

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. Skirvin Manager

DAILY BY MAIL One year.....\$3.00 Four months.....\$1.50

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter.

Postage prepaid; terms in advance.

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Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 11, North Sixth St., Keokuk, Iowa.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands:

Hotel Keokuk, cor. Third and Johnson. C. H. Rollins & Co., 23 Main street. Ward Bros., 235 Main street. Depot News Stand.

Keokuk, Iowa September 21, 1914

COMING EVENTS in Keokuk.

Lee county Sunday school convention Sept. 25-26.

First district Federation of Women's Clubs, Oct. 1.

In This Vicinity.

West Point fair, Sept. 22-25.

Old soldiers Hancock county reunion at Warsaw, Sept. 29.

Dedication Fort Edwards monument, Warsaw, Sept. 30.

Old settlers reunion and homecoming, Warsaw, Oct. 1.

THE MODERN YOUTH.

She (almost) frankly wanted this young man.

He seemed constructed on the very plan

On which her dreamed-of husband would be built.

Had he said "Wilt thou?" she'd have done a wilt

Right there. But he was shyer than a deer

When things resembling courtship would draw near.

He'd be as nice as anything until the crucial moment, then a pedal chill!

She tried the long-sufficient woman arts

That used to play such smash with male folk's hearts.

She took him to the kitchen to make fudge.

She donned a blue check apron. I'm no judge

If that's not fetching in a pretty girl! But did it get the goat of this young churl?

He coolly let her feed him with a spoon

To see if it was flavored right—the loon!

He stood it all and never turned a hair.

Sat calmly while she went close to his chair

And cast him witching looks from half-closed eyes—

He never reached to grab this waiting prize.

He yawned, about nine thirty, murmured "Night!"

And hit the home trail—wasn't he a fright?

And, as he went he softly murmured "Guff!"

Beats aces how they all pull that same stuff!"

—Strickland Gillilan in the Chicago Evening Post.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Guard within yourself that treasure—kindness. Know how to give without hesitation; how to lose without regret; how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart, by the happiness of those you love, the happiness which you, yourself, might have missed.—George Sand.

P. P. Rainer, head of the International Freight Traffic association of Chicago, died last Monday at Brockville, Ontario.

James E. F. Morse, son of the inventor of the electric-magneto telegraph, died in New York on Friday, aged 90 years.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont has been renominated for the United States senate by a republican convention at Montpelier.

Kitchener smiles upon the wounded and speaks a word of cheer to them in English hospitals. The heart of stone is only for the enemy in action.

The edge was rather taken off the war news by the dispatch from Paris that James Gordon Bennett at 73 had joined the church and got married.

Optimism among the candidates for county offices on the republican ticket is quite noticeable this fall. Those who have moved about the county getting views on the political situation report a most satisfactory condition and confidently believe the larger part of the ticket is going to be successful.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt left Washington on Saturday for New York to begin his campaign for United States senator from that state.

John Scott of Montrose, was in the city Friday visiting friends and looking after his interests politically.

Mr. Scott is the republican candidate for sheriff and is devoting some time to his candidacy. He is known to almost every voter in the county, having gained a wide acquaintanceship during his effective work for C. A. Kennedy, when he was chairman of the congressional committee. No member of the party in Lee county has worked more diligently for the success of the ticket than Mr. Scott and the enthusiastic support he is getting this time in his first race for office indicates that his work in the past has been appreciated.

That in some sections of Iowa the use of lime will help the soil is the fact disclosed by an extensive soil survey made by the Iowa agricultural experiment station and published in a new bulletin just issued.

The soil in many areas of the eastern half of the state is very apt to be acid, that of the north central is only occasionally in need of lime, and that of the western part of the state is very rarely in an acid condition.

The bulletin was issued in answer to many letters of inquiry regarding the advisability of adding lime to the soil. The success which has followed its use in the eastern states has led many farmers to believe that it was a sure cure for all evils. This interesting statement is made in the bulletin: "It must be emphasized here that all Iowa soils do not need lime, also that lime is not a cure all for all soil deficiencies."

Industrial development for the past three years has been slow. Factories worth having have not indicated very much desire to change locations.

The condition just now on account of the war is worse than it was two or three years ago. But with the ending of the war every indication points to a rapid development of industrial progress in this country.

No place in the United States is better prepared to give industries a boost than Keokuk, where power is available all the time and where transportation facilities are ample.

There is nothing to do but get ready for this coming development. When the opportunities come, as they will, Keokuk should be ready to take advantage of them. The time to prepare is now.

There is no cause for pessimism. Conditions have prevailed, not only for Keokuk but for the entire country, which defeated efforts to locate factories.

If you do not believe it think how many factories have located within nearby cities since the power development? This city has accomplished much with its Industrial association and is sure to get results when commercial conditions reach that point where it is possible to get results.

WHY IMPOSE A WAR TAX?

The plan of the administration to offset its failure to keep up the expense of running the government by imposing a burdensome war tax on the people, especially when the country is at peace with all the world, has roused wide-spread opposition.

"In the first place, there is no need for additional taxation," said Minority Leader Mann, on the floor of the house of representatives. "If the party in power would exercise economy in expenditures—reasonable and natural economy such as an ordinary business man would enforce in his own affairs or a judicious housekeeper would apply, no citizen need be taxed another dollar."

"But even with the reckless expenditure of public money by the present congress, there is a better way to meet the deficit than by levying direct taxes. Of course, no one expects the administration to adopt the republican course of seeking revenue from such impure sources as will come in, notwithstanding the war restrictions, and therefore it is useless for a republican to offer advice."

GOVERNOR CLARKE.

The voters of Iowa are beginning to appreciate George W. Clarke. They are finding him to be a man of ability and courage. Too many officials strive to get into office on any kind of a platform and in any kind of a way but Governor Clarke had high political ideals and that is why the state has been so successfully and wisely managed during his term as governor.

The only fault that has been found with him has been on the capital extension grounds incident, a measure that was passed by the legislature and not by Governor Clarke. The governor has defended the action in logical addresses all over the state.

Mr. Clarke is governor of a big state. He takes therefore a broad view of questions affecting the progress of the commonwealth. There is a steadily growing belief among the voters of Iowa that Mr. Clarke has given the state a wise administration and because of this growing belief the prospects for his re-election are increasing. In this city and county Governor Clarke is particularly popular on account of his interest in the power development plant and his kindness in attending the celebration commemorating the completion of the project. He is self-sacrificing and is one of the best governors Iowa voters ever honored with the position. Iowa will not suffer by the re-election of Governor Clarke.

COUNTRY SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT

Henry Clews Says This Country is Rapidly Recovering From the Terrific Blow Delivered by the War.

MUCH DEPENDS ON WAR

Early End of the Struggle Would Bring Absolute Relief—War is Costing About \$50,000,000 a Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—This country is rapidly adjusting itself to war conditions and already shows visible signs of recovery from the terrific blow which fell upon the entire civilized world more than six weeks ago.

That blow smashed the world's credit system in a fashion never before experienced and never expected by those responsible for the war, or by those who were able to estimate its effects. Nevertheless, the shock has been met with remarkable success in this country, thanks to intelligent cooperation between government, financial and commercial interests; and, while the difficulties to overcome are still of the gravest character and while further disasters may yet be possible, the situation is vastly better than at any time since the war began and the outlook is certainly for steady improvement.

There is a better demand for commercial paper, and foreign exchange is declining and at the lowest since the war. Finance, grain and cotton bills are each in better supply and tend to prevent gold exports which otherwise would be inevitable. The success of the New York city 6 per cent loan, and the improved condition of the Bank of England are also encouraging factors.

Much necessarily depends upon the progress of the war. An early end of the struggle would bring absolute relief, followed probably by a sharp rebound in values. A protracted struggle would, however, impose a growing stain upon an already seriously weakened financial position abroad. If the allies are determined, as is said, to crush militarism, that means the end will not come until exhaustion of one side or the other. An earnest movement is being made for peace, but at this stage of the struggle, it seems hardly likely that Germany would accept such proposals as the allies may expect to make. It is said this war is costing about \$50,000,000 a day, which is at the rate of about \$18,000,000,000 a year. These figures are probably somewhat exaggerated. Besides, it should be remembered that in time of peace the huge armies of Europe have cost staggering sums; so that the net increase in the war is not represented by its present actual cost. The worst effects of the struggle at the moment are the awful carnage, the wanton destruction of property, and the wholesale demoralization of finance and commerce. Happily the financial situation is gradually improving, both in London and in New York. No arrangements have as yet been made for the opening of the stock exchanges at these respective markets for the reason that thus far no plan has been devised for taking care of the securities which would probably be offered for sale from abroad. Until some plan of gradual or partial resumption is devised it is the part of wisdom to keep the exchanges closed; disappointing as that may be to the large numbers vitally interested in their resumption.

Next to ending the war, the surest means of stock market resumption will be a revival of confidence. Thus far investors seem to have held their heads, and the greatly improved financial conditions of the last few weeks warrant a distinctly more hopeful feeling regarding the future of investments. There is no doubt that any shrinkage in our investment securities resulting from the war will be made good within a reasonable period of time after the war is over. History shows that in all wars a sharp recovery in security values followed after the worst effects became known. The world's output of securities annually amounts to about \$4,000,000,000. The war will of course result in a vast output of foreign loans, for posterity will be obliged to pay the costs. It is quite probable, therefore, that the output of new securities in this country will be curtailed for some time to come. This of itself will have a steady influence upon security values here, especially upon those of the better class.

There is another reason also for preserving confidence in regard to American securities, which is that they are now at a very low price, having withstood the strain of unfavorable conditions both at home and abroad, with remarkable success. There have been relatively few suspensions of dividends, which demonstrates that our industrial and railroad corporations have been eminently successful in sustaining their credit, notwithstanding many re-

National Geographic Society's War Primer

BORDEAUX—A city of southwest France, 359 miles south of southwest of Paris, on the Gironde river, 60 miles from the sea, and 125 miles from the Spanish frontier. In 1911, the city had a population of 261,678. Under the Roman empire, Bordeaux became a flourishing commercial city and the capital of Aquitania Secunda. It belonged to the English kings from 1154 to 1453, when it was taken by Charles VII. of France. It was the headquarters of the Girondists during the revolution, and during the reign of terror suffered severely. In 1870 the French government was transferred to Bordeaux from Tours (to which it had been moved from Paris) on the approach of the Germans to Tours. The trade of Bordeaux, the fourth port of France, is chiefly carried on by sea. From 1,000 to 1,200 vessels can be accommodated in the harbor. The most important industry is ship-building and re-ditting. Iron-clads and torpedo boats, as well as merchant vessels are constructed. The city is the center of trade in "Bordeaux" wines. Other principal exports are brandy, hides and skins, sugar, rice, woolen and cotton goods, salt fish, chemicals, oil-cake, pitwood, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables. There are also flour mills, sugar refineries, chemical works, machine shops and potteries.

AMIEENS—A city of northern France, capital of the department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, 81 miles north of Paris by rail and 35 miles from the English channel. Its population is approximately 85,000. The city was once a place of great strength, but boulevards, bordered by handsome residences, have replaced the ramparts which surrounded it. The famous treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland, which took its name from Amiens, was signed there on March 25, 1802. During the war between France and Germany, Amiens, after an important action, fell into the hands of Prussians on November 28, 1870. Textile industries, for which Amiens has been celebrated since the middle ages, include manufactures of velvet, cotton, wool, silk, hemp and fax-spinning, and the weaving of hosiery and a variety of mixed fabrics. Machinery, chemicals, blacking, polish, and sugar are also manufactured. Amiens occupies the site of the ancient Samarobria, capital of the Ambiani, from whom it probably derives its name.

PERONNE—A town of northern France on the right bank of the Somme, at its confluence with the Cologne, 35 miles east by north of Amiens. In 1536 Charles V. besieged Peronne but without success. In its defense a woman called Marie Fourie greatly distinguished herself, and a statue of her stands in the town. Peronne's greatest misfortunes occurred during the Franco-German war, when it was invested and bombarded from December 28, 1870, to January 9, 1871, upon which date, on account of the sufferings of the civil population among whom small-pox had broken out, it was compelled to capitulate. Its population approximates 5,000.

LAON—A town of northern France, 87 miles northeast of Paris, with a population of about 11,000. It is situated on an isolated ridge which rises some 330 feet above the surrounding plain and the little river of Ardon. From the railway station a straight staircase of several hundred steps leads to the gate of the town, and all the roads connecting Laon with the surrounding districts are cut in zigzags on the steep slopes. Laon forms, with La Fere and Reims, a triangle of important fortresses. Its fortifications consist of an inner line

of works on the eminence of Laon itself, and two groups of detached forts, one some two and a half miles southeast about the village of Bruyeres, the other about three miles west of southwest, near Laniscourt. In 1814 Napoleon tried in vain to dislodge Blucher from Laon. In 1870 an engineer blew up the powder magazine of the citadel as the German troops were entering the town.

RETHEL—A town of northern France, 31 miles southwest of Meziere by rail, and 23 miles northwest of Reims, on the right bank of the Aisne and the Ardennes canal. Wool spinning, the weaving of light woolen fabrics, and the manufacture of arm implements are the principal industries. The town is of Roman origin. Its population is approximately 6,000.

LA FERRE—A fortified French town, with about 6,000 inhabitants, on the Oise river, 13 miles west of south of St. Quentin, an equal distance from Laon, and 65 miles northeast of Paris. It was bombarded and taken by the Germans in 1870. A school of artillery founded in 1719 is located here. An art collection of five hundred paintings, a few of which are of great value and several of which were injured by the bombardment, is owned by the town.

DANZIG—A strong maritime fortress and seaport, the capital of West Prussia, on the western bank of the Vistula, 253 miles northeast of Berlin by rail. Its population is close to 175,000. The strong fortifications which, with ramparts, bastions and watered ditches, formerly entirely surrounded the city, were removed on the north and west sides in 1895-1898. The remainder of the massive defenses remain, with 20 bastions. In the hands of the military authorities, the machinery for flooding the surrounding country on the eastern side have been modernized. The western side is defended by a cordon of forts crowning the hills. There are large establishments for the manufacture of arms and artillery. Vessels of the largest size are built in the Danzig ship yards. The city suffered severely through various wars in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1807 it was captured by the French, and Napoleon declared it a free town. It was given back to Prussia in 1814.

THORN—A fortress town of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 12 miles from the Russian frontier. Its position commanding the passage of the Vistula makes it a point of strategic importance; it was strongly fortified in 1818; and in 1878 was converted into a fortress of the first class. The defensive works consist of a circle of 13 outlying forts, about two and a half miles from the center of town. Its population is close to 50,000. Thorn carries on an active trade in grain, timber, wine, groceries and minerals. It is famous for its Pfefferkuchen, a kind of gingerbread.

GRAUDENZ—A town in West Prussia on the right bank of the Vistula, 37 miles north by northeast of Thorn and 30 miles from Russian Poland. It is an important place in the system of German fortifications, and has a garrison of considerable size. Its fortress, which since 1873 has been used as a barracks and military depot, and as a prison, is situated on a steep eminence about one and a half miles north of the town, and outside its limits. It was completed by Frederick the Great in 1776 and was rendered famous through its defense by Courbiere against the French in 1807. Graudenz is a place of considerable manufacturing activities. From 1665 to 1759 it was held by Sweden, and in 1772 it came into the possession of Prussia. It has a population of about 40,000.

verses. Again, the United States will feel this war less than any other civilized nation in the world. To a large extent this country is self-contained, and is less dependent upon foreign trade than any other country at present involved in war. Our foreign commerce, it is true, has received a shock; but the disturbance has not been as serious as expected; and though our August exports showed heavy losses the later foreign commerce returns indicate that we are rapidly returning to more normal conditions. The losses in our exports were very largely the result of a temporarily demoralized foreign exchange market, and with an improvement in financial conditions exports are steadily increasing. The total exports of merchandise from New York last week were \$14,000,000, compared with \$15,400,000 a year ago. For the week ending August 22, when the shock of war was felt keenest, our exports at New York were only \$5,500,000, compared with \$15,800,000 the previous year. The imports of merchandise at New York last week were \$15,200,000, against \$20,200,000 a year ago, a much smaller loss than was noticeable in the third week of August when the imports at New York were \$12,000,000, against \$18,000,000 at the corresponding date last year. The total August returns for the entire United States when they appear will certainly make an impressive showing of the effect of war upon our foreign commerce, but it should be recognized that with the resumption of shipping and improved conditions in foreign exchange, our foreign trade is rapidly

getting back to normal, the losses being chiefly in our trade with Germany. With Austria and Russia our trade is limited. In August the value of our cotton shipments was only \$1,300,000 against \$16,500,000 a year ago. Mineral oils in that month declined to \$7,800,000, as against \$12,000,000 the previous year, while breadstuffs actually increased to \$28,500,000, against \$28,600,000 for the same month in 1913.

In home industrial circles a more confident feeling is developing. Good crops are helping the west wonderfully. Throughout New England there are signs of recovery. The actual stoppage of industry has been less than expected, and in some cases increasing activity is already noted. Our textile mills stood the shock well, some of them being engaged on foreign orders; and our steel industry is also giving a better account of itself than at one time anticipated. Increasing interest being shown in export trade. Vigorous efforts are being made in the latter part of the year by our bankers and exporters, with indications that a considerable increase in foreign trade will come to the United States as a result of the war.

There is just one other element for revived confidence, which has been almost lost to sight by the European tragedy, which is the statement of hostilities at Washington to large corporations. The government is already showing a more friendly attitude to big business and there are signs that the spirit of prejudice is giving way to reason. The plight of the railroads has been somewhat ag-



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gratified by the war, and something will undoubtedly have to be done to improve their earning capacity which has been impaired by restriction imposed by the interstate commerce commission. A request has been made for re-opening the case for the 5 per cent rate advance. This is warranted by the fact that the roads have been enforcing the economies suggested by the commission, but are still unable to meet the demands upon their financial resources, especially since the impairment of general traffic brought on by the war. A great many readjustments of one sort or another have been made within the last few months which are bound to improve the resisting qualities of investments and will undoubtedly

lead to a substantial recovery as soon as the signs of peace become more positive.

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