

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa October 9, 1914

THE ARMY HORSES.

Once they plowed the fruitful field, Helped the reaper gain its yield, Came to eve with sweet content, Browsing when the day was spent; Now they lie with mangled hide, Fallen in the carnage tide.

Now they wage the battle hot, Plunging under shell and shot; Bearing dealers of the death, Charging in the cannon's breath, Till in agony they hide, Fallen in the carnage tide.

What to them the sounding phrase Which excuses bloody ways? Honor, place or racial stem, Slav or Teuton, what to them, Torn and dead, or death denied, Fallen in the carnage tide?

Theirs was not the chance to say Words of peace to save the day, The creator made them dumb— They who could not hush the drum Yet are one with those who ride, Fallen in the carnage tide. —McLanburgh-Wilson in the New York Sun.

Philip D. Armour, grandson of the founder of Armour & Co., is taking his first practical lessons in the business by tramping around in the mud of the Chicago stock yards as a cattle buyer.

Some chronicers persist in the notion that the European war lords handed a lemon to Uncle Sam. Well, what if they did? Your Uncle knows how to compound a lemonade and put a stick in it.

The court of appeals of New York has said the last word in the case of Mrs. B. C. Peixotto, the New York school teacher dismissed for absenting herself from school to become a mother. The court sustains the right of the school board to enforce the rule.

Mrs. Jane Seymour Barnett of St. Louis, recently deceased, served as a nurse in the Crimean war with Florence Nightingale. She survived two husbands, both British captains of artillery, and has three grandsons in the ranks of the British forces in France.

Owing to the strength of a few barrels of Pennsylvania sauerkraut in one of the tramp steamers in the harbor of Baltimore, harbor police were lead to investigate. Beneath the scent a fine stock of contraband of war goods was found and confiscated. What happened to the sauerkraut did not get by the censor.

A business embracing the distribution of coal and ice carries in reserve a glad hand which the weather man cannot chill or blister. If it is too warm for coal, the glad hand insinuates the ice cake; if it is too cool for ice the coal bin perks up and gets what is coming to it. You may talk about the weather, but you can't lose the combination.

CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS. The Mississippi valley conference on tuberculosis will meet at St. Louis, October 6, 7 and 8. This conference was organized at Memphis, Tenn., in May. It was organized largely at the suggestion of the department of tuberculosis of Iowa.

The program is one of the strongest ever presented and will take up an intimate study of ways and means of closer co-operation in dealing with tuberculosis problems, incident to the Mississippi valley.

Among other topics discussed will be "Institution Care of Tuberculosis Patients," by Dr. M. J. White, representative of the United States public health service. "The Nursing Care of Tuberculosis Patients," by Miss Nancy L. Dorsey, a trained tuberculosis nurse of St. Joseph, Mo. A general meeting will be addressed by Dr. S. T. Lipsitz of St. Louis, on "An Intensive Study of Tuberculosis in the Individual Child." "Open Air Schools" will be presented by Sherman C. Kinsley, a director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial fund, Chicago. One of the most important features will be a discussion of uniform tuberculosis laws for the states of the Mississippi valley.

The great progress which is being

made in the campaign against tuberculosis is intimated by the interest taken in this conference.

NEWSPAPERS THE BEST.

J. W. Adams, manager of the Daily Newspaper club, in an address before the students in journalism at New York university, pointed out the following advantages of the daily newspaper as an advertising medium: "Newspapers reach more readers than do magazines. Newspaper advertisements guide prospective customers to the very dealer in the customers' own town who carries the advertised goods, while the magazine advertisement, save in rare occasions, cannot do this, and hence does not clinch the sale. Then, too, the newspaper advertisements can be inserted four times a month at the same cost that the magazine advertisement can be inserted once. Newspaper advertising can be placed in just those communities where the advertiser has distribution or some special occasion for advertising. Magazine advertising, on the other hand, cannot be thus regulated, and its advertising is inflexible, arbitrary and carries the advertisement of, for instance, fur robes, into communities where the advertiser has no immediate distribution and into southern sections possibly, where he would never have it."

WEARING GLASSES BY YOUNG PEOPLE.

It is apparent that more children are wearing glasses than used to be the case, and the question frequently occurs as to the cause of this state of affairs. Are children having too heavy demands made on them, or are glasses being ordered when there is no necessity for them. It is undoubtedly the fact that the average child now-a-days has more schoolwork than formerly, and among all classes the eyes of the child are being used for near work to a greater extent than was the case a generation ago. During the growing period of the child, the outer envelope, or supporting tissue of the eyeball, does not attain its full degree of firmness and harness, and any strain on the focussing muscles has a tendency to make the eyeball stretch. This stretching of the eyeball is really the condition which is commonly known as near-sightedness, and is caused in most instances by strain in reading. Many people believe that a child may be born near-sighted, but this is not the case. Near-sightedness always occurs from strain, and in the great majority of cases can be prevented, or at least kept down to low degrees. It requires no special knowledge to appreciate the fact that a tissue when stretched is weaker than before and is likely to go on stretching, and this is the danger in near-sighted eyes. Such eyes are apt to stretch and grow worse until the child attains its full growth, and the tissues have a chance to become hard and firm, hence, it is during the period of growth that damage to the eyes is most apt to occur. If the stretching of the eyeball goes beyond a certain point, the delicate nerve tissues inside the eye are apt to become stretched to an extent which they cannot stand, and tears and breaks occur in them with damage to the sight. These breaks cannot be remedied, nor for that matter can the eye when it is once stretched come back to its normal size. In very high degrees of stretching, even blindness may result. There is a current belief that near-sightedness runs in families, and this, while partly true, is really an unfortunate misconception. Certain families have softer tissues in the eye than others, and their eyes stretch more easily to a certain degree of strain. This should only make such people more cautious to avoid strain and does not by any means imply that it is necessary for such children to be near-sighted. The cause of this strain in the young child is astigmatism. There are other contributing causes, such as a too short eyeball, poor general health, which makes the tissues weaker and less resistant, and also the disposition of the child, some children preferring to sit and read all day rather than to go out and exercise in the open air. All these questions must receive proper attention if near-sightedness is to be prevented, but that astigmatism is the principal cause is well-known. This word is becoming rather familiar, and yet its meaning is constantly misunderstood. Many people suppose that astigmatism means a difference in the two eyes, which is entirely wrong. It is an irregularity of the front part of the eye where the curves should be symmetrical but are not. This irregularity or inequality of the curves makes objects appear blurred. Certain lines in the objects looked at seem fairly distinct while certain others are blurred, and this causes the eye to make strong muscular efforts to overcome the blur and get a perfectly clear image. The strain brought about to correct the astigmatic image leads to stiffness, and cramps of the muscles with headaches, and in severe cases to an actual stretching of the eyeball. The surest way to stop the ever-increasing dangers of near-sightedness is to correct astigmatism by means of properly fitting glasses during the growing period. Recently statistics show that in accordance with this method of treatment, near-sightedness is becoming less. Many children are obliged to wear glasses when reading or during the period of greatest strain, and if the astigmatism is of small amount, they can frequently lay aside the glasses when they have attained their full growth. The greatest amount of strain is during reading or sewing, or any use of the

eyes for close work. It is, therefore, much better to allow the child to use glasses during the growing period, at least, and avoid strain, than it is to run the danger of developing a near-sightedness, which is a permanent condition, and which is apt to progress to a point of damaging the vision.

NEW GYPSUM DEPOSIT IN IOWA.

A new gypsum deposit in Iowa is briefly described by George F. Kay, director of the Iowa Geological Survey, in Bulletin 580-E of the United States Geological Survey, just issued. Iowa has ranked for many years among the important gypsum-producing states. The deposits from which all the output has come are in Webster county in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, where an area of about forty square miles may be regarded as available for gypsum mining. The gypsum is confined to a bed ranging in thickness from 10 to 20 feet.

The new deposit recently discovered in the southern part of the town of Centerville, Appanoose county, in what are known as Mississippian rocks, is of scientific interest, but whether the gypsum will prove to be of economic importance has yet to be determined. Prospect drilling was undertaken by citizens of Centerville and three holes were put down, in one of which gypsum was encountered at a depth of 572 feet. It proved to be nineteen feet thick and of fine quality. A shaft was then sunk and gypsum thirteen feet thick was reached at a depth of 533 feet.

A copy of Mr. Kay's report may be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

FIRST SCHOOLS IN IOWA.

It has been agreed that there were schools and teachers in Iowa as early as 1830, when Berrymen Jennings began to instruct in a modest way at the Nashville settlement in Lee county. That there were teachers in active work in Burlington and Dubuque before the Michigan statutes were extended over the Iowa country in 1834 is evidenced not only by eye-witnesses but also by the written records. For example, among the early settlers in Burlington one Dr. W. R. Ross bears honorable mention. He is said to have built two cabins in the fall of 1833, and of these one was prepared for a school house which was occupied as such in March, 1834, by Zadoc C. Ingraham. About the same date there was erected in Dubuque from funds raised by voluntary subscriptions for church purposes a building which, according to the provisions of the subscription paper, might be used for a common school. It was in this house that George Cabbage and Barrett Whittemore taught school early in 1834.—From Dr. C. R. Aurner's "History of Education in Iowa" published by the State Historical society of Iowa.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

The Iowa City Citizen says Senator Kenyon is the king of a man "for whom the people of the United States would delight to vote for president," but it does not think he will consent to get into the race.

"It would be well for parents of Iowa to investigate the schools of their own state before sending their children hundreds of miles from home to acquire the very thing that lies within their own dooryards," suggests the Vinton Eagle.

"The campaign spellbinder is diligently hunting for an audience," notes the Des Moines Capital.

"The Iowa City Republican begs to explain 'for the benefit of visitors who are not familiar with Iowa fall climate,' that this weather is the regular thing.

It is hard for the Marshalltown Times-Republican to see where Roosevelt on his recent trip through Iowa accomplished anything for either himself or his party.

The Boone News-Republican suggests that "having saved the country at least \$3,000,000 during this session of congress, Senators Kenyon and Burton ought to get a vacation without being docked."

"Every consolidated school, every new rural carrier, every auto, sold to a farmer, does more talking for good roads than all the spellbinders who have gone up and down in the state these many years, talking upon the subject," declares the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

"Governor Clarke will be elected in the same way he was nominated, because people like a man who stands by his guns, and in standing by his guns stands for a bigger and more progressive Iowa," declares the Des Moines Register and Leader.

An Appeal to Wives

You know the terrible affliction that comes to many homes from the result of a drinking husband or son. You know the money wasted on "Drink" that is needed in the home to purchase food and clothing. ORRINE has saved thousands of drinking men. It is a home treatment and can be given secretly. Your money will be refunded if, after a trial, it has failed to benefit. Costs only \$1.00 a box. Come in and get a free booklet and let us tell you of the good ORRINE is doing.

McGRATH BROS. DRUG CO.

National Geographic Society's War Primer

CHALONS - SUR - MARNE TO NANCY.

The country lying between Chalons-sur-Marne and Nancy is rich in history and full of points of present day interest. By air line the distance between Nancy and Chalons is 85 miles; by rail it is 112 miles, and by canal, "The Marne and the Rhine" which extends from the head of navigation on the Marne river into Germany, about 120. The first important town out of Chalons by rail is Vitry-Le-Francois, with a population of about 9,000. This place was formerly fortified and, being located at the cross roads leading to Chalons, Chaumont, Fontainebleau and other points, is a strategic position. Beyond Vitry is an uninteresting farming country, after which we come to Bar-Le-Duc, with its monument to the boys of the Meuse, who fell in the war of 1870, its beautiful church of St. Pierre, and its monument of the Michaux, a family who introduced important improvements in the manufacture of bicycles. Beyond Longeville there is a railroad tunnel two and a half miles long, and a long series of cuts and fills through which the line passes through the heights between the valleys of the Aisne and the Meuse. Ninety-two miles from Chalons is the fortified town of Toul, which resisted the Germans for forty days during the Franco-Prussian war. A little further on lies Liverdun, where a tunnel carries the Meuse and Rhine canal beneath the town. The scenery in this region is said to be perhaps the most beautiful in the entire journey from Paris to Strassburg. Nancy is twenty miles from Toul by rail. The railroad from Chalons to Nancy parallels the Marne river and canal to Nancois le Petit, crosses the Meuse near Sorcy, and the Rhine near Nancy. West of Bar-le-Duc the valleys run east and west, while east of that point they run north and south, which makes the military problem in the two sections somewhat different.

CHALONS TO VERDUN.—The country lying between Chalons-sur-Marne and Verdun is now being fought over by the allies and the Germans. Eleven miles north of Chalons is St. Hilaire-A-Temple, the junction point between the Marne and the Rhine. Three miles further on is the large military camp De Chalons, and three miles beyond this is a great circular entrenchment, known as Atilla's camp. It was near here that Atilla the Hun, was defeated in the battle of Chalons—a battle which Sir Edward Creasy reckoned among the fifteen decisive battles of the world, in which was successfully checked Atilla's mighty dynasty. Thirty-three miles beyond Chalons is the town of Valmy, where the allies under the Duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French in 1792. This was the famous "cannonade of Valmy," wherein, according to Carlyle, the French Sansculottes "did not fly like poultry." A pyramid on the battlefield contains the heart of Kellermann, one of the French generals in that battle. Eastward of Valmy lies the fertile valley of the river Aisne, which runs midway between Chalons and Verdun. In this valley is situated the town of Sainte Menehould, of about 5,000 population, and noted for its pork. It was here that Louis XVI was recognized by "Old-Dragoon Drouet," on his attempted flight from France in 1791. Beyond this place lies the picturesque country which contains the famous forest of Argonne, well known from the campaign of 1792. After passing through this forest, Verdun is reached, 174 miles out from Paris.

ST. DIZIER TO EPINAL.—St. Dizier which lies about 35 miles southeast of Chalons, is nearly midway between Paris and Epinal, and is a city possessing important iron works and an extensive lumber trade. Not far away is the town of Bassy, well known as the scene of the massacre of the Huguenots, which was the signal for the religious wars in France in 1652. The barn in which the protestants assembled for worship has been rebuilt in the street opposite the city hall. The valley of the Marne, south of St. Dizier, is famous for its iron works and its foundries. Joinville is

picturesquely situated on a branch of the Marne and on the slope of a hill on which stood the chateau of the Joinville family. Grand Avranville occupies the site of an ancient Roman city, from which numerous antiquities have been taken, including a single mosaic 60 feet long and 45 feet broad. Vancoeurs is a small town in this region, where Joan of Arc made known her mission to the Sire de Baudricourt and begged him to send her to the French courts. About 13 miles further on is the little town of Domremy, where stands the modest cottage in which Joan of Arc was born. Beyond this point is the town of Mirceourt, famed for its embroideries, laces and instruments, and 20 miles southeast of which lies the fortress of Epinal.

PROVINS.—A town of northern France, 599 miles east of southeast of Paris by rail and 55 miles southwest of Chalons, at the junction of the Durain with the Vouzise. Its population is about 9,000. During the thirteenth century the town's population is said to have reached 60,000; but the plague of 1348 and the famine of 1349 proved disastrous. The hundred years' war completed the town's ruin. A thousand years ago the fairs in Provins were attended by traders from all parts of Europe and its money had currency throughout the continent. The town has a reputation for its mineral waters and its trade in roses, but derives a higher interest from numerous remains of its medieval prosperity.

BAVAY.—A town of northern France, 164 miles south of east of Valenciennes, two-thirds of the way to Maubeuge, with about 3,000 inhabitants. Under the Romans, who called it Bagacum, it flourished, but it was destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians and never recovered its prosperity. It was pillaged, burned several times, and laid waste in the 15th-17th centuries. It stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, seven of which still remain.

SEMLIN.—A Hungarian town, on the right bank of the Danube, on a tongue of land between that river and the Save, five miles northwest of Belgrade and about six miles from the Servian frontier. Its population is about 17,000. Much of the town is modern, but its suburb Franzental consists partly of mud huts thatched with reeds. It is the principal customs and quarantine station for travelers between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states. It has a few factories, but its transit trade in grain, fruit, live stock and timber is far more important.

SARAJEVO.—The capital of Bosnia, Austro-Hungary, where the assassination that precipitated the present war took place. It is situated on a small tributary of the Bosna, 47 miles from the Servian frontier and 42 miles from Montenegro's border. Its population in 1910 was 51,919, chiefly Serbo-Croatians, with small colonies of gypsies and Jews. The city, frequently called "the Damascus of the north," spreads over a narrow valley closed on the east by a semi-circle of hills. Though still half oriental it was largely rebuilt after 1878 in western fashion. The castle and barracks, occupied by an Austrian garrison, stand on a cliff overlooking the city. The sale of embroideries, rugs, embossed firearms, gold and silver filigree-work and other native wares, and the manufacture of pottery, beer, silk and tobacco comprise the industries. The neighborhood is rich in prehistoric remains. During the wars between Turkey and Austria its ownership was frequently contested. It was burned in 1480, 1644, 1687 and 1789. In 1878 it was seized by the Austrians.

Jews Brave Fighters. A corporal and two privates of the Black Watch, two wounded, have just arrived in London from the front. They were surrounded by a crowd and cheered. The corporal, telling how his regiment fought, said:

"In the thick of it we were singing Harry Lauder's latest. Aye, 'twas grand. All around us were the dead and dying. Every now and then the German shells burst and as we peeped away at 'em we sang 'Roamin' in the Gloamin' and the 'Lass o' Kilbrankie.'"

"Somebody in the crowd asked: 'What were the Jews doing?' The Highlander replied: 'Their duty. We had three with us, and bonnier and braver lads I don't wish to see. They fought just splendidly.'"

A private in the Berkshire regiment added: "We had ten in our company. They were all good fighters, but six won't be seen again."

SALEM.

Charles Noble and wife, after sending the summer with the former's brother, Zack, at Big Pine, Wyoming, arrived home Tuesday. Mrs. Zack Noble accompanied them on their return. H. C. Cooper and son, C. D., came from Brighton Tuesday and remained until Wednesday with the former's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper. At a business meeting of citizens



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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

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at the Congregational church Tuesday evening Ray Cammack was appointed president of the boy scout organization. Mr. Mahlon Packer and daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Berry are visiting the former's sons, Linton and family, at West Liberty and Paul and wife at Iowa City. Rev. Alvin Hoskins of the Friend's church at Richland, chairman of the peace committee of Iowa Yearly Meeting, gave a lecture on Peace at the Friend's church Sunday evening. A babies health contest will be held at Mt. Pleasant Oct. 21 and 22 in connection with the Henry County Corn and Cattle show. Mrs. C. O. Van Winkle is vice-president for Salem township. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hedges, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Cox, have returned to their home at Cedar Falls. A. H. Tomlinson, wife and son, Milo, of Farmington, were Sunday guests of Mrs. I. S. Garretson and Fred Townsend and family. Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKenzie of Birmingham, were Tuesday guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. A. Miller and family. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Collins are enjoying a visit with their daughter, Mrs. C. E. Bumgarner, from Paola, Kansas. After an extended visit with her

Baby won't suffer five minutes with croup if you apply Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil at once. It acts like magic.