

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SkirvinManager

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Keokuk, IowaAugust 8, 1915

THE UNKNOWN MAN.

Great kings sit brooding on their thrones. While unforseen rebellion comes.

Of shouts blent with defiant drums— But these great kings are not alone.

With visions of a somber hue; The man who leads his life unknown.

He has his weighty troubles, too. The unknown man—the grain of dust.

Upon the highway known as life— He suffers, too, in broken trust.

He meets defeat in petty strife. And little things will grind his heart.

And line his face with marks of care. He, too, must walk his way apart.

With all the we he has to bear. None bruits his miseries abroad.

Nor flings his gloom, from sea to sea; Not one in all the world is awed.

By the small griefs of such as he; Yet in their way his sorrows crush—

His sorrows and each petty thing. Are just as great as those that hush.

The gracious laughter of a king. —W. D. Nesbit.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

The greatest truths are the simplest. —Hare.

Philadelphia's eminence as a city of homes is shadowed by an official report showing a large number of unwholesome and unsanitary human habitations.

There is something doing in Wichita, Kan., all the time. Just now some of the people are trying to recall the mayor while the chief of police has been forcibly recalled for selling confiscated beer.

A snooping committee going through the municipal books of Kansas City, Mo., are puzzled to find several political chairwarmers who managed to get in eight days a week on the payroll.

The state census gives New York City a population of 5,245,812, a gain of 148,729 in five years. The gain in Manhattan is trifling, but the annexed boroughs gain from 10 to 40 percent.

Brooklyn now has a population of 1,868,191. The admiration for the United States and respect for our flag is rapidly returning in Spain.

The statement of a recently returned traveler. The same, she says, would be true in Portugal if those people were not so busy hating the Spanish.

A Des Moines doctor who indulged in advertising literature and claimed ability to cure ills the profession considers incurable has been called down and reformed by the state board of health.

An ordinary alarm clock lights the streets of the village of Leontonia, Ohio. At the proper time the clock snaps on the street lights and at a later hour it turns them off.

A circular piece of metal soldered on the alarm-winding key acts as a revolving drum and winds up a heavy cord which, acting on a lever, trips a weight.

The falling of this weight jerks a light rope which throws the switch for turning on the electric lights.

When Mark Twain in his earlier days, was editor of a Missouri magazine, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good or bad luck.

The humorist wrote him this answer, and printed it. "Old Subscriber—Finding a spider in your magazine was neither good luck nor bad luck for you.

The spider was merely looking over our magazine to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

A practical equipment for fighting insects in the home garden is one of the blow guns used for putting "shoo-fly" compounds on dairy cows, or for spraying hens' nests.

These blow guns are on sale everywhere for 75 cents or less. The simplest outfit is a whisk broom, but this produces drops which are too coarse for many uses.

The blow gun will put a fine mist of lead arsenate or carbonyl sulfide on a fine mist that will not run off. Large drops will not stay on cabbage.

In fighting lice, which have been so common on nearly all vegetables this year, the blow gun will drive the soapy tobacco tea, or "black leaf," up under the leaves, killing every louse.

HOW WILL EUROPE PAY?

The financial strain of the war in European countries is becoming increasingly evident and there are indications that difficulties in paying for goods bought in this country are curbing purchases here.

Some orders from the Russian government have been canceled by American firms because a satisfactory method of payment could not be devised.

The cessation of foreign purchases of breadstuffs in America seems to be due in part to this cause, says the Kansas City Star.

Foreign exchange rates continued to sag last week. French exchange is now at a discount of more than 6 percent.

Italy, 16 percent; Russian, 25 percent; London, 2 percent. England continues to ship gold from its Canada reserves.

to maintain its credit here, but eighty-eight million of that supply has already been sent to this country and little remains there.

After it is gone England's problem will become more serious. With French exchange at more than 6 percent discount, arrangements were made last week for an American loan to France, secured by American bonds owned by French citizens.

The amount of the loan was said to be about fifty million dollars. Despite the credit thus established rates of French exchange continued to fall.

How Italy is making settlements, with the discount on its bills more than 16 percent, and Russia, with a discount of nearly 25 percent, is difficult to understand.

Of course there are some bankers who are willing to take limited amounts of these bills and carry them, in expectation of a return to normal exchanges and a consequent substantial profit on the bills after the war is over.

But most banks are deterred from doing this by the danger that the load of European debts will result in permanent dislocation of exchanges and a depreciated currency in Europe.

The discount on German exchange is about 14 percent, but as that country is not buying much in the United States it is not an important immediate factor in American finances.

This question of arranging payment for goods shipped to Europe may become so serious as to greatly curtail foreign purchases in this country.

Apparently European governments are giving preference to payments for war materials which helps to explain, if it does not fully account for their cessation of purchases of wheat.

England and France can persuade their citizens to give up their American securities, the problem could be readily solved.

New York addresses indicated that there was continued selling last week, on a moderate scale, of stocks and bonds on foreign orders, but not enough to affect exchange rates.

This liquidation may become large enough to offset the movement of goods to Europe and thus provide an easy way of settlement.

NATIONAL TIMBER SALES.

The national forests turned into the United States treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$400,000 over the receipts of the previous year.

According to a statement just issued by the forest service, the timber sales, which amounted to \$1,164,000, yielded on account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry, about \$79,000 less than those of the previous fiscal year.

But the gain was made possible by larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts, which totaled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000 over last year, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$400,000, showed an increase of nearly \$42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentine privileges on the national forests to drop to about \$9,000, as against nearly \$15,000 last year.

The sale of special use permits, stations are operated on the forests, yielded nearly \$78,000, an increase of \$9,000 over last year. There was a decrease of nearly \$37,000 in the revenue derived by the settlement of trespass cases in which government timber had been cut without intent to defraud.

The revenue from this source being only a little more than \$3,000. More than \$7,000, however, was collected from other timber trespass cases. Grazing trespass cases yielded nearly \$6,000, an increase of about \$1,000; occupancy trespass cases, which occurred in only one of the seven forest districts, turned in something less than \$250; about \$60 was derived from turpentine trespass cases, and \$660 from fire trespass cases, the latter being more than \$7,000 less than the amount collected in the previous fiscal year.

The forest service government property through fire carelessly and willfully started in or near national forests.

AILMENTS AFTER FORTY.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the New York city department of health has been investigating the cause of man's "breakdown" in middle life.

Men over forty, he says, in the Scientific American, are prone to attack by a group of intimately related diseases, all of which are of so insidious a character that their presence is not detected until the alarm is sounded through the irreparable damage they do. He continues:

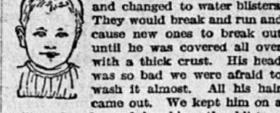
"In this connection, the results recently obtained in the routine examination of the department of health of the city of New York may be of interest, especially since the average age of these employes, namely, 32 1/2 years for the men and 32 years for the women, represents the period when preventative measures should be begun. Altogether of the seven hundred examined, the number of persons who needed either advice or treatment, or both, was 227, that is to say, 44 of every 100 had, without their knowledge, some vital physical defect which might have shortened their life by a number of years if it had remained undetected."

The reasons he thinks, is plain. When one is nearing or past forty, one should not fail to see a physician once a year and submit to a thorough examination. Never wait, he advises until suspicious symptoms make themselves evident. That is usually too late. There is consolation, how-

TINY RED PIMPLES ON DAY OLD CHILD

Got Larger. Hair All Came Out. Cried Terribly. Could Not Sleep. Had to Walk Floor to Quiet Him. Used Cuticura and Now Well.

La Crosse, Kansas.—"When my son was one day old he began breaking out on his face in tiny red pimples that seemed to itch, as he was uneasy and couldn't sleep. The pimples got larger and changed to water blisters. They would break and run and cause new ones to break out until he was covered all over with a thick crust. His head was so bad we were afraid to wash it almost. All his hair came out. We kept him on a pillow for fear of breaking the blisters. Every time they broke they seemed to smart and burn, as he would cry terribly. The eruption disappeared the day we had to walk the floor with him to quiet him. "When he was four weeks old I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Ointment. The first time I used them he slept better than he had for a long time. He is now, at the age of nine months, well." (Signed) Mrs. John W. Sutcliffe, June 30, 1914.



Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sent throughout the world.

ever, in Dr. Bolduan's assurance to the effect that a competent physician is able to recognize the signs of the onslaught of these insidious diseases in time to check their ravages. It is well to remember, too, that most of these ailments, are due, in one way or another, to some form of indulgence of the appetites.

Particularly is the man of middle age to be wary of overeating. "Let me warn you against that," says Dr. Bolduan. "Most of us eat too much. We would do well to follow the advice of the great English physician, George Cheyne: 'Every wise man, after fifty, ought to begin to lessen at least the quantity of his aliment, and if he would continue free of great and dangerous distempers and preserve his senses and faculties clear to the last, he ought every seven years to go on abating gradually and sensibly, and at last descend out of life as he ascended into it, even into the child's diet.'"

From Dr. Bolduan's man of thirty-three to Dr. Cheyne's man of fifty there is something of a hiatus. However, it is probably better to begin too soon than to defer too long. In both cases it seems to be the opinion that men break down finally, either at forty or at fifty, or even at thirty-five, because they indulge their appetites. What they need to do, therefore, if they would live to a ripe old age, is to keep appetites of all sorts well curbed. A simpler prescription would be hard to devise. None, however, is less palatable.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

[By Chas. G. Percival, M. D.] Every year during the hot weather the "mad dog" scare comes up and it is valuable to know what to do.

A dog that has rabies or is "mad," shows distinct symptoms and runs in a straight line, snapping at everything in its path, and it has a rope-like froth hanging from its jaws. If a dog showing such signs bites you send for a doctor and kill the dog immediately. The important fact to ascertain is whether or not the dog is mad. The head should be cut from the body, as the germ of rabies is conveyed to the person from the dog's teeth. The presence of the germ is determined by the examination of the dog's brain under the microscope. The health department of nearly every large city or state will gladly make this examination free of charge. The head should be packed in sawdust and ice and sent at the earliest opportunity to the public health department nearest your home.

As rabies has a long incubation period before the disease develops, this may often be prevented by the inoculation of the person with doses of the rabies antiserum.

This is obtained from the spinal cord of rabbits which have died after inoculation with rabies, and it makes the body immune and the dreaded disease seldom develops. However, if deferred or not given faithfully, the tissues are not made immune and the attacks are often not fatal.

The Pasteur treatment is a vaccine, not a serum.

The bite of a dog is a punctured wound and liable to be quite deep. As punctured wounds do not bleed freely the germ, if allowed to remain, is literally sealed in the body. A freely bleeding wound helps to cleanse itself, as the infection or germ may be washed out by the freely flowing blood. For that reason surgeons always enlarge a punctured wound, and doz bites after their surgery are often treated by cauterizing, though they may be cleaned by strong antiseptic dressing as a safeguard against the entrance of other germs.

B. L. asks for a remedy for ivy poison. Answer: Nearly every day some one discovers a new remedy for ivy poison. Each one is the best according to the one who recommends it. Here is one: "Carbonate of magnesium, 2 drams; oxide of zinc, 2 drams; 1 1/2 drams; lime water, 4 ounces." Shake well, then pour a little on the poisoned surface, spreading it evenly by using a camel's hair brush. Use the remedy thus every hour, use it freely, for it is harmless. Cool the hot poisoned skin by the use of an ice bag. Keep the skin dry. Fanning the skin makes the remedy dry more quickly. Keep the bottle well corked, for the mixture dries up quickly. If the mixture does dry up in the bottle, add more lime water.

Marie H. asks how to treat a bad burn. Answer: Immerse the burned part in warm water and keep it there for hours if necessary. The whole body in

a continuous warm bath for days and weeks has been resorted to beneficially for peritonitis, rheumatism of the joints, neuralgia, etc. Warm water bath is an anodyne for pain, but especially for burns.

The continuous warm bath gives immediate and complete relief from pain, and is the most excellent treatment. It is of great value on account of this soothing effect when in pain. The warm water penetrates the burnt tissues, keeping them moist and soft. Without the immersion the cuticle which has been destroyed in its whole depth would harden and form an impenetrable covering over the underlying part. Immersed in water, tissues which have become gangrenous cannot dry up, but remain moist. They detach themselves easily and are washed away after having become detached. Thus keeping the wound clean. There is no accumulation of pus, there are no crusts of desiccated wound secretions, and most essential, no dressing is required. The patient does not have to suffer the often painful process of change of dressings.

W. A. B. Please give treatment for pimples of the face. Answer: Solutions of boric acid are beneficial, and some times curative without other treatment in cases of unsightly pimples on the face. The solution should be used hot and in large quantities. A heaping tablespoonful of boric to each quart of water makes a solution of proper strength, and at least three quarts should be used. The face should be soaked well for at least ten or fifteen minutes, by leaning over the bowl and using towels to keep the face in the hot solution. This softening of the epithelium, removes the grease and germs, and facilitates the action of any local application that may be made afterward. In many cases this treatment alone cures; but it is also necessary to avoid too rich a diet, to keep the bowels open; bathe frequently and generally aid elimination of the toxic material in the bowels.

Old Laws Autoized. Indianapolis News: The auto's the thing. A tire saved is a tire bought. Gasoline makes the auto go. Oil in time keeps engines fine. While there's gasoline there's hope. Be careful and you'll never be pinched. It's a long stretch of sand that has no end. An autoist is judged by the company he rides. All the world loves the owner of a new model. A four-cylinder car may look at a twelve. 'Tis a wise autoist that knows his own machine. A reckless driver and his machine are often parted. Trust in the Lord, but keep your tail light burning. A car in a garage is worth two on the open floor. You never miss the gasoline till the tank runs dry. He who rides in the rear seat can not choose the way. Out of the fullness of his gasoline tank the good tourist lendeth. In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of a new model. Let thy muffler remain closed, for the muffler of proclaims the man. Speed and the world speeds with you, slow down and you slow down alone. All machines that glister are not gold, but if they glister you may be sure they do not need painting. Seest thou a man diligent in his driving he shall get to the next town, he shall not tarry long on the road.

The Cost. St. Joseph Gazette: "At any cost!" Three little words are these. Not a dozen letters are required in framing them. The smallest child, if it possesses understanding of anything, can tell their meaning. But the greatest of the world's intellects cannot accurately measure that meaning.

When the individual decides upon a certain line of conduct "at any cost," he is staking his whole future upon the outcome of that course. If the result is not what he hoped for, it may mean ruin to him. It may mean destruction. It may mean a lifetime regret. It may, on the other hand, mean vast success, honor, happiness.

The same may be said of the nation which decides to maintain a definite policy "at any cost." The situation is, however, inevitably more grave than that presented in the case of the individual. All the people of that land are now concerned, their every interest is at stake, their whole future in the balance. If the stand taken can be maintained with hoped for results, the nation may be better off in the future, or it may be enabled to retain what it all along possessed. The "cost" in either case may be monstrous, however.

We have said that we should obtain the "freedom of the seas" at "any cost." The cost, in this case, would consist of blood and treasure if it were anything. It might also include the downfall of the republic, although we cannot as Americans even contemplate such a contingency as possible. We have on several occasions in the past made the "at any cost" resolution, however, and we know that the price was great. We believe that it never was excessive.

May it be ever thus, America is willing to pay for what is her possession—for what she obtains. She is not a wanton spender, for no other people on earth have a quicker perception of values. May she ever be able to pay, and may she ever get full value for the cost.

The Republican Entries. Leslie's Weekly: Candidates for the republican nomination for president can now be classified under four general headings—first, those who are willing and well equipped; second, those who are reluctant, but well equipped; third, those who are anxious, but disqualified by temperament and past performances, and, fourth, those who are passive, but possible. At the present time the entries are eighteen. The complete list is: Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Charles S. Whitman and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; William Howard Taft, formerly of Ohio, now of Connecticut; Philander C. Knox and Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania; Theodore E. Burton, Myrton Herrick and Frank B. Willis of Ohio; John W. Weeks of Massachusetts; Albert B. Cummins of Iowa; William E. Borah of Idaho; Lawrence Y. Sherman and James R. Mann of Illinois; Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana; Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and William Alden Smith of Michigan. It is extremely probable that the candidate of the republican party who will run against Woodrow Wilson for the presidency in 1916 will be selected from among the present entries. Of those mentioned, all are in agreement upon the protective tariff principle, with the exception of La Follette, who, while in the anxious class, is regarded as disqualified because of his vote for the democratic tariff bill. Much will depend upon the personal platform announced by the

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

In stress and trouble the women of a nation are always to be counted upon. In this country new women's escorts for the war are peculiar to their sex.

Dubuque, Iowa.—"Five years ago I took four or five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription while in a delicate way and I felt fine during the whole time, even going shopping and doing my washing right up to the last minute. "I am glad to recommend it to all women in this condition." —MRS. JULIA MYERS 143 Walnut St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Oelwein, Iowa.—"Fifteen years ago I first took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I can truthfully say that it helped me greatly. I have had neighbors and friends who have been cured by it." —MRS. L. P. WARB, 214 Fourth Ave., South, Oelwein, Iowa.

Middle aged women about to experience that dreaded change of life, should profit by the experience of thousands of noble women who have gone through the same period with little or no pain, misery or discomfort. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is well known and has been for nearly 50 years just the medicine. It is not a secret prescription, for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper; it's a temperance medicine, a glyceric extract from roots.

Not only does it build up the entire system and make it strong and vigorous enough to withstand the organic disturbances, but it has a quieting effect upon the feminine organism.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking a vegetable laxative occasionally—such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do not grip and will not harm the most delicate system.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets clear the complexion.

Start-Stick to it-Do it YOU may not be able to accumulate a goodly surplus in a month or a year. But if you start and stick to it you will win out. "You must make sure of what you want to do, you must feel sure that you have the courage as well as the temperament to do it and then—DO IT!" —Herbert Kaufman. START TO SAVE TODAY. SECURITY STATE BANK KEOKUK IOWA. START TODAY STICK TO IT.

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 ON TIME AND INTEREST ON 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 E. BUOK, Vice Pres., THOS. JOHN, Secy. & Treas., JOE. S. TUCKER. KEOKUK, IOWA.

different candidates between this time and the day on which the convention meets.

Just Republicans. Burlington Hawk-Eye: The Marshalltown Times-Republican which in the days of republican factionalism in Iowa was flagrantly "progressive" and hated standpatism like poison, is still shuddering lest the regular republicans will control the party in 1916. The perturbed editor ought to and the instrument association of that land are now concerned, their every interest is at stake, their whole future in the balance. If the stand taken can be maintained with hoped for results, the nation may be better off in the future, or it may be enabled to retain what it all along possessed. The "cost" in either case may be monstrous, however.

Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES SHOWN LAST NIGHT

Pictures of Home Scenes—About the "Y" Camp—Extension Meeting at Melrose.

There was a striking and very interesting exhibition given last night on South Sixth street and Main, in illustration of the activities of the local Young Men's Christian association of Keokuk. The instrument association located at Rohmela's picture studio for the screen for the display of the pictures was placed against the side wall of the A. Weber Co.'s building on the opposite side of Main street.

Among the many interesting pictures displayed were hiking pictures, swimming pictures, pictures of camp life, all real pictures of life, actually occurring in the activities of the local association. The pictures gave much pleasing entertainment to those who were fortunately present and witnessed the attractive display.

An extension meeting will be held at Melrose, this county, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Keokuk participants in the meeting were conveyed by automobile conveyance by Mr. Robert E. Dawson. The party took special music along. Miss Rose Pelz, a popular and accomplished young lady vocalist of Keokuk will assist in the music and is a prominent favorite as a soloist. H. C. Brown, president of the Y. M. C. A., will address the meeting.

"Y" Camp. Final preparations are being made for the "Y" junior camp which is to be held this week. A large number of boys have enrolled for the ten days and several more intend to go over for a part of the period. Most of the boys have been looking forward to this camping trip and if the weather is favorable it promises to be the best time in camp the boys have had an opportunity to attend. It is not too late for a boy to get his name in for the camp if he does so before Monday noon. All boys twelve years of age or over are welcome to attend. A party of a dozen older fellows

went over to the camp yesterday afternoon and expect to spend today in camp. This is the usual week-end trip that so many boys and young business men have taken advantage of during this summer.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the Keokuk postoffice, uncalled for, for week ending August 7, 1915:

Ladies. Mrs. Ida Butler. Mrs. A. E. Burrows. Mrs. Lenora Coleman. Mrs. G. H. Doshier. Mrs. Maggie Grose. Mrs. Myrtle Johnson. Mrs. Ed. Martin. Mrs. Ida Martin. Miss Gertrude Snyder (3). Miss Emily Wheatley. Miss Grace Wilson (2).

Gentlemen. Mr. Lawrence T. Boyer (3). Dr. M. L. Chester. Mr. C. H. Culbertson. Mr. Clare Greene. Mr. Carl Hollenbeck. A. P. Hunt. Mr. Wm. Killian. Mr. Lawrence Lavery. Nick Lenardarkis. Mr. Charles Martin. Mr. Fred Pearson. Willie Samuels. Mrs. J. E. Thompson. Mr. Harley Tucker. Persons calling for letters in above list will please say they are advertised. E. P. McManus, Postmaster.

—Read The Gate City Want column