THE GATE CITY
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C. F. Skirvin .....Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa .....August 2, 1915

PASTURE LAND.

The shadows fall, a velvet brown,
Across a stretch of pasture land;
The trees are silent, scarce a breath
Of wind is stirring. God's own hand
Has smoothed the troubles of the world
Away to some far distant shore;
What though the echo of a gun
Proclaims that somewhere there is war?

The grass is short, and heavy feet
Have worn it level with the soil:
The cows have cropped the clover blooms,
And coming from his taily toil
The farmer pauses in the shade,
And breathes, perhaps, an honest prayer,
To thank his God for health and peace
And summer in a world so fair.

When shadows fall, a velvet brown,
To tell that toil, and day, must cease,
When all the world its trees and grass,
Is covered with a vale of peace—
Then let our feet, that may be worn,
Pause for a bit, that we may stand
Among the cows, and send a prayer
To God from his own pasture land.
—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in the Christian Herald.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phoebus 'gins to rise
His steeds to water at those springs
On chalic'd flowers that lies;
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes
With everything that pretty 'is
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise!
—Shakespeare—Cymbeline.

The movement on the part of the merchants and the commercial organizations of the city to improve the train service into and out of Keokuk should not be permitted to dissimulate until satisfactory results are obtained. There are a number of changes that could be made with benefit to the people of Keokuk and the people near Keokuk without impairing the profits of the roads or causing inconvenience to other localities.

The petroleum output of Indiana in 1914 showed an increase for the first time since 1904, final returns to the United States geological survey crediting the state with 1,335,456 barrels, representing an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the output in 1913. This increase may be attributed chiefly to the pools in Sullivan county, in the southwestern portion of the state, which supported an active development throughout the year. The average price per barrel for the Indiana product declined from $1.34 in 1913 to $1.16 in 1914 but was higher than for any previous year except 1913 in the history of the state's petroleum industry. The total value of the state's production in 1914 amounted to $1,548,042, exceeding that of any previous year since 1910. Field activity in 1914 resulted in the completion of 742 wells, of which 470, or 63 per cent, yielded oil in commercial quantities.

ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Some idea of the extensive use of lamps can be gained from the report of the 1912 census just issued.

The large extent of the use of incandescent lamps is shown by the total estimated number in 1912 of 85,557,819. Of this total 76,484,096 were reported by commercial and municipal central stations combined and 9,073,723 by electric light and power departments of electric railways. The large proportion of the total were reported by commercial central electric stations, which showed 69,428,356, or 90.8 percent of the aggregate for all central electric stations, leaving 7,055,740 or 9.2 percent for municipal stations. The relative increases in incandescent lamps reported by municipal and commercial stations were not widely different. Incandescent lamps reported by municipal stations gained 156.9 percent from 1902 to 1907 and 74.1 percent from 1907 to 1912. The corresponding figures for commercial stations were 125 percent in the earlier period and 85.7 percent in the later period. Different tendencies, however, were shown in arc lamps, where municipal stations increased 63.3 percent in 1907 as compared with 1902 and 10.7 percent in 1912 as compared with 1907. Commercial stations reported an increase from 1902 to 1907 of 41.2 percent and a decrease from 1907 to 1912 of 12.5 percent. Commercial central stations reported, therefore, a decreasing proportion of the arc lamps shown by the two classes of central stations combined. In 1902 they reported 86.8 percent, in 1907 the proportion was 85.1 percent, and in 1912 it has been reduced to 81.8 percent.

The Middle Atlantic and East North Central states reported 63.2 percent of the arc lamps and 53.2 percent of the incandescent lamps. Of the total of 76,507,142 "incandescent and other varieties" of lamps a few states reported large individual totals. New York was first with a total of 12,884,911, or 16.8 percent of the entire amount; Illinois had 7,375,539, or 9.6 percent; California, 6,793,200, or 8.9 percent; Pennsylvania, 6,257,665, or 8.2 percent, and Massachusetts, 4,687,246, or 6.1 percent.

For municipal and commercial electric central stations combined there was an average of ninety-seven arc lamps per station in 1912 as compared with 118 in 1907 and 107 in 1902. The average number of incandescent lamps per station was 14,649 iln 1912, 8,792 iln 1907 and 5,026 in 1902.

The schedule for 1912 census contained for the first time since the census of the electrical industry started an inquiry as to the number of arc and incandescent lamps used for street lighting. Out of the total of 505,395 arc lamps reported by commercial and municipal central electric stations, 348,643, or 69 percent, were for street lighting. Of the total number of arc lamps used for street lighting, 75.8 percent were reported by commercial stations and 24.2 percent by municipal stations. Out of the total of 76,484,096 incandescent lamps reported by both classes of central electric stations, 681,379, or 0.9 percent, were street lamps. Of the total number of incandescent street lamps 474,048, or 69.6 percent, were reported by commercial stations, and 207,331, or 30.4 percent, by municipal stations.

Of the total number of incandescent lamps used for street lighting California had 75,802, or 11.1 percent; Massachusetts, 67,372, or 9.9 percent; New York, 62,706, or 9.2 percent, and Illinois, 41,065, or 6 percent.

CLOTHES.

Fannie Ward, often called the best dressed woman on the stage, whose wardrobe of gorgeous gowns, priceless furs and exquisite jewels would almost turn the brain of an ordinary feminine, wants to play a "rags" part.

She has 200 hats in her wardrobe and nearly half a thousand aigrets of every color and size imaginable. She has enough French creations for afternoon and evening to fill eighteen trunks.

And among her fabulous fur collection is a $35,000 black Russian sable coat, one of two made for the czarina of Russia.

Her pearls are almost priceless and her jeweled pieces for neck and arms are a blaze of costly diamonds and rubies.

Yet, after displaying the exquisite contents of her wardrobe and jewel box, Fannie Ward energetically announced: "I'm sick to death of clothes. I want to play a 'rags' part next time. There's nothing in clothes. They don't mean anything. They're lifeless."

EFFECT OF RAIN IN 1857.

It is to be hoped that the heavy rains which have been experienced in large portions of Iowa this year will not have the results which followed a similar rainy season in 1851. A member of the research staff of the State Historical society of Iowa recently found the following reminiscence concerning that year:

"The flood, the failure of the crops, and the sickness in Iowa, made many dissatisfied and anxious to leave the country, and many of them who could, disposed of their farms and left the state. The prospects of rapidly accumulating great wealth west of the Rocky mountains, and almost a famine in Iowa because of the wet season had such an effect on the citizens that the future prospects of the state were very gloomy and unpropitious. Business became stagnant, many houses and farms were tenantless, many sold their possessions at reduced prices, and it seemed for a while as if everybody were bound to leave Iowa."

TRADING AT HOME.

The Indianapolis Trade Review recently gave some very pertinent reasons why the consumer should do his trading at home, which retailers who are confronted with the mail order problem may use to advantage. The reasons given are as follows:

"Because my interests are here.

"Because if this part of the country is good enough for me to live in, it is good enough for me to buy in.

"Because I believe in transacting business with my friends and neighbors.

"Because I want to see things before I buy them.

"Because I want to get what I buy when I pay for it.

"Because a part of every dollar I spend stays at home and helps work for the welfare of the section I live in.

"Because the home man I buy from pays his share of the local taxes.

"Because the home man I buy from helps support the local institutions, lodges and churches.

"Because I sell what I produce to my home people and it is only right that they should sell in the same way.

"Because I do not believe in supporting the mail order houses in the far-away cities.

"Because I believe in the principle of live and let live—as a good citizen—I feel that my duty begins at home among my home people."

PUBLIC TREE PLANTING.

The New York state college of forestry at Syracuse university is urging the municipalities of the state to take up public control of street tree planting and preservation in the same manner as public control is exercised over other street improvements. During the last year the college has made investigation of the shade trees in many cities and towns of the state, including New York City, Syracuse, Binghamton, Amsterdam, Mt. Vernon, Newburg and Olean. It has been found that thousands of shade trees are dying along the streets of the cities, due to past mistakes in selection of varieties and in spacing the trees at the time of planting, says the New York Post. Within the cities of the state there are, it is said, 20,000 miles of street capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees, which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value. Buffalo spends annually about $75,000 for planting and conservation of shade trees along its public streets. Almost half of the land area of New York state is better suited, it is said, to the growing timber than to agriculture. Agriculture alone can not solve the land problems of the state. Forestry and agriculture are co-ordinate, and together will bring about the most effective utilization of the soils of the state and of the country.

TEMPER AND HEALTH.

One of the best health commandments a person can obey is: Keep your temper! Especially is this true during the wearing days of the hot season.

As a rule, when people are advised to keep their tempers, the reason given is the beneficial effect on others. But it is very much worth while to consider deeply the beneficial effect upon ones self.

It will help the other fellow and at the same time it will help you more, for it will keep you from hurting your health.

The Quincy Herald finds that losing the temper has a decided effect upon the physical condition. In many cases if the anger caused is violent, it affects the heart action, the circulation, and often the digestive organs.

If you have never considered the wisdom of this practice from the health standpoint before, begin now.

There are a few things in the world worth losing one's temper over; certainly not the small ones which more commonly cause the rush of blood to the head and the flow of angry words to the mouth.

Just remember next time some one aggravates you that it is worth more to your health to treat the matter calmly than it is to "fly off the handle" and jeopardize the health of your digestive organs.

GOOD ADVICE.

In Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, an Indiana reader who says he has small capital writes to the question department that he is hesitating between taking a homestead in western Canada and buying some Texas school land at $1.50 to $5.00 an acre, on very easy terms. He asks for advice, and the editor answers:

"It might be wiser to stay in Indiana than to go to either place. There are no good homesteads left in the United States, and lands selling at from $1.50 to $5.00 per acre must have something the matter with them. All things considered, they are probably no cheaper than Indiana land at its selling price. If cheap lands are not paid for in money they must be paid for in labor or hardship if they are productive lands. The thing to decide is, 'Am I willing to pay the price in hardship, isolation, and the like?' This is a question which every man must decide."

Driving Our Own Flag Out.

Leslies Weekly: It is one thing for a nation to have its flag driven from the seas by the fortunes of war. It is another thing for a country to heap this ill fortune on its own head by its own legislation. Such misfortune the United States has brought upon its shipping interests in the Pacific by the passage of the La Follette seaman's bill. The Robert Dollar Steamship company have already announced that they will be compelled to retire from business when the law becomes operative in November next.

At present most sailors in the Pacific service are Japanees or Chinese. The language provision of the seamans bill, which would compel the employment of at least 75 per cent of Americans, would, in the case of the Pacific Mail, mean an additional expenditure of over $600,000 a year for wages alone. This and other features of the act make it impossible for an American line of ships to compete in the Pacific with the subsidized Japanese lines. Intended by its supporters to help American labor, it will drive both American ships and American labor from the Pacific.

A remarkable feature of the measure is its attempt to regulate the wages and contract of sailors upon foreign ships. Irrespective of what his contract may be it would give to a foreign sailor in an American port the right to claim half his wages on the spot.

But will Japan or any other country acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere with the contracts of their ship owners? Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands and Great Britain have already registered their objections to the seamans' act. Twenty-one of the principal countries of the world have been informed by the United States that it tends to terminate provisions of existing treaties which conflict with the act. If this is not agreed to, it will mean the termination in toto of these treaties, some of them of many years' standing, covering all the business and diplomatic relations between this and other countries.

The Rural Carrier.

Worthington, Minn., Progressive: It is very nice to sit in an editorial sanctum and dilate upon the pleasure of a carrier's job, as he drives by the office window, on a fine summer morning, when the roads are good, if the editor man is up and at work early enough to see it, and he may long to exchange places with the man who can thus come into close contact with nature, and he may long to get away from the eternal smell of printers' ink and the call for "copy" and be out in the open where he can hear the birds sing, but he should remember that in no section of any country are the roads always good, and, in many sections, during a great part of the year they are very bad indeed. The carrier has no choice, but must face all kinds of weather, and we have seen them start out on their routes when a man who is snugly seated in his swinging office chair, with the comforts of an artificially heated room all about him, would not take the carrier's place for one day for the whole year's salary. Taken all the year around, it is hard service and deserves to be well paid.

The Nauvoo Gate City

Nauvoo, Ill., Aug. 2, 1915

Mrs. Lawrence Reiner of Keokuk, was a Nauvoo visitor during the week.

Miss Marie Boquet of Keokuk visited relatives, the guest of Mrs. M. Baumert.

Mrs. Nettie Hibbard of Fort Madison attended the chautauqua and visited among friends here last week.

Mrs. J. Frank of Chicago and two grandchildren, Frank and Louise Lake of Keokuk were guests of Miss Emma H. Wolf and Mr. and Mrs. M. Clement in Nauvoo for several days during chautauqua week.

Henry Leinhard Jr. has gone to Quincy to enter journalism and has a position with the Quincy Whig which he expects to hold down until school starts at Knox college near Galesburg. Henry has only one more term to serve in college and after finishing may take up journalism as his life's work.

It is said that the Keokuk traveling men would like to enter Nauvoo some Friday afternoon and chase the globe around our ball yard with a nine composed of Nauvoo business men, and all money received from that source to be turned into the Nauvoo ladies Civic league treasury. This is a commendable way of doing things and we bid these gentlemen welcome.

Wm. Reimbold Jr., of Keokuk was a Nauvoo business visitor last Wednesday, taking orders for his popular smokers.

A Nauvoo resident recently slipped by the light or rather dark of the moon, for parts unknown and several Nauvoo creditors would like to learn of his whereabouts. An effort may be made by some of our people to find him and make him come across or bring a criminal action against him.

Mrs. L. G. Tyler is in Nauvoo for a months' visit. The lady is from Dunlap, Iowa, and while here is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hertel.

Our people had a strenuous time this week trying to attend the fine movie show and the chautauqua every night.

A band of gypsies passed through Nauvoo the fore part of the week, consisting of six wagons drawn by bone-yard horses, numerous children and six women, the latter nearly all barefooted. These people were shoved out of Fort Madison and before leaving, extracted two ten dollar bills out of the pocket of a business man up there. He discovered his loss and with officers, gave chase. When the women were halted, one of them slipped the bills back into the business man's pocket and they were found there in a crumpled condition and the outfit was ordered to move on. They did not tarry long in Nauvoo, but attracted considerable attention while here.

The retail grocers of Keokuk are going to give their family excursion to Ft. Madison next Wednesday afternoon and the steamer will stop at Nauvoo at 4:25 for the benefit of the Nauvoo people who wish to go.

Tomatoes of the home grown variety are selling in Nauvoo at three cents per pound or $1.80 per bushel. In Chicago you can buy them for six bits.

MONTROSE.

One of the season's most brilliant receptions was given last Sunday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lamb in honor of the John Skyles reunion. The home was profuse with flowers, roses and ferns. The entire family was present, making in all nineteen, with the grandchildren. The color scheme of the dining room was red and white carnations. The menu consisted of spring chicken, slaw, whipped potatoes, hot rolls, olives, tomatoes, cheese straws, white bread and butter, fresh peaches, lemon pie, chocolate cake, tea and coffee, sherbert and assorted cake. Those from out of town were: Mrs. Lillie Skyles Morrison, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mord Syles and family of La Junta, Colo., who motored here in a Ford touring car, making a distance of 1,000 miles; Ben Skyles and family of Ft. Madison; Mrs. Frank Curtis, Mrs. Robert Lamb of Montrose; Harry Skyles of Sherrand, Ill. Many thanks were given the genial host and hostess who spared no pains in entertaining their guests. All departed feeling there was something more than the ordinary good will expressed for their aged father. The family were grouped for a picture at Ft. Madison.

Master Milton Bowen was quite sick for several days last week.

Mrs. F. J. Horn has returned from Mason City where she was a guest of her sister Mrs. Lelia Grace Lewis.

J. P. Johnson, one of the local dealers, says his trade has picked up fifty percent since the announcement of the chautauqua and camp meeting.

The initial meeting held by the Tristate Holiness camp meeting at the city park Friday evening was conducted by Evangelist Dobson under the new tent which was dedicated that evening. The theme of his address was "Meekness." "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which is spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness." The duet by the evangelist and his wife found a responsive chord in the heart of their hearers. The meetings will continue ten days, with able divines each evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Quite a few are removing their fences which make the city look quite metropolitan.

Mrs. Eliza Watts of Croton, Lee county, Iowa, is here in attendance at the camp meeting and is greeting ancient friends with a hearty hand shake.

Elsworth Crane came in on the midnight train, coming from Monmouth, Ill., Saturday morning where he attended to business.

Captain J. D. Hamilton of Co. D, Seventh Iowa, has been stricken with paralysis of the left side and his condition remains about the same.

Miss Sarah Duty of Farmington, Iowa, has been a guest at the home of her brother Editor Duty and wife.

Twelve automobiles lined up on Main street Saturday afternoon. Booster business men of the city going to Keokuk to advertise and boost the Montrose Bluff Park chautauqua which will begin August 2 and last five days. Music and oratory will be among the pleasing features.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Younkin announce the arrival of a bright baby girl born July 27, 1915. Mother and daughter doing well.

Mrs. Thomas Barnes entertained the Westminster circle Thursday afternoon at her home. Mrs. Curtis Barnes and Mrs. Bindewald served an excellent luncheon. The finances go toward the Presbyterian church.

Arthur Johnson and sister Miss May Johnson, and George Bowen, all of Quincy, were guests at the Bowen home Sunday, returning by auto Sunday evening.

John Orth who has been ailing for several weeks, has taken a relapse. The best medical skill has been summoned.

Elder Geo. Lambert of Rock Creek, filled the pulpit of the chapel at the Latter Day Saints church.

Mrs. Thos. Sprott and Mrs. Ira Smith expect to be enroute to Muscatine Tuesday to take charge of the culinary department of the Latter Day Saints reunion held in that city on August 8, which will be in session ten days.

Rev. Beacham and his Boy Scouts are planning an ice cream social in the near future on the lawn at the Presbyterian manse.

Measles are prevalent at this place in a mild form.

Mrs. Emma Holmes and her son Ben Holmes of Jefferson township, have purchased new Ford automobiles.

Anglers are catching many of the finny tribe, mostly buffalo and sunfish.

CARTHAGE, ILL.

A large crowd was in Carthage Saturday to witness the exercises and unveiling of the sundial which the Civic league had placed in the court yard. The sundial was presented to Hancock county by the family of the late Judge Emunds through the Civic league.

The league made a gala day of the occasion by inviting the ladies of the Hamilton Civic league and having a picnic luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. E. Horney. At the luncheon Miss Gordon of Hamilton spoke on equal suffrage. The unveiling ceremony occurred at 3:00 o'clock in the court yard, with the following program:

Invocation—Rev. J. M. Jones.

Presentation of the sundial to the county—Miss Mary Davidson, president Civic league.

Acceptance—A. S. Williams, member of the board of supervisors.

Unveiling—Virginia Cherrill and Grace Miller, great-grandchildren of Judge Edmunds.

Address—Judge C. J. Scofield.

America, led with cornet by Herman Hilfried.

Mrs. Will Davidson and children of Burlington are guests of Mrs. S. C. Davidson this week.

Miss Nelle Culkin who has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., returned home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fulton of Enid, Okla., are visiting Mrs. Fulton's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Garard.

Miss Helen McKee of Summitville, Iowa, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Harry Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Helfrich are in Chicago on business this week.

The Thursday evening card club gave a picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. K. Fleming Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Babcock, who are moving to Quincy to make their future home.

Miss Julia Brady of Grand Forks, N. D., is the guest of Mrs. Anna Jackson.

Mrs. Lloyd Bertschi and daughter of Omaha are visiting her sister Mrs. R. S. Runyon.

C. L. Hartman of Fort Madison is visiting his father Dr. S. J. Hartman.

Mrs. Lester Lazeer and children of Stronghurst, and Mrs. Paul White and baby of Chicago are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McCollom.

Miss Idabelle McClure of Keokuk is the guest of Miss Grace Helfrich.

Miss Helen Woolley of Keokuk is the guest of Miss Edith Lionberger.

Miss Sadie Prendergrast is visiting relatives in Streator, Ill.

Dr. and Mrs. Roy Rigg of Mt. Pulaski are guests of Dr. and Mrs. John Shultz.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Dickerson of Winona, Minn., are visiting Mrs. Dickerson's parents Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Simmons.

Mrs. J. J. Welch and daughter Emmeretta are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. D. H. Miller entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of her daughter Mrs. Hewitt Maxwell of Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. Ethel Lovitt will go to Omaha, Neb., the first of the week on business.

Miss Ruth Ferris is the guest of Miss Edna Henning in Sheffield, Ill.

Miss Martha Short of Enid, Okla., is visiting the family of her uncle Mr. B. M. Mecum.

DON'T SUFFER—LAUGH AT STOMACH MISERY

Wilkinson & Co. Will Return the Money if Mi-o-na Does Not Relieve Dyspepsia.

Among all the remedies in their popular drug store, there are few that they are willing to sell on a guarantee to refund the money if they do not cure.

Mi-o-na, the famous dyspepsia remedy has helped so many of their customers that Wilkinson & Co. says, "If this remedy does not relieve you, come back to our store and we will cheerfully return your money."

Anyone who has dyspepsia, indigestion, headaches, dizzy feelings or liver troubles, should take advantage of this chance to be made well without any risk of spending their money to no purpose. Mi-o-na will relieve you, will regulate the digestion, will enable you to eat what you want. If it does not do all this it will not cost you a cent.

Wilkinson & Co. have sold hundreds of boxes of Mi-o-na in the last few weeks and have yet to receive the first complaint from any customer. Such a record is simply marvelous and speaks volumes for the merit of the remedy.

It is easy enough to fill a column with the symptoms afflicting those who have dyspepsia, but there is no need of describing their condition. What they want is relief and they can get it in Mi-o-na. Do not suffer a day longer with disordered digestion. If Mi-o-na relieves you it costs you 50 cents a box, if it does not, you have Wilkinson & Co.'s personal guarantee to return your money.

The Patented Red Plug Prevents Slipping

SPRING-STEP

SPRING-STEP HEELS

Walk on Rubber Cushions

You know rubber outwears leather. Save on your footwear. Put Spring-Step Rubber Heels on your shoes.

Over 4 million up-to-date people already wear them—have yours put on today.

Learn the real joy of walking on Spring-Step Rubber Heels.

These new Spring-Step Red Plug Heels cost no more than ordinary rubber heels. Don't accept inferior heels—get "Spring-Steps."

Any reliable dealer or repair shop will put a pair of Spring-Step Rubber Heels on your shoes for 50 cents.

Ask for the Heel with the Red Plug

Spring-Step Rubber Heels are made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World.

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 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

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Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters

DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE HART BRAND OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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KEOKUK, IOWA

The

State Central Savings Bank

Corner Sixth and Main streets.

Capital $200,000.00

Surplus and Profits $316,839.14

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Geo. E. Rix, Vice President.
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C. J. Bode, Cashier.
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H. Boyden Blood, Asst. Cashier.

Special attention given to Savings Depositors.

One dollar will start an account.

HORLICK'S

The Original MALTED MILK

Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

Preparing for the Bargaining.

Springfield, Mass., Republican: While trying to round up the Russian armies, the Germans still have forces enough left to go on staking out the new German empire in Russia's Baltic provinces. The more territory is seized the more Germany will have to bargain with, but also the harder it will be to let go.