

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. Skirvin Manager

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Keokuk News Station, Depot.

Hotel J. J. Cor. Fourth and Main.

Keokuk, Iowa . . . September 9, 1915

IN THE AFTERGLOW.

Mother o' mine, in the afterglow Of mothering years, I love you so; For loving me'er life I knew.

Loving me, too, when life so sweet Tempted my wayward girlish feet Away from paths of truth and right.

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Mother o' mine, I love you so, For loving me'er life I knew.

My girlish lips, the music fraught With all the mother hopes and fears That fill to the brim the mothering years.

Mother o' mine, in the afterglow Of motherhood's years, I thank you so.

For gifts to me from out your heart, At thoughts that rise my hot tears start.

God give us ways to make you know How great is my love before you go.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY. One step no more than from himself.—Canby.

New York City has armed its harbor boats with guns for use on river pirates.

Pittsburgh slaughtered 5,000 rats during the wrecking of the city's market house and thousands got away.

Italy requires makers of cheeses containing oleomargarine to paint them red on the outside and properly to label them.

War fever is subsiding in the east. Editors are turning from international affairs and striving to solve the great home problem: "Why do the trousers of public men bar at the knees?"

In order to reduce freight charges California wine is to be shipped to New York in a specially designed tank steamer very similar to an oil freighter.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL EXISTS. When the republicans made the tariff, unemployment and other national questions an issue in the majority campaign of last spring, the highbrow element thought it was to laugh.

Now everybody is coming to understand that a freetrade tariff—with its accompaniment of shortened hours, curtailed wages, or lack of employment altogether—has a distinct bearing upon municipal affairs; and the most emphatic evidence of this is found in the enormously increased demands upon the municipal and county treasuries for the support or assistance of dependents or quasi-dependents.

According to the figures of the poor relief department of the county, the department in February of the present year fed as many people as live in Springfield, Ill., the third largest city of the state. Last year the county agent aided directly 100,000 persons. This year the estimate is that 200,000, or twice the number cared for last year, will be fed, clothed, and warmed at the expense of the taxpayers.

Consequently more taxes will have to be collected to pay the increased bill. Cook county's grand total for charitable purposes last year was \$2,278,540.

If the population provided for at the county hospital and Oak Forest, together with one-half of the 18,208 patients visited at their homes by the county agent's physicians, and who do not receive other assistance, and also the 2,588 non-residents and aliens given temporary assistance in 1914, are added to those directly assisted,

It is estimated that in round figures the actual total of those assisted will come close to 125,000, and exceed the combined populations of Peoria and Springfield. This population represents persons cared for by the institutions organized and operated under the pauper act; that is, poor relief department, county hospital and infirmary, including the tuberculosis hospital at Oak Forest.

These figures do not include the 16,268 patients treated at dispensaries operated in connection with the county hospital, nor the 5,788 children cared for by the juvenile court, which are also poverty's contribution to the charity service of Cook county.

In other words, the application of administration policies in the nation—as shown by the Underwood tariff and its effects—has just about doubled the number of people who cannot earn a whole living in Chicago.

A BUREAU OF ROAD RESEARCH. An Iowa newspaper having stated that "with D. W. Norris chairman of the state highway commission it may be expected that more good roads will be built in Iowa within the next few years than ever in the history of the state in the same length of time," that gentleman takes occasion to explain through his newspaper, the Marshalltown Times-Republican, that

"The new commission, to which Mr. Norris and others have been appointed in nowise disturbs the state highway commission established by law and which remains in full charge of all road work. The new commission is more properly a bureau of road research appointed by Governor Clark to report to the next legislature in the winter of 1917 a plan for hard-surfaced road construction. It can not possibly affect road conditions in any way until the next legislature has acted upon its recommendations. Work upon dirt roads next summer will go on just as it has this summer and if all that the bureau of research hopes to accomplish is finally achieved it will be well into the summer of 1917 before the voters of the counties will be called upon to decide for themselves what they will build in the way of hard surfaced roads."

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IMPORTANCE OF TERMINALS

[By Irving C. Norwood.]

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 4.—The Standard Oil company has an immense plant here which is symptomatic of the relations that will exist in the future between the Mississippi river and big business.

Built on the left bank of the river, about three miles above the city proper, at a cost of \$3,000,000, with enormous tank capacity, more than half a mile of private terminal docks and every modern convenience for handling the product, this plant affords striking evidence of the attitude of this great corporation, reputed to be among the most efficiently managed in all the world, toward water navigation.

Although Baton Rouge is more than 100 miles above New Orleans and more than twice that distance from the mouth of the river, the channel up to the city and even for forty miles beyond, is navigable by ocean going vessels drawing thirty-six feet of water. Big oil tankers from every port in the world ply the river between Baton Rouge and the gulf and fleets of modern steel barges, under tow, use the shallower channel between this point and the western refineries plant at Wood River, Ill., far up stream. Owing to the unprecedented demand for gasoline for export, the Standard has been forced to buy the property of its competitors. The standard barges go up stream to Baton Rouge where the product is stored until transferred to the big vessels for shipment abroad.

For many long hours before we reached Baton Rouge, the Steel City had steamed steadily down stream through a country that appeared to be not hard to imagine as the wonderland of the time of La Salle's wonderful voyage of discovery. The only difference seemed to be that we knew where we were bound and La Salle did not. Hour after hour we churned along in the heavy yellow current between low-lying shores lined with apparently impenetrable forest. We saw no cities nor towns, no farm houses, nor barns; we passed no steamers, no barges, except for an occasional piling or snags or matting the protecting levees, the river seemed deserted. Then some one glimpsed a smudge of smoke in the distance and in the course of half an hour the big Standard plant, with its power station, acres of tanks and long, piled, efficient looking terminal docks, was in sight.

In her berth at one end of the long dock lay a big tank steamer, loading oil for export. Another of equal size was just edging out into the channel for the down stream run. At another dock a powerful tow boat had just picked up a group of six, tank-laden barges for the trip to Wood River. It was a fine sight, after the desolate country through which we had passed, and was mighty good concrete evidence of the efficiency of rail, pipe line, ocean and river connections working together at one point toward a common end.

"This appears really wonderful," a much-travelled passenger remarked. "This might be a small section of the highly developed Rhine, where iron and steel plants, pottery factories and almost every variety of manufacturing and warehousing industry elbow one another along the entire length of that utilized waterway. This is indicative of what this river will look like some day along its entire length."

And then Captain Smith of the Steel City, a river man and every up-to-date business man in these river cities who have visited, know about Davenport and Davenport's terminal project and, figuratively speaking, take off their hats to what they are glad to call "the liveliest city on the river."

The day will come, I firmly believe, when some of the greatest industries of the country will be located upon the Mississippi and utilizing the "water way" of moving their goods to market. It is plain that in this way only, can the middle west retain its hold upon far off markets, whether they be in this country or in foreign lands. And when that day does come, the city of Davenport will realize immense dividends upon the enterprise, the effort, the intelligence and the capital that has been expended in the Davenport terminal project.

Call Doctor Messiah. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The news from Serbia that the American medical mission has absolutely wiped out the typhus scourge, was welcomed as great news by Col. Jevrem J. Popovich, who left his home country before the medical fight had been won. He is now in this country on a special errand for Serbia.

Dr. Strong of Harvard university, who has had charge of the sanitary campaign, has come to be known as "The Messiah" among the masses of the people, said the colonel.

The climax of respect, "the noble American" is "the title they give him," said Colonel Popovich. "He became a real popular hero when he remained in Belgrade, even after the Austrians had begun to introduce their well known 'kultur' into the Serbian capital. Many stories are told of how he protected weak, sick and wounded citizens from intoxicated soldiers. He alone once prevented a hospital of which he had taken charge from being stormed at the point of the bayonet. He was truly the guardian angel of our wounded and sick, aged women and infants left behind when the capital was evacuated."

Liquor Bill FOR DRY TOWN Des Moines Has Spent Several Thousand to Quench Her Thirst, Figures Show.

DES MOINES, Sept. 9.—Sixteen thousand dollars worth of liquor of various kinds was shipped into Des Moines in the month of August by freight and express.

The estimate is made by U. L. Crawford, who has been compiling complete statistics at police headquarters of those who are having liquor shipped to them and how much. Mr. Crawford's information is taken from the records of the express companies and he is keeping an elaborate card index record of liquor shipments.

Mr. Crawford finished making his totals for the month of August on Tuesday afternoon. It shows that a surprisingly large amount of liquor is coming into the city, though of course it is only a fraction of the amount consumed monthly in the days of the saloons. More than 2,000 persons have had liquor shipped to them in the past month. Here are Mr. Crawford's totals:

Beer—893 cases, 621 barrels, 3 kegs. Whisky—1,192 gallons, 1,967 quarts, 1,573 pints, 7 barrels, 2 kegs, 3 drums. Wine—3 kegs, 3 barrels, 185 quarts. Gin—74 quarts.

Alcohol—2 barrels, 6 gallons, 1 quart. Rum—44 quarts. Brandy—12 quarts.

These figures do not include the liquor brought to Des Moines from Boone and other points by automobile and in grips.

See National Menace. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Various alarms were sounded today by speakers before the annual session of the American Public Health association, attended by public health officers and medical men from all parts of the United States. Probably the most startling statistics presented were those offered by E. E. Rittenhouse of New York, on "Increasing Organic Disease," which he declared is the new public health problem.

"The increasing waste of American vitality and life from the degenerative diseases among wage-earners and other classes is rapidly reaching the magnitude of a national menace," said Dr. Rittenhouse. "Surely the doubling of the mortality rate from this cause should be a matter of serious public concern."

"In three decades the death rate from the breaking down or wearing out of the heart, arteries and kidneys has increased 100 percent. In the period from 1900 to 1910 the increase has been as high as 38 percent in some states and no less than 17 percent in every state. In the preceding ten years the increase was 52 percent among the more than four million men in mechanical industries and in the laboring, servant and agricultural classes combined."

The condition described, said Dr. Rittenhouse, is local to America, not being found in European countries. "There are constantly approximately 15,000,000 Americans in the 'development period,' said the speaker. "This period ranges from a few weeks to several years in which the disease may be checked or cured. Most of these people are drifting into disease unknowingly. They are uninformed, unwarned. If the state can afford to fight germ diseases, why not degenerative disease? If it can teach community hygiene to check one, why not individual hygiene to check the other. Action is needed."

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fitch of New York, said that in 1913, 130,000 persons died of chronic disease of the vital machinery—all preventable or postponable. The figures reflect widespread degeneration, impairment and premature decay, he said. He recommended:

- 1. Avoidance of physical or mental overstrain. 2. Moderation in eating, especially of meat. 3. Avoidance of stimulating, highly seasoned food.

crucifer crown will be at stake tonight when Jack Moran, whose manager, Harry James, claimed the title of the day after the new class was established at the Cleveland convention, the Buck Gorman fight ten rounds. Both men were to weigh 175 pounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Fight for New Fight Crown. APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 9.—The

How to Beautify a Summer Soiled Face

It's really a simple matter to renovate a face soiled by sun, winds or dirt. Ordinary mercerized wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The worn-out skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The younger, healthier under-skin forming the new complexion, is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercerized wax, to be had at any drugstore, is enough to remove any tanned, reddened, pimpled, freckled or blotchy skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off of morrow.

Many skins wrinkle easily with every wind that blows, with heat, worry, etc. An excellent wrinkle remover, because it tightens the skin all the difference in the world, between sunken and relaxed muscles. As a wash lotion made as follows: Put a wash lotion made as follows: Put a

dered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in witch hazel 1/2 pt. This gives immediate results.

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Start Small and Start Right Remember, there is no embarrassment to you in a small beginning. The person who is saving pennies, today, may be saving dollars a year from now. Join our Depositors Weekly Savings club and you will be convinced we have given you the best method you have ever tried for getting money.

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