

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

DAILY BY MAIL One year, \$3.00 Four months, \$1.00 Six months, \$1.60 One month, .25 By carrier, 10c per week Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter Postage prepaid; terms in advance All subscription orders should give the P. O. address and state whether it is a new or renewal order. If change of address is desired, state both the old and new address. Remit by postoffice money order, express money order, registered letter or draft. The date printed on the address of each paper notes when the subscription expires. Subscribers failing to receive their papers promptly will confer a favor by giving notice of the fact. Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 18 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., 225 Main Street. Ward's Cigar Store, 225 Main Street. Depot News Stand, Union Depot. Hotel Iowa, Cor. Fourth and Main.

Keokuk, Iowa, July 27, 1915

HOW DID YOU DIE, Did you tackle that trouble that came your way With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day? With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble is a ton, or a trouble is an ounce, Or a trouble is what you make it; And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts. But only—how did you take it? You are beaten to earth? Well, well, Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat. But to lie there—that's disgrace. The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce; Be proud of your blackened eye! It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts. It's how did you fight—and why? And though you've been done to the death, what then? If you battled the best you could; If you played your part in the world of men, Why, the Critic will call it good. Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce; And whether he's slow or spry, It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts. But only—how did you die? —Edmund Vance Cook.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY. The gay notes that people the sun-beams.—Milton.

The total population of the once prosperous mining town of Gillette, Colo., now numbers one—Sam Holger, Sam sticks because he made a pile before the strike petered out.

The holy city of Hammond, Ind., just over the Chicago line, has decreed that nine inches from the shoe-top is the limit of skirts in that town. Less is permissible, more is a run in.

A Gypsum City, Kans., man with money to toss to the birds, blew into Wichita and scattered a roll of bills among the street loiterers. His wife followed him and stopped the excitement.

Because his mother-in-law and sister-in-law started a family row and disturbed his afternoon nap, a Philadelphia policeman pulled the pair into court and had the judge read the riot act. Waking up a Quaker City policeman is perilous business.

A man in South Africa has discovered that an extract of banana juice is a cure for serious snake bites. Forty per cent of snake bites from deadly reptiles prove fatal, but the new invention will greatly reduce this proportion, according to the advance man's contentions.

One-seven-hundredth part of a grain of radium will thoroughly fertilize a ton of soil and cause grain to grow with great rapidity. Where this experiment has been tried, it has been noticed that all the leaves become very dark. Radishes and carrots raised in this soil grow to six times their usual weight.

ISSUES CALL TO G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT Col. D. J. Palmer Has Made His General Order With Reference to Big Event.

Col. D. J. Palmer, commander in chief of the G. A. R., has issued a general order with reference to the national encampment to be held at Washington, D. C., September 27 to October 2. The national headquarters will be established at the Raleigh hotel.

Among the important matters of legislation proposed to be acted upon at the encampment are the following: That permanent national headquarters be established for the G. A. R. after January 1, 1916.

That sons of veterans over eighteen years of age be admitted to membership in the G. A. R., but that they shall not be eligible to any elective office.

That all sons of veterans or honorably discharged soldiers and marines be admitted to "honorary membership."

That the title of assistant adjutant general be changed to department adjutant general.

BANK FIGURES SHOW IOWA PROSPEROUS

Deposits in State and Savings Banks Amount to \$325,812,711, Banking Department Says.

Deposits in Iowa state and savings banks on July 6, 1915, amounted to \$325,812,711, an increase of \$11,625,215.96 over deposits in the same banks on July 1, 1914, according to the statement issued yesterday by the state banking department.

The report is more favorable in every way than the statement of a year ago. The increase in capital stock has been \$1,316,000; decrease in overdrafts, \$474,973.37; total increase in assets, \$14,719,547.

Iowa has 831 savings banks 319 state banks and 21 trust companies. Their total assets are \$398,503,520.71; gold coin, \$2,753,044.37; silver coin, \$1,107,748.51; loan tender, \$8,043,501.97; credits subject to sight draft, \$1,551,312.76; real and personal property, \$22,994,331.29.

The capital stock of the banks is \$41,834,000; surplus, \$12,058,881.25; undivided profits, \$9,027,438.86.

Savings banks have deposits amounting to \$223,975,412.64; state banks and trust company deposits, \$101,837,298.86. The deposits in the same banks decreased \$3,134,739.25, compared with the statement of April 19, 1915.

The net increase in banks in the year is fifty-seven; net increase in banks since April 19, 1915, twelve; average reserve in all banks July 1, 1915, was 18.4 per cent.

Daily Stock Letter. [Copyright, 1915, by the New York Evening Post.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—There were further violent advances in the prices of industrial shares today and the movement was in many ways the most exciting that Wall street has witnessed since the spectacular rise in the war stocks became the feature of stock market activity. Trading was heavy from the start and although there were periods of general realizing the market took all the offerings without serious reactions. Bethlehem Steel was the feature of this advance, rising to 250. This was an advance since yesterday of 29 from the low point touched during yesterday's selling movement; the rise at today's high level was 43 points.

The railroad shares became very strong in the late trading when there were general gains throughout the group. The day's trading reached about one million shares. Speculation indicated the sinking of the Leelanaw had been forgotten and that the unsettledness of yesterday had had little real influence upon the market. There was also a large trading in some other industrial shares, notably U. S. Steel, which was helped by various trade advices and the expectation of the publication later in the day of a good showing of earnings during the last quarter.

Stock Market Notes. [United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—The stock market opened strong again today, war stocks, led by Bethlehem Steel, making the greatest advances. The Schwab stock made a new high at 228 1/2, up five points during the initial trading. U. S. Steel sold again at 65, American Can was up more than a point at 61 1/4 to 61 1/2, and Canadian Pacific was up 1/4 at 140.

United States Steel established a high for the present year at 65 1/2 during the first hour and sold at 65 1/2 at the end of the hour. Bethlehem Steel touched 223 1/2 and Crucible Steel 51 1/2, both new high marks. The general list was strong and active, sales aggregating more than a quarter of a million shares during the hour.

The market was reactionary around noon. Bethlehem Steel selling at 228; Crucible at 50 and United States Steel at 64 1/2.

Bethlehem Steel, both common and preferred hit new high records this afternoon after the most sensational price spurring seen on the stock exchange in a long time. Common went to 249 1/2, more than 26 over yesterday's close, and preferred to 142.

—Read The Gate City want column.

PURE BLOOD.

The Greatest Blessing Mankind Can Have.

Many Iowa people need this powerful vegetable remedy that puts the stomach, liver and bowels in fine condition; that clears the skin of pimples, rash, blemishes and eczema; that dissolves boils and carbuncles; that makes nerves stronger and steadier and gives to pale, weak, and down people the fullest measure of health and happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, free from alcohol or narcotics, does just what is stated above, simply because it banishes from the blood all poison and impure matter. It dissolves the impure deposits and carries them out, as it does all impurities, through the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

If you have indigestion, sluggish liver, backache over the kidneys, nasal or other catarrh, unsteady nerves or unsightly skin, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day and start at once to replace your impure blood with the kind that puts energy and ambition into you and brings back youth and vigorous action.

All medicine dealers can supply you in either liquid or tablet form or send you cents for trial box of tablets to Dr. Pierce, Irradiated Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free booklet on blood.

Clinton, Iowa. "I am pleased to say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' proved a good tonic. I was just run-down—not real sick when I took it. The use of a single bottle put me on my feet and was all I needed. I shall like to think well of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and can speak highly of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. H. RAASCH, 426 De Witt Street, Clinton, Iowa.

In sickness and health—send for The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 3 dimes to Dr. Pierce, Irradiated Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

One Year of the Great War

As Seen in England, Germany and France. United Press Feature Series of Stories for This Week.

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND. By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent. (Second Story)

LONDON, July 27.—After a year of war, the British empire has some what less than three-quarters of a million troops in the field; its allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia, that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started: "England would take care of the seas."

She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men. That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris, in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press, made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the sea it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas."

The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea, the British empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received a sudden respite, General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All idea of the "big Spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished, the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do, it was a defeat— for Lille was the objective and the Germans are still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Bassée. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field of wire entanglement intervening. In of wire entanglement fired nearly 2,000,000 high explosive projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel. Result: The French infantry advanced two miles into trenches that had been practically cleared, with a loss of only two thousand; the British lost 15,000 men in attempting to take trenches that hadn't been cleared.

A newspaper man witnessed this battle. He told the public through the medium of the London Times, the reason why the British had failed, starting the scandal that disrupted the formation of a coalition ministry, sheared Lord Kitchener's wings and created a new department of munitions, with Lloyd George at its head.

Somebody had blundered. Lord Northcliffe's newspapers fastened responsibility on Kitchener. What giving him due credit for his magnificent work in raising, organizing and training the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, they charged him with neglecting the one thing upon which any possible hope of British success on land could be based—an adequate supply of high explosive shells.

The one inexplicable incident is Premier Asquith's statement "upon the highest possible authority" that neither Great Britain nor her allies had been hampered by lack of munitions—a statement directly contradicted by his recent frantic appeals to the workmen of England to mobilize for the supply of munitions.

AS SEEN IN FRANCE. By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent. (Second Story)

PARIS, July 27.—The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of France.

The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on August 1, the day the general mobilization order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

The old remembered swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, last August, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back. Would his name repeat itself? Would 1914 be ever repeated? Would 1914 be ever repeated? Would France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then—

The troopers dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other course and blessing of civilization, the imagination; so they sang and quitted thinking; they joked with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone to their companions—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were troubled by the some unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case—

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, drinking, sleeping, dreaming war and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had not reported. Was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux; the Germans were now in Maubeuge, Compiègne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epervier, Lunville, Verdun and Nancy were seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized; it looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation, but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm.

But the Doubt, instilled in the mind of France by 1870, was there, galling and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder at his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory there, a sort of eighth wonder of the world. Yet this was true. General Bonnal said of this battle:

"This is the first time to my knowledge, that a great army retreating and fighting at the same time and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet this is what the French army was able to do. Through this victory a new France was born. The great doubt was lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army in itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and in his faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grins and grits his teeth: "We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY. By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent. (Second Story)

BERLIN, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William, the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant, who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs.

When the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself.

The early days of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked disparagingly of the emperor as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back, the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change. People confessed they had misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative of German might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the empire, must be given the title of "The Great."

The Kaiser, in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially so often, that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts, believed the teutonic empire had a fair chance of succeeding. That is why which has happened so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why, also, the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, the hymn of hate, directed against England, was so popular.

How to draw a check. Always SECURITY STATE BANK Keokuk Iowa. Preserve cancelled checks as receipts. Sign your name the same. Start at the extreme left of dollar line, drawing line through. SECURITY STATE BANK KEOKUK IOWA 8TH AND MAIN STS.

REMEMBER! Saturday, July 31st, is the last day on which to pay the premium on The Illinois Bankers' Life Ass'n., Monmouth, Ill. The Bankers' Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa. The Merchants' Life Association, Burlington, Iowa. All due and payable at The State Central Savings Bank Corner Sixth and Main Streets

That New Flag Your neighbor displayed on the Fourth very likely came from The Keokuk Savings Bank You can get one free by depositing \$15.00 or more on a new savings account.

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

BUCK-REINER CO. Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE HART BRAND OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. DIRECTORS: ASAPH BUCK, Pres., ALFRED S. BUCK, Vice Pres., THOS. JOHN, Secy. & Treas., JOSEPH S. BUSH, GEO. S. TUCKER KEOKUK, IOWA

Keokuk's New Lunch Club Will open its doors to the public tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, catering to ladies and gentlemen. An invitation is extended to eat here. 505 Main Street

Lost Money Recovered. [United Press Leased Wire Service] COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 27.—Joe Jones, a negro porter, from Moline, Ill., found an envelope in his car here during the night, containing \$1,728, belonging to Z. Richards, a New Orleans traveling man. Richards did not discover his loss for an hour, but recovered the envelope with the contents intact. He gave Jones a \$20 reward. —Read The Daily Gate City.

Do Not Grip! We have a pleasant laxative that will do just what you want it to do. Rexall Orderlies We sell thousands of them and we have never seen a better remedy for the bowels. Sold only by us, 10 cents. McGrath Bros. Drug Co.