department of agriculture:

"Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail inverted in a perforated false bottom. An inverted pail tin with a few holes punched in it will answer the purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. A thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150 degrees nor more than 175 degrees Fahrenheit. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one, or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cup.

"After the milk has been held as directed, it should be cooled as quickly and as much as possible by setting it in water. To avoid danger of breaking of the bottle by too sudden change of temperature, this water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature."

These directions apply particularly to milk delivered in the summer time, when bacteria are more numerous because of the warm weather, but when milk has grown aged, as it does in many cases in Keokuk, the bacteria multiply rapidly also and are almost equally as dangerous to children as in the warmer months.

FEED THE BIRDS. Mrs. W. B. Small, president, and Mrs. W. F. Parrott, secretary of the Iowa State Audubon society, both of Waterloo, are in receipt of a telegram from T. Gilbert Pearson of New York City, secretary of the National Audubon society, in which he urges them to call on the public through the press and otherwise to feed the birds grain, crumbs and suet while the snow lasts. Apropos this the following from the Waterloo Reporter has our unqualified endorsement:

"We in our snug homes, protected by heavy clothing, warm fires and plenty of heat producing food, do not mind the wintry blasts or the deep snows. But what about the birds? We enjoy their songs in the summer months, but we are so apt to forget their plight in the winter. What little hunger in the winter costs next to nothing. It is only that we give them a mite out of our abundance. Suet can be secured from the butcher for the asking with every order of meat and it is so warming to the birds. And then it is so easy to feed the birds crumbs and a little grain.

Children will find much pleasure in driving a stake in the ground and nailing upon it a flat board at a height above the snow level upon which crumbs, grain and other food can be placed. It will make them happy to watch the little birds come and eat. Quail, pheasants and other game birds should not be overlooked when the snow and wintry blasts last. Feed them regularly and they will become tame enough almost to eat out of your hand. And while we are about it let us not forget to place water where the birds may get a drink occasionally. They will repay you a thousand times next summer.

The same paper quotes a good old man of Iowa, now dead, an ardent lover of birds, as having said: "Don't ever burn a crust of bread. If you have no other use for it, throw it out doors and let the birds eat it." This was a rule of his household, and

It is a rule that should be adopted in every family. In many cases, entirely too many, great quantities of waste bread and other edibles that would be relished by our feathered friends are consigned to the furnace. This seems a wanton waste of food, while little shivering birds hunt almost helplessly for a few seeds now hidden under banks of snow.

PLAYING FAIR WITH INDIA. Mr. Vincent Tissera of Chicago, importer of Ceylon teas, well known to a number of Keokuk people, adds his voice to the chorus of protest which has been raised against an anti-Asiatic immigration law that shall be harshly discriminatory to the people of India.

Mr. Tissera is now an American citizen and enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Cingaleser voter registered in Chicago. But he has not lost interest in his native country. He formerly resided in Davenport and we find him quoted in the Democrat of that city as saying that the 350,000,000 people of India are not a home-leaving people. They endure the burdens of life in an over-populated country rather than leave it. In America, their numbers are limited to a few more than 4,000 that were imported, mainly through Vancouver, for work in the lumber districts of the northwest. More of these are going home, he thinks, than the number who are taking their places—so that the problem of East Indian labor is not an acute one in this country.

Therefore, would it not be well to avoid legislation humiliating to a nation like India, and trust to the arrangement through diplomatic channels of the matter of immigration from that country? We are just completing the expenditure of \$450,000,000 on the Panama canal with a view to enlarging a trade which must be largely with the oriental nations whose good will it is worth while to conserve. We have over 150 Indian students over here each year, and we have been supplying them with the world's knowledge and sending them home with it. We have their good will at present, says Mr. Tissera, and it is worth keeping.

ANCIENT WISDOM. Writing of the movements of a provident little chipmunk who refused to carry perishable food into his den, John Burroughs says in Harper's Magazine:

"He acted exactly as if he knew that green corn and the choke-cherries would spoil in his underground retreat, and that the hard, dry kind, and the cherry pits, would keep. He did know it, but not as you and I know it, by reason of experience; he knew it, as all the wild creatures know how to get on in the world, by the wisdom that pervades nature, and is much older than we or they are."

Whether instinct or reason or what you will, the Des Moines Tribune finds in this wisdom a similarity to the witchcraft and primitive knowledge of mankind in which he has reacted often quite as unconsciously upon his environment and the necessity for existence. The Tribune says of it:

It still asserts itself frequently in sudden crisis calling for instant action. It is a valuable and often subtle asset. That we are attempting in some manner to re-establish its traditional force through a more general recognition and cultivation of the old adaptability to the direct demands of nature suggests a sane and wholesome response to the simpler aspects of living.

THE IOWA HEN. The Iowa department of agriculture estimates the value of poultry and eggs for a year at \$38,000,000. This is more than the annual output of all the gold mines in Alaska or California, or Colorado, or any state in the union. With these things in mind the Silas Wegz, otherwise "Josh Wilson," of the Cedar Rapids Gazette drops into verse as follows:

The eagle majestically soars in the sky. No other flies higher and few fly as high. The national bird of the nation is he. His valor we sing in this land of the free. On every bright dollar his wings are outspread. That's why money flies away, so it is said.

It seems to be treason but yet I maintain. The eagle's a joke and I'll say it again. A sensible reason I never have heard Why the eagle should be the national bird. The humble old hen I hereby aver Should have all the credit that's coming her.

Abas with the eagle! Let's toast to the hen! I've said it before and I'll say it again That if we've got to have a national fowl I favor Old Biddy, though critics may howl.

School and Pulpit Nonsense. Will Chamberlain in Sioux City Journal: There are school men and ministers who approve of almost everything that ordinary common sense objects to. They endorse that crazy, snaky, nervous thing called the tango; they advocate sparking in the house of God; they would teach our boys and girls so much about themselves that they would shun the holy bond of marriage; they would commercialize every sentiment of the heart and place the dollar sign upon every impulse of the soul. Out with these dyspeptic dreamers, these stupid visionaries!

Government by Hubbub. Sioux City Journal: A hubbub arose in Seattle last year and the mayor was subjected to a "recall" election, and was recalled. Another hubbub has arisen and this same recalling mayor is renominated by an overwhelming vote for the same office, with a mighty good prospect for election. Government by hubbub thus has some disadvantages as well as advantages.

The Best Cough Medicine. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough

ance and faith and love of child and fireside. Give us people who love the sunlight and the fields and the woods; who do not spend their days worrying about flies or the latest way to curl a lap dog's tail.

We need the old Puritan vigor and the inspiration of the temper-facing Mayflower.

Free speech is a grand thing, but the muzzle factory should not be far away.

Let us go forward, ever keeping close to the old simplicities, the old fireside teachings, the old lighthouses of guidance, the old anchors of hope.

A Change. Before I wed that gal of mine, There used to be a dandy sign Upon the door mat at her home. When thitherward I fondly turn. It always stared me in the face Whenever I called at her place. Yes, in those days before we wed The sign upon the door mat read—"WELCOME."

But things are different nowadays; They're different in many ways. We're married and when now I roam With weary legs into my home Another motto greets my eyes. But causes me no great surprise; Another door mat is in place. And this now stares me in the face: "WIPE YOUR FEET."

—Roy K. Moulton.

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PUBLIC SALE!

In order to devote my entire time to my milk depot recently opened at corner of Fifth and Johnson streets, I have decided to quit the farm; and on

Wednesday, March 4

will, at my residence, (the C. R. Joy farm) 2 miles southwest of Keokuk, sell at public auction, the following described property consisting of

36 Head of Cows, Heifers and Blooded Bulls Registered Jersey bull, was 2 years old February 15. "Diploma Finance," Sire: Diploma Grand No. 89238; dam: Clematis Columbia 229333. Yearling Jersey Bull, eligible to registration. Sire: Eurybias Lad No. 90941; dam: Dolly Dowling No. 220070.

4 Registered Jersey cows, 1 registered yearling heifer, 2 registered Jersey calves, 6 fresh cows with calves by side, and some to freshen by date of sale; others that are now giving a good flow of milk.

1 bay mare 12 years old, 1 team of gray geldings coming 4 years old, weight eleven hundred. Safe, sound and all right. 5 head of brood sows, 5 shoats, 1 Poland China boar. 7 doz. chickens.

Farm Implements 1 silo cutter in good shape, 1 small corn cutter, 2 feed grinders, 1 disc, 1 pulverizer, harrow, 1 harrow, 2 cultivators, 1 corn planter, 1 oats seeder, 1 two-way riding plow, 1 walking plow, 1 mower, 1 sled corn cutter, 2 manure spreaders, boiler and engine, gasoline engine, oil tank, hay rack, corn sheller, bob sleigh, cutter, wagon, buggy, ice box, milk cooler, a 500 lb. scale, and other numerous articles.

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, purchaser giving bankable notes. If not paid when due, note to draw 7 per cent interest from date of sale. 5 per cent discount for cash at time of sale. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with. Lunch served on grounds.

W. H. SOLDWEDEL WILL D. TURNER, Clerk. D. A. YOUNG & SON, Auctioneers.

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Remedy ever since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Hamer, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.