

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. Skirvin ..... Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa ..... August 25, 1914

DOWN SOUTH. Out on the Jimtown turnpike road, far from the busy town. There stands a little hut of logs, now old and tumbledown. But in it there is more of life in all its phases known. Than might by some skyscraper, thrust into the clouds, be shown.

An aged negro sits outside, when evening shadows fall. And often I have paused awhile, held by his fiddle's thrall. A fat, black mammy washes clothes in limestone water hard. Beneath a great tree, smoothly worn, that shades the barren yard. Some thirteen children, black as tar; a strain on given names. Scarcely chickens in the bone-yard, enjoying merry games. And visitors from lodges come—and relatives galore. To overflow the house and sit on boxes by the door. And happiness just radiates in laughter shrill or deep. But in my soul I ask: "Great day! Where does the whole bunch sleep?" —Galveston News.

England sells cotton cloth to almost every nation.

Lancashire is the seat of the cotton industry of England.

Corsica last year exported 200,000 pounds of citron to Britain.

Germany last year produced 50,200,000 metric tons of potatoes.

Patras, Greece, last year sent 18,308 new settlers to the United States.

Greeks in the United States in 1913 sent back to their native land \$12,000,000.

Britain consumes 34,000,000 tons of coal annually for domestic purposes alone.

Italy's 1914 government expenditures are estimated at \$516,856,509; receipts, \$521,469,379.

Mayor Freyer Andrade of Havana has authorized the appropriation of \$25,000 for the relief of idle cigar makers.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has presented his stable of sixty valuable horses to the British government for use in the army.

Marquis de Guerrero has started a movement among the American colony in Cuba for the erection of a monument in Havana to George Washington.

Otis Skinner is to appear in "The Silent Voice," under the management of Charles Frohman. The production will be made early in October in Washington.

Major General William S. McCaskey, U. S. A., retired, died on Monday at his home in Pacific Grove, Cal., at the age of 71 years. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on October 2, 1843.

The medical commission appointed to investigate the mental condition of John Schrank, who shot Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee during the presidential campaign, declared the prisoner hopelessly insane.

The European war has for the present, at least, totally closed the European market to American radium ores. As is well known, the uranium ores of Colorado and Utah are sold exclusively for their radium content, so little use being known for the uranium that the ores can not be sold for their content of that element. The closure of the European market leaves but one known buyer, so that while the war lasts and probably for some time afterwards the market will be restricted and without the benefit of competition. Had the bills introduced in congress been passed, the United States government would probably also have been in the market as a buyer, and the miner might

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S WAR PRIMER

Louvain—The capital of Belgium in the day before the rise of Brussels. Its population is about 50,000, and it is situated about fifteen miles northeast of the present capital. With Tirlemont, St. Trond, and Tongres it furnishes the line for holding back the movement of an enemy across the territory between Brussels and Liege. Local tradition has it that Louvain was established as a permanent military camp by Julius Caesar. The common people rose up against the nobles during the fourteenth century, but were put down after a struggle of twenty years. Thereafter the importance and prosperity of Louvain declined, and Brussels took its place. It has one of the finest universities in Belgium, which prides itself most on its theological school.

Libau—A port of Russia, on the Baltic sea, a little less than fifty miles from the extreme northern part of northeast Prussia. It has a population of about 75,000. Troops marching from Menel, Prussia, could arrive by land without leaving their own territory more than fifty miles behind. It has railway connections with Moscow, Orel and Kharkov. There are numerous factories making gun powder, soap, machinery and tin plate. There are also large saw mills and flour mills. The exports are valued at about \$25,000,000 a year. North of the commercial harbor is the naval stronghold, consisting of extensive fortifications, breakwaters and moles. These defenses were finished eight years ago.

Diest—A town equidistant from Liege, Antwerp and Brussels, about twenty-three miles from each, and a little north of the air line between Liege and Antwerp. It is one of the five fortified places in Belgium, and has many breweries. It protects both Brussels and Antwerp from military movements by way of Maasricht.

Hasselt—The capital of Belgian Limburg, at the junction of several important railroads. It has many breweries and distilleries. It is famous for its great septennial celebration of the day of the Assumption, in honor of the Virgin—under the name of Virga Jesse. On these occasions, the date of which is August 15, the town is converted into a forest of firs, by the collection and planting of trees and branches from the neighboring forest. Hasselt is on the main road from Maasricht to Antwerp.

Mulhausen—A town in upper Alsace, on the river Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, and also on the Rhine-Rhone canal. It is a great textile center. The manufacture of railway equipment and other machinery is also an important industry. It passed to Germany with the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and thousands of the French inhabitants returned to French territory. The population is approximately 100,000.

Muhlhausen—A city of about 40,000, in Prussia, which figured in the reformation and in the thirty years' war. It is largely engaged in textile industries, and has many other manufacturing enterprises—such as the making of needles, machinery, cigars, soap, furniture and shoes.

Antwerp—A city of Belgium regarded as its principal fortified stronghold. Although sixty miles from the sea it is still one of the greatest seaports of Europe, because the broad and deep Schelde river gives it an excellent outlet. Its population is

have had at least the choice between two purchasers.

General Thomas Muldrup Logan, brigadier general in the confederate army and prominent as a financier, died at his home, 99 Morningside Drive, New York, last Tuesday. As a private he served through the attack on Fort Sumpter and later was made a lieutenant.

HIBERNIANS HOLD OPENING SESSION

Convention Opens at Des Moines With Many Present From all Over Iowa.

Large delegations from all parts of the state continued to arrive yesterday morning to attend the biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the ladies' auxiliary, both of which are held in the drill hall of the Coliseum, following the celebration of mass in St. Ambrose cathedral, says the Des Moines Tribune.

State Secretary Donlon of Emmetsburg, reported that nearly four hundred delegates and visitors had arrived up to noon, and officers of both orders anticipate the largest gathering in the history of the state organizations.

The open session in the Coliseum was called to order by County President James E. O'Meara of this city, who introduced Councilman Fred German, Mayor Hanna being out of the city. Mr. German welcomed the representatives of both orders on behalf of the city and responses were delivered by Ada K. Gannon, president of the ladies' auxiliary, and Dennis Maher, president of the Hibernians.

WITH THE JAPANESE. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The main Japanese army is now landing near

almost entirely Flemish. Under Emperor Charles V it is said to have been the most populous city of continental Europe. At the middle of the sixteenth century it had a population estimated at 125,000. The great fairs held then attracted the merchants of the civilized world. Under the Spanish regime it declined, and in twenty years fell to a population of 55,000. The treaty of Westphalia closed the Schelde to sea going vessels, and it was not reopened until the French did so in 1794. Napoleon undertook to revivify the city, but it was surrendered to the English in 1814. It began to grow again but was almost ruined in the military operations of 1830 and thereafter. Netherlands retained the right to levy navigation dues on the Schelde, which laid a heavy hand on Antwerp until 1863, when it was commuted by the payment of about \$7,000,000. The city and river are defended by a number of advanced fortresses and by ramparts eight miles long. Part of the environs can be placed under water. The fortifications were built to serve as the rallying ground for the Belgian army in case it was overpowered in the field by a superior force.

Nancy (Nong-see)—The capital of Muerthe-et-Moselle, France, on the main line of railroad between Paris and Strassburg. Its population is given as 100,000. It is about ten miles from the German frontier, thirteen miles east of the stronghold of Toul, and thirty-five miles west of north of Epinal. Charles the Bold perished at its gates. The city became French in 1766, was occupied by the allies in 1814 and 1815, and put to ransom by the Prussians in 1870, which was paid by France.

Strassburg—Capital of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, two miles west of the Rhine, on the river Ill, which divides here into five branches. It is twenty-eight miles from the French frontier, and is one of the strongest fortresses of the German empire, having a circle of fourteen forts. The University of Strassburg was refounded as the Emperor Williams' University in 1872, and its library has 800,000 volumes. The population is upward of 150,000. Strassburg held out against the Germans for six weeks during the Franco-Prussian war, finally surrendering September 27, 1870.

Dinant (Deenong)—Taken by Burgundy in 1466 and all male prisoners shot or caused to be drowned by being forced to jump into the river from the cliffs, this Belgian city has had an eventful career. Louis XIV captured it in 1675 and the French held it for thirty years. In 1813 the Dutch built the citadel which is still the sight of the place, but which was dismantled long ago. Dinant is a favorite summer resort of the Belgians. It is about fifteen miles due south of Namur.

Charleroi (Shar-Leh-Rwa)—A town of southern Belgium, on the Sambre river, some twenty miles above Namur as the crow flies, and about twice as far by the river. It is the center of the iron district of Belgium, and enjoys water communication into France as well as across Belgium. It was ceded to France soon after it was founded, and was fortified by Vanban so strongly that it twice held out against the attacks of William of Orange. The fortifications later were razed, but it was refortified in 1816 by the order of Wellington. These fortifications were finally dismantled in 1853.

Tsing Tao while Japanese and British fleets are co-operating outside the port, according to a cablegram printed by the Chicago Daily News this afternoon from its staff correspondent in Peking, China.

"British torpedo boats and gun-boats demonstrated yesterday before Tsing Tao, the German port of Kiao Chow, for the purpose of unmasking the German batteries," says the dispatch. "After a few hours of firing the British retired in the direction of Wei Hai Wei. They suffered a loss of eleven men killed and their boats were slightly damaged."

"Three thousand Russian troops have left Vladivostok for Tsing Tao, near which port the main Japanese army is now landing. The Germans have destroyed the railway bridges at the boundaries of the leased territory and also several native villages which were in line with the fire from the forts."

DRAWING JAPAN AWAY.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Japan may be drawn outside the far east into a more distant theatre of war, an official of the Japanese embassy declared today. Despite Japan's assurances to this country that she intended to confine her war activities to the orient, the Japanese diplomat, who for obvious reasons refused to be quoted, said the scope of Japan's action depends largely on her ally, Great Britain.

If war exigencies of England should require assistance by Japan outside the far east, this Japanese official stated, Nippon, by her treaty obligations, would be forced seriously to consider giving assistance outside Asia.

Issuance of another United States neutrality proclamation in the Japanese war situation was planned by the administration today. Some changes in verbiage from former proclamations were considered.

Y.W.C.A. NOTES

Home from Lake Geneva. Miss Emille Pence, office secretary at the Young Women's Christian association, returned this morning from the Lake Geneva conference, accompanying home the interesting delegation of Keokuk young ladies who attended that notable meeting. One of the young ladies, Miss Eva Kunzman, was left behind for a brief visit at Chicago, but will return to Keokuk this week. The party returning with Miss Pence follows: Misses Meta Kummer, Emma Wirtz, Erma Cameron, Marguerite Loewenstein, Carolyn Kuntz, Gall Sympton, Mary Albertson, Lora Pagett and Mary and Jennie Young.

The young ladies are delighted over their trip and speak in enthusiastic terms of the interesting conference, the pleasure they enjoyed in meeting friends and the admirable scenery everywhere to be seen about the lake; and yet, they also seemed pleased to be back in Keokuk to enjoy the familiar scenes presented by their home city and the friendly faces of their associates here. The Y. W. C. A. building looked "mighty good" to them after only a few day's absence.

ESCAPED FROM BURNING BARN

How Little Party of Belgians Got Away From a Band of Germans.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (By mail to New York).—A Belgian sculptor, who answered the call to the colors today told here how he and several companions narrowly escaped death in a barn during the recent fighting about Liege. He said the Belgian troops in the trenches were in the best of spirits throughout the fighting and picked out their enemies as the Germans approached and divided them amongst themselves.

"The tall Goliath is mine," one man would cry out, "I'll take the sausage to his right," another would reply, and they seldom missed. The sculptor said that after hours of fighting, one of his companions, an artist, was wounded in the shoulder.

"I helped him to a barn nearby," the sculptor declared. "Some tired soldiers and a farmer, were there and my companion was resting on the straw when the Germans forced their way to the barn. Bullets whizzed about and the barn was set on fire by the enemy. We knew that to leave the barn meant death in a hail of lead and to remain meant being burned alive. One of the men shouted that we would surrender. Another said he would blow his brains out rather than become a prisoner. The farmer was the only one who kept a cool head. He saw a narrow chink in the wall and began widening it. We helped him and all managed to squeeze through. The Germans were not on this side of the barn and we crept toward a wood nearby where we were safe."

CYRUS A. DOLBEAR SUFFERS STROKE

He is at Graham Hospital and His Condition is Said to be Critical.

Cyrus A. Dolbear, bookkeeper at the Western Union telegraph office, and one of the best known men in the city, suffered a stroke of paralysis yesterday, and is lying critically ill at Graham hospital today. Mr. Dolbear suffered a partial stroke early in the day yesterday and later became unconscious. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Reports from the hospital this afternoon were that his condition was just about the same, there being no apparent change.

Sure Way to Get Rid of Dandruff

End Itching Scalp and Stop Falling Hair—at Once.

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and itching of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you want to keep your hair looking rich, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

LABOR DAY ISSUE OF FEDERATIONIST

President Wilson and Former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt Contribute Articles.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Labor problems are discussed by distinguished Americans in the Labor day issue of "The Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor in an issue published today. President Wilson, former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Chairman Walsh of the industrial commission, and others contributed messages to labor.

"No one can look about him with frank eyes without feeling that there is a steady movement with both purpose and action, towards justice and a fuller comprehension and realization of essential rights and liberties of men," said President Wilson. "The movement may be slow, at times, seems distressingly and discouragingly slow, but it is unmistakable, and all that we have to do to set it forward with ever increasing momentum, is to think justly of the purpose of the things that are right and be afraid of nothing except to be unfair and selfish and hasty when any interest as great as the country itself are involved."

Colonel Roosevelt's statement declared in favor of unionism, woman's compensation, social insurance, the eight hour day and minimum wage legislation. He scored violence in labor disputes particularly in the Colorado coal strike.

"Every man who condones, glories over, or apologizes for such acts," said Roosevelt, "is a public enemy. The majority and large stockholders of that corporation (the Colorado Fuel and Iron company) had not a proper sense of their real obligations to their employees and the community."

Roosevelt denounced the mine owners as "greedy, short sighted and callous to public needs." Former President Taft declared himself in favor of labor organizations but against the closed shop as a curtailment of personal liberty. He said he favored workman's compensation laws but was against exempting labor and farmers' organizations from the anti-trust law. He congratulated President Gompers on the latter's "hard and successful fight against the spread of socialism among wage earners."

"The only tenet of socialism I fully endorse, is its opposition to war," said Taft.

A STORY FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

How Party of Frenchmen Did Away with Germans Caught at Farm House.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Aug. 25.—The story of a skirmish between French and German cavalry men is told today in a letter received from a young officer at the front. "Leaving our station to patrol some woods in front of our line," the officer wrote, "we saw in a clearing a dismounted section of German cavalry at the gate of a large farm. The lieutenant in charge of our party ordered half the troop to make a detour and approach the farm from the opposite side, while the rest of us attacked from the front. "The Germans hearing the noise of horses hoofs, ran out of the farm and tried to remount but we were on them too quickly. My lieutenant fell with a bullet in his hip, but shouted 'never mind me, into the farm quick and cut them up.' "We rushed in. The Germans took refuge in barns, and hiding behind the cattle, fired revolvers at us. We soon finished them off. A German sergeant, who had shot our lieutenant, remained. He was hiding behind a cow. I fired two shots and the animal fell dead. When I was about to shoot the sergeant, the lieutenant who had been carried in, shouted that I should spare him and he was made a prisoner. Within five minutes another German patrol, attracted by the firing, galloped up. We received them with a hot fire and the assault lasted twenty minutes. I killed four men. Reinforcements relieved us shortly and we trotted back to camp. I took the German sergeant's revolver as a prize."

Democratic Primaries.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—"Bleaselsm" was the predominating issue in the democratic primaries held today, with nominations equivalent to election. Partisans of Governor Cole L. Bleas and "anti-Bleas" democrats clashed in the contest for United States senator. There were four candidates for senator today: Governor Bleas, Senator Ellison D. Smith, W. P. Pollock of Cheraw and Mayor L. D. Jennings of Sumter.

Heavy voting in most large cities and light voting in the country was reported early today. In addition to the senatorship fight, a full state ticket is to be named and the state delegation to the United States house of representatives. A second primary will be held September 2 to decide the race between the two highest candidates in today's race, others being automatically eliminated.

By Jove!

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 12.—(By mail to New York).—An aristocratic captain of one of England's crack cavalry regiments is bitterly repenting even having donned a monocle. Despite the chaff of his brother officers,

FAUST SPAGHETTI. Meat heats the system—cat least during the hot weather. Here's a food that is far more nutritious than meat and doesn't heat. A Wise "Hot-Weather" Hint. MAULL BROS. St. Louis, Mo.

A Lost MS. by Frank Norris—"The most promising figure in the Literary Quarter Century"—New York Evening Post. A story whose ms. was lost for more than ten years and survived the San Francisco fire. Vandover and the Brute By FRANK NORRIS Author of "The Pit," "The Octopus," etc. Richard Burton, Professor of English, University of Minnesota, says: "Vandover and the Brute" only serves to strengthen my often expressed conviction: to wit, that when Norris died untimely he was the most promising writer of fiction in this land. The use of Zolaesque realism in the cause of righteousness is finely exemplified in Vandover. Net \$1.35

The State Central Savings Bank is now prepared to furnish Travelers Checks for use anywhere in the United States. Cor. 6th & Main Sts., Keokuk, Iowa. Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus \$200,000.00

A Safe Channel. There are many legitimate channels for spending your money. The SAVINGS CHANNEL is just as important as the meat channel, or the grocery channel, or the clothing channel and has a legitimate claim for its proper share. Don't lay aside too large amounts, make them small enough and then keep at it. \$1.00 Starts An Account KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK

KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK affords every facility for doing your banking business that any bank can. 3 PERCENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

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cers, the officer never appeared without his single pane of glass. It was currently reported that he wore it in bed and when he took a bath. A couple of days after Lord Kitchener took over the war office the monacled captain feeling certain his family influence would secure him a staff job, presented himself and asked for an appointment. "K. of K." glared at the window pane and said: "Is it absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?" "Yaws, certainly, my lord. I weally couldn't see without it." "Ah, I am sorry to hear that," said the famous field marshal grimly. "You had better report yourself for duty. I can only have men with me who can see well." As the discomfited officer descended the stairs, a crash of glass was heard. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—The toll of war to Belgium is enormous according to statement compiled here. The estimates today are that 16,000 Belgians already have been killed, and 55,000 wounded of whom many will die. 16,000 KILLED.