

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY E. F. Skirvin, Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa ... September 25, 1914

- COMING EVENTS In Keokuk: Lee county Sunday school convention Sept. 25-26. Professional Photographers club, No. 1, of Iowa—Sept. 28 and 29. First district Federation of Women's Clubs, Oct. 1. Lee County Teacher's "Inspirational Conference"—Oct. 1.

- In This Vicinity: Old soldiers Hancock county reunion at Warsaw, Sept. 29. Dedication Fort Edwards monument, Warsaw, Sept. 30. Old settlers reunion and home-coming, Warsaw, Oct. 1.

- PAY DAY: Pay day for father, and he gets the gold; Pay day for mother is soft arms that fold; Round her in childhoods of love and esteem; Pay day for mother—she's paid with the dream! Pay day for father, and he brings the wages; Pay day for mother is song assuage; The trial and the struggle, the patience and trust, And minding her always, and treating her just!

- Pay day for father, and he has the light; Of the smile of the dollar on Saturday night; Pay day for mother is his love to bring; The rest to her heart when the right word's a-ri-ning!

- Pay day for father, and home through the smiles; He bears the dear trust o'er the rough, weary smiles; Pay day for mother, is having us all To cling to and sing to when soft shadows fall!

- Pay day for father, the week end so blest; With dreams of the revel and joy of the rest; Pay day for mother is having him here; On pay day and hey day and all the long year! —Baltimore Sun.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY: He lives twice who can at once employ. The present well and e'en the past enjoy. —Alexander Pope.

We should love our neighbors. And there would be more of it done if their husbands were not around all the time.

Farmers in one region of Queensland feed their horses on chopped banana stalks taken just after the fruit has been harvested.

Electrical apparatus has been invented for sterilizing water for large consumers, such as hotels and factories, which uses only the ordinary lighting current for its purposes.

A new medicine glass cover is a saucer with a fluted rim, marked with the hours and quarters, to hold a spoon in such a position as to indicate the time for the next dose.

After having been selected as one of the teachers in the Vernon (Ind.) high school, Miss Marjorie Hengstler declined the position and will launch into the grocery business.

Elmer Wherley, 15 years old, of Burleigh county, North Dakota, was paid over \$200 in bounties for killing 5,261 gophers in April, May and June of this year. The business men of Bismarck gave him a dinner as the champion gopher killer. It is estimated that each gopher destroys a half bushel of grain a year, so Elmer saved the farmers of his vicinity 2,600 bushels of grain, worth over \$2,600. The boys of Burleigh county have killed over 700,000 gophers in the last year.

A millionaire of Pittsburgh, Pa., owns up to paying \$100 for the privilege of witnessing the battle of Mons. The money-making possibilities of the war game would be immense if artillerists on both sides were in the divvy.

Dr. F. V. Stucky of Gosport, Ind., recently received an unwrapped silver dollar by mail. On one side of the dollar was pasted a slip bearing the doctor's address and the address of the sender, and on the other side the stamp was pasted.

Dr. Dorothy V. Smyler of the British Royal Army Medical corps, has sailed for England, having been ordered to report immediately for service with the British troops. She is one of the few women in the English army.

Railroad employes throughout the country who have known Miss Jennie Smith, the national railroad evangelist, during her many years of work in their interest, are subscribing to a voluntary fund which will be used to purchase her a home in her declining years in Washington.

The enrollment at the Iowa State Teachers college at Iowa Falls is greater than ever for a fall term. During the first week the enrollment reached nearly 1,400 and a few new students have been coming each day. The demand for teachers is so great that many students have secured positions since enrolling and will return in the summer to finish their courses. More than forty men have come to Iowa state college this year for post-graduate work in various lines and they hail from twenty different states of the union. Several were expected from Europe, but war conditions have detained them. These men are linked together in a strong postgraduate society. The seventeen men who are taking postgraduate work in the agronomy department have organized a special organization to promote their interests, the first time such a society has been possible in the institution. This group of men will bring to the college several notable scientists during the year for addresses. Among those in prospect is DeVries, the noted Swedish plant breeder. The postgraduates are following work in agronomy, animal husbandry, zoology, chemistry, bacteriology and engineering.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH. The importance of the problem of industrial sanitation is gradually becoming more fully realized. Some employers, indeed, even yet apparently take the ground that, if workmen are willing to labor under insanitary conditions, it is no concern of their employers. The New York state factory investigating commission, which has carefully studied the conditions under which about two hundred thousand wage-earners work, reports that "there is a tendency on the part of many employers to economize not only in matters of legitimate expense but also in space, light, air, and certain other safeguards to the health and lives of the workers." The report of the state board of health of Louisiana indicates that over 50 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments in the state are in "poor" or "bad" sanitary conditions. Most states have no available figures, but New York and Louisiana are so far from each other geographically, economically and socially, that, for lack of better, we may take these two reports as an index of industrial health conditions generally throughout the United States. On the whole, says the Journal of the American Medical association, with each year employers tend to appreciate more and more the commercial value to them of sanitary working conditions for their employees. B. S. Warren of the United States public health service points out that the false economy involved in neglect of sanitation inevitably leads to greatly lessened efficiency and is thus really expensive for the employer in the end. The highest efficiency is possible only when the health of workers is favored by good air and light, proper arrangements of hours of labor and the maintenance of the safeguards of health. With regard to hours of labor particularly, some recent experience is valuable as indicating that shortened hours of labor may actually conduce not only to the health of employees but also to greater production. In the Engis zinc works the hours of labor were cut down from twelve to eight per day, yet the men earned as much and did as much work in eight hours as they did formerly in twelve. Besides there was a marked decrease in the calls on the sick fund, the men no longer felt the need of stimulation, and sobriety was markedly increased. Almost the same thing happened at the Zeiss optical works in Germany. Abbe kept a careful record for the years when the plant was operating on a nine-hour day. When the working day was reduced to eight hours, the record showed the men earned over 3 per cent more than during the previous year, the output of the work was increased 3 per cent, and the power-plant was able to shut down an hour earlier, thus effecting a very material saving in fundamental expense. The record was for 233 men at an average age of 31 years, and many different occupations on a piece-work basis were represented in the shop. Both employers and employees



Uneeda Biscuit: Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents. Baronet Biscuit: Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents. GRAHAM CRACKERS: Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents. Buy biscuit baked by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY. Always look for that Name.

WE RESENT TIPPING YET DO IT. Everybody hates to be held up for a tip, says the Forecast, America's pure food champion for October. That is, everybody except the congenial snob whose vanity is pleasantly stimulated by the opportunity to emphasize the servility of the person who serves him. We object to tipping because we have a fundamental objection in this country, to being held up. We are perfectly willing to pay for all we get, but we have a rooted dislike to paying twice. Yet, in spite of this and in defiance of our better judgment, we have borrowed the custom from Europe, where it dates from feudal days and is a part of the class system which, in spite of the socialists, is as deeply rooted as the eternal hills. When we are on the other side, we resent sharply the constant enforced leakage of small change, and submit to it only because we can be made exceedingly uncomfortable if we refuse. Nevertheless—such is human inconsistency—each and every one of us who spends any time abroad falls so completely under the spell of the tipping habit that we do our energetic best to encourage its growth and spread its dominion in this country, where tipping has no more business to exist than slavery. More than this, we have not been content to adopt it on the European basis. We have so endowed it with our own peculiar tinge of graft that it has actually become a part of our business system. It would be bad enough if the tip were for the sole benefit of those to whom it is given in return for personal service of one kind or another. But as a regular system of extortion by which hotel keepers, the proprietors of shops and big business organizations, reap the lion's share of the profits, it becomes little better than highway robbery. We know that such a system prevails, and we know that resolute, definite, organized effort would smash it. Yet, being the most carelessly lavish and easy going people in the world—and prone moreover to follow the line of least resistance—our national dread of appearing to be either poverty-stricken or penurious amounts to an obsession. We can toss out our last dollar with a lordly air of opulence, but we literally have not the nerve to refuse to be robbed.

SOISSONS—A French city, 65 miles northeast of Paris by rail, and 22 miles directly east of Compiègne, on the left bank of the Aisne. It has iron and copper foundries, and factories for the production of boilers, agriculture implements and other iron goods, straw hats, glass and sugar. The town was sacked by Charles V. in 1544, and by the Huguenots in 1565. In 1814, the town was captured and recaptured by the allies and the French. In 1815, after Waterloo, it was the rallying point for the vanquished and it was not occupied by the allies till the 14th of August. In the Franco-Prussian war it surrendered to the Germans.

SENLIS—A town of northern France, on the Nonette, 34 miles north of northeast of Paris by rail and 26 miles by air line. Its population is about 7,500. Its Gallo-Roman walls, 23 feet high and 13 feet thick, are, with those of St. Lizier and Bourges, the most perfect in France. At each of the 16 angles of the wall stands a tower. The city has five gates. The manufacture of brick and tiles, cardboard, measures and other wares are among the industries. The Leaguers were beaten there in 1589 by Henry I and Francois de La Noue.

ABBEVILLE—A town of northern France, on the Somme river, 12 miles from its mouth in the English channel, and 28 miles northwest of Amiens by rail. It is built partly on an island and partly on both sides of the river. Its industries include hemp-spinning, the manufacture of cloth, sugar making, ship building, and locksmithing. The French and English were its masters by turn in the 14th and early 15th centuries. In 1477 it was annexed permanently by France. Its population is about 20,000.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE—A town of northeastern France, 107 miles east of Paris, on the main line of the eastern railway to Nancy. The population is approximately 25,000. Huge military barracks lie to the north and east. The principal industry is brewing, and galleries of immense length, hewn in a limestone hill, and served by lines of railway, are used as store houses for beer. The plains near Chalons were the scene of the defeat of Attila, the Hun, in the 5th century. The "Army of Chalons," formed by Marshal McMahon, in the camp at this place, after the first reverses of the French in 1870 surrendered at Sedan. The military camp is still used as a training center for troops.

VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS—A town in northeastern France, on the Marne, 20 miles southeast of Chalons, and 100 miles by rail east of Paris. The present town was built in 1545 by Francis I. to replace the older town burned in the previous year by Charles V. It manufactures cement and decorated wares, and has a population of about 9,000.

YESOUL—A town of eastern France, situated between the LaMotte hill and the river Durgen, 35 miles from the Alsace border and 236 miles east of southeast of Paris by rail. Its medieval walls of the 13th and 15th centuries still exist on the northern side. Distilling and the manufacture of flax and taploca are among the industries. The town suffered greatly during the wars of religion and the thirty years' war. ELBING—An east Prussian seaport town, 49 miles by rail east of southeast of Danzig, on the Elbins, a small river which flows into the Frische Haff about five miles from the town. Its population is about 60,000. In 1698, and again in 1703, it was seized by the elector of Brandenburg as a security for a debt. Charles XII of Sweden held it for ransom, and the Russians captured it in 1710. In 1772 it fell to Prussia through the first partition of Poland. At the great Schichau iron works in Elbing are built most of the torpedo boats and destroyers for the German navy, as well as larger crafts, locomotives and machinery. In addition, Elbing has important iron foundries and manufacturing of machinery, cigars, lacquer and metal ware, flax and hemp yarn, cotton, linen and organs. LIEGNITZ—A Prussian town in the province of Silesia, 40 miles north of west of Breslau, on the main railway line to Berlin. In 1910 its population was 66,620. Its principal manufactures are cloth, wool, leather, tobacco, pianos and machinery. During the thirty years' war, Liegnitz was taken

National Geographic Society's War Primer

by the Swedes, but was soon recaptured by the imperialists. The Saxon army defeated the imperial troops near the town in 1634; in 1760 Frederick the Great gained a decisive victory over the Austrians; and in 1813 Blucher defeated the French in the neighborhood of the battle of Katsbach. In 1906 the German autumn maneuvers were held over the scene of these great battles.

LODZ (Lodzia)—A town of Russian Poland, 82 miles by rail southwest of Warsaw and 60 miles from the Posen boundaries. Chiefly owing to a considerable immigration of German capitalists and workers, Lodz has grown with American-like rapidity. It consists principally of one main street seven miles long. It has a population of about 400,000. The city manufactures cottons, woolen, chemicals, beer, machinery and silk.

VILNA (Vilno)—A Russian town, 436 miles south of southwest of St. Petersburg, and 110 miles from the Prussian frontier, at the intersection of the railways from St. Petersburg to Warsaw and from Libau to the mouth of the Don. Its population in 1910 was 184,582. It is an important center for trade in timber and grain and is the seat of many scientific societies. Vilna was united with Poland in 1447. The plague of 1588, the fire in 1610 and the wars between Russia and Poland, which began in the 17th century, checked its growth. The Russians took Vilna in 1655, the Swedes captured it in 1702 and 1706, and the Russians regained it in 1788. It was finally annexed to Russia in 1795, after the partition of Poland.

CZERNOWITZ—Austria's easternmost city, 420 miles east of Vienna and 164 miles southeast of Lemberg by rail, on the right bank of the river Pruth. In 1910 it had a population of 87,128. The city's industries, not well developed, consist chiefly in corn milling and brewing, although an active trade is carried on in agricultural products, wood, wool, cattle and spirits.

RIVER SAN—Rises in the Carpathian mountains, at a point near the center southern border line of Galicia. Its course to the Vistula carries it past Sanok, Przemysl and Jaroslau. From the latter place it flows northwest to the Russian Polish boundary line, where it marks the boundary for ten miles. From thence it flows into the Vistula.

THE LID PINNED ON PARIS NOW

Police Gave Orders and People Obeyed Them Without a Grumble or Surprise. [From a United Press Staff Correspondent]

PARIS, Sept. 14.—(By mail to New York.)—The lid is on gay Paris. Like a lot of other features of the war of 1870 it is unconceivable, unthinkable. Yet it is true. It chafes, unbending and robs the wearer of her natural charm. But there it is—pinned on by the swords of several Prussian police. Today with every official bearing increasing reports of French and British turning back the German tidal wave, the population which did not fly south is so orderly and undemonstrative as to startle one. Paris that was, simply isn't. The congruity that remains is a song without music, a perfume without an odor, a champagne without a taste or a sparkle. Paris the municipality remains, but, without firing a shot or getting within eight of it the Germans have razed gay Paris. In Berlin women have been forbidden to wear crepe because of possible depressing effects. Crepe could add nothing to the fog-like solemnity here. It's as though Paris was doing penance—under orders, not from choice. Imagine the Rue De La Paix sealed, two thirds of the hotels closed entirely and four out of every five shops and streets boarded up and sealed with a tag bearing the most over-worked word in the French language—"Ferme" (closed). Imagine French newboys forbidden to cry their papers and forced to carry signs in their caps telling which paper they handle. Imagine Paris papers limited to a single edition a day and forbidden either to issue extras or indulge in a head line of greater width than two columns. Imagine the opera and every theatre shut. Imagine the Latin quarter and the Montmartre closed. Imagine Maxin's cutting out the lights at nine o'clock preparatory to showing every one out in the street half an hour later. Imagine everything once bright and gay, dead as Main street in Swayze, Ind., after nine at night. Imagine every dress suit and dinner jacket put away in moth balls and clo-elo. Do-do and Flo-flo and the other girls from the cafe de Paris zone—no one knows where. Imagine the Cafe De La Paix at tea time looking like the town tavern in Painted Post and then you may be able to sense in some vague, half-comprehending way what Paris is like, not under the monarchy, not under the empire, or the commune, but—under the lid.

The oldest inhabitant never saw anything like this. Paris received the shock of plunging into a warm bath and finding that ice water had been substituted. It was some shock. She is out of it now but her teeth are still chattering. France had planned an offensive campaign. At least

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

the public thought so. Then came the word that the German horde was coming, that it could not be checked. Uhians were seen within six miles of the outer ring fortifications. The exodus began for those who were to go. For those left behind came the lid.

Caught a Bad Cold. "Last winter my son caught a very bad cold and the way he coughed was something dreadful," writes Mrs. Sarah E. Duncan, of Tipton, Iowa. "We thought sure he was going into consumption. We bought just one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that one bottle stopped his cough and cured his cold completely." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

PRETTY WEDDING OF CARTHAGE FOLK

Miss Irene Dymple Lambert Becomes Bride of George Earnest Carlyle on Wednesday Evening.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 25.—The country home of W. T. Lambert near Colusa was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening, when the attractive daughter of the home, Irene Dymple, became the bride of Mr. George Earnest Carlyle. The house was beautifully decorated in fall flowers and greenery, white and green being the prevailing colors. About twenty-five guests assembled to witness the ceremony. Just at sunset, the service began with a solo by Miss Enid Symphon of Carthage, "All for You." The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bailey of that vicinity. The bride was beautiful in a dress of white crepe de chine. She carried a large bouquet of bride's roses. After the ceremony a four course wedding supper was served, the Misses Louise Kunkel and Jennie Wilson serving. The groom is a member of the Burnside band, and after supper the band appeared and serenaded the bridal party. The wedding journey was simple but very sweet—just down the road to their own home, for they will go to housekeeping in the Carlisle home-stand near Adrian. The bride and groom are well known young people of their neighborhood, and are of the best families of Hancock county. They have a host of friends who wish them every joy and success.

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Cummins on War. Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune: Senator Cummins delivered an address which was a masterpiece of oratory and thought. He seems to have lost none of his old time vigor and speaks with an ease and grace which has made him famous. In speaking of the war in Europe he said that the people themselves should have the power to declare war, as it was the people who were compelled to bear the brunt of the battle.

What Toilers Need: Hard working men need nutritious food—it should also be appetizing. One thing the housewife should remember is that, by actual test. FAUST SPAGHETTI: contains far more nutrition than meat. Faust Spaghetti makes a substantial and savory meal. You can make a whole family dinner from a ten-cent package. Write for recipe book—it's free. 5c and 10c packages. Buy today. MAULL BROS. St. Louis, Mo.

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—Read The Gate City want column.