

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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Keokuk, Iowa ..... November 1, 1915

THE 'LOPEMENT.

When grandma wore that bonnet, An' grampa wore this hat.

They took a horse 'n' buggy An' 'loped—jes' think o' that!

He said, "You're awful pretty!" She said, "You're brave and true."

An' then, beneath the bonnet, I think they kissed, don't you?

When grandma's hair was golden, An' grampa's hair was brown.

They ran away together, The talk of all the town.

Some folks said, "Goodness gracious!" But from the sky above, A gentle breeze was singin'.

The song of youth an' love.

When grandma had a dimple, An' grampa's smile was gay.

They took a horse 'n' buggy An' rode for miles away.

An' Oh! they loved each other, (What do you think of that?)

When grandma wore that bonnet An' grampa wore this hat.

—Margaret E. Sangster Jr., in the Christian Herald.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

The greatest friend of Truth is Time.—Colton.

In an experimental way a cannery in New York is drying and crushing cherry pits to obtain a flavor that is added to the canned fruit.

Four cities in Germany, four in France, one in Italy and one in Russia, have installed ozone plants for the purification of their drinking water.

Close to 1,000 students are enrolled in the night schools of Des Moines. Ages range from fourteen to forty-five years, and nearly every nationality is represented.

Sloux City's superintendent of schools informs the board of education that twenty additional school rooms are needed to accommodate the children already enrolled.

Paper, gun cotton and imitation leather and silk are a few of the articles that can now be made of cotton plant stalks. The most interesting item is the first. The need for a wood pulp substitute is yearly becoming increasingly urgent.

Mrs. Mary Borden Turner of Belgium conducts a field hospital in Belgium that is in portable sections and lighted from a plant in a motor-lorry. When the hospital was visited recently by Chicago newspaper men she said there were 185 in the hospital. The soldiers are treated and then moved on and more brought in from the trenches.

Charles Shelverton, of Austell, Ga., a census taker, relates that in the Virginia Blue Ridge mountains there lives John Williams, aged seventy, and Mrs. Williams, aged sixty, who are the parents of seventeen children, sixteen of whom are alive. The youngest is only two years old, while the oldest has grandchildren. With all their descendants, the Williams are the largest family in the south.

RED CROSS BEGINS ANOTHER YEAR.

Fifty-two years ago this week, the Red Cross society was born. The conference which gave the world this splendid organization was held at Geneva, as the result of the agitation of Henri Dunant, philanthropist—half French, half Swiss—who had been horrified by the condition of the wounded on the battlefield of Solferino, and since then had devoted his energies to seeking some way in which the horrors of war might be lessened, says the Burlington Gazette.

A set of regulations was drawn up by the conference for alleviating the sufferings of war victims, and for training hospital supplies and for preparing nurses during time of peace. Hospitals were declared inviolate and it was agreed that doctors and nurses should be regarded as neutral.

A society was formed to further these ends. Its emblem, the delegates decided, should be a red cross on a white field—perhaps in honor of Switzerland, the neutral state where the conference was held, and whose flag is a white cross on a red field.

Thus the Red Cross society came into existence. The next year the treaty of Geneva made its rules binding on practically every civilized nation in the world.

Soon the practicability of the new scheme was proved once and for all. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 nearly 500,000 soldiers were aided by the Red Cross.

Then in 1877 the American Red Cross society was formed, with Clara Barton as its presiding genius. Its scope of work spread beyond the helping of unfortunates in warfare, and was made to include victims of disasters as well—as in the Johnstown and Galveston floods, for instance. Of late years its splendid strength has been used in the battle against tuberculosis. By its "Christmas Greetings" stamps alone, it raised more than \$1,000,000 in four years for checking the white plague.

The resources of the Red Cross have been taxed to their utmost by the present war. It can hardly cover the bill, but its activities have undoubtedly been the means of saving thousands of lives.

HOW TO ENJOY MOVIES.

Do the "movies" hurt your eyes? The Journal of the Medical Association, one of the leading publications of the kind in the United States finds that there is an increasing tendency to patronize this form of theatrical amusement and makes the following suggestions for the protection of the eyes in case eye strain is felt:

The progress made in the character of subjects presented in the movies today, makes it desirable for all enquiring people to at least attend occasionally. Annoying after-effects on the eyes of many prevent them from enjoying the social diversion and often the educational advantages thus derived. The great majority of those who suffer from eye strain after watching moving pictures, can find relief, if not complete relief, in perfectly fitted glasses. The picture may not be quite so sharp, but this is more than compensated for by the increased comfort. For those with very sensitive eyes, a colored glass, either amber, yellowish green or amethyst, may be necessary to give complete relief. There have been put on the market recently several varieties of colored glasses, each of which has some advantages, so that some suitable color can usually be secured. A subdued light in the theatre is much less irritating than when the only light visible comes from the screen. It is also advisable to avoid sitting in a place where it is necessary to look upward, as the additional strain becomes very tiresome, and frequently leaves a headache.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

The following editorial from the Burlington Hawk-Eye will apply to Keokuk:

One of the weakest arguments in defense of purchasing goods from mail order houses is that wealthy members of the community are patrons of Marshall Field & Company and other great metropolitan stores and if it is right for them to buy out of town, it is right for the remainder of us to do likewise, if we are so disposed. The right of any one to buy wherever he pleases so long as he has the money to pay for the purchase is admitted, but the gross stupidity of any one sending the dollars he earns at home away from home for goods he can purchase at home must be admitted, too. There is a link in human nature that makes all of us think that goods from Paris are better than those from New York, that those from New York are better than those from Chicago, and that those from Chicago are better than those from Burlington. In a sentence the green hills are always the furthest. The Hawk-Eye contends that the local stores can supply the demands of the average citizen at less cost, all things considered, and much to the satisfaction of the customer than outside houses and mail order houses in particular. It holds that if the mail order patron will start his trading at home, he will find himself a wealthier and wiser man at the expiration of this current year.

HOW OLD IS MAMMOTH CAVE?

Doubtless everyone in this country who can read, knows something of the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. On the other hand, there may be quite a number who know very little about how this and other similar caves were formed, how old the Mammoth cave probably is, what service it performed for the youthful government of the United States during the war of 1812, and various other interesting features connected with this greatest of all known caverns of the world, brought out in an article in the September number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

"From time immemorial"—to quote from the Bulletin's article—"caves have been objects of interest to mankind. Around them have clustered legend and superstition, in them men have found refuges for the living, and in them they have sought refuge for the dead. In ancient days they were the abodes of spirits and nymphs of Roman mythology; in Greece they became the temples for the worship of Zeus, Pan, Dionysus, and Pluto, as well as the homes of the oracles of Delphi, Corinth and Mount Citharon; in Persia they were connected with the worship of Mithras, and in more modern times popular fancy in Europe peopled the mystery-enshrouded caves with elves, fairies, and evil spirits galore."

But after all caves are but the results of perfectly natural forces working beneath the surface of the earth just as they do upon its face, and for the sake of convenience may be divided into three classes: (1) Those formed by the action of currents, the force of waves, and the grinding of shingle against a cliff on a rocky seacoast, which forces gradually hollow out caves in the weaker places, of which those found near Par Harbor, Maine may serve as examples; (2) those found in volcanic regions, formed by the subterranean flow of lava, or by the expansion of steam and gases, such as those in the Klamath lake region in Oregon which are so large that they often served as effective hiding places for the Indians in the early days of the conquest of the west; and (3) those which have been cut out of calcareous rocks by the chemical action of carbonic acid in rain water, combined with the mechanical friction of the sand and stones set in forcible motion by the streams of water which have flowed through them for ages. These last are the most numerous and most important in size, and it is to this class that Mammoth cave belongs.

As most people know, the cave is in Edmonson county, Kentucky, about

SYMPTOMS OF DEBILITY

People who are tired all of the time and never feel rested even after a long night in bed, who cannot regain weight and strength, whose sleep lacks elasticity and who feel no joy in living, are debilitated.

A medical examination might easily show that every organ of the body is acting normally but the pallor of the face will usually show that the blood is thin. This is the root of the trouble.

Debility is a loss of vitality, not affecting any one part of the body but the system generally. The blood goes to every part of the body and the use of a blood tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills quickly tones up the system. The first sign of returning health is a better appetite, improved digestion, a quicker step, brighter eyes, better color in the cheeks. The rich, red blood, reaching every organ and muscle, carries renewed health and vigor. The nerves are quieted, sleep becomes more refreshing and with persistent treatment and proper living the debilitated patient is once more enabled to enjoy life.

Two useful books, "Building Up the Blood" and "What to Eat" will be sent free on request by the Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Eighty-five miles southwest of Louisville, and not far from Green river, into which the cave's subterranean waters empty. This section of Kentucky, where may be found limestone beds frequently reaching a thickness of 500 feet, is noted for its rocky grottoes, sink holes, and caverns. The rocks in the vicinity of Mammoth cave give evidence of but little disturbance by the dynamic forces of past ages. It is such areas of limestone deposits, with comparatively level strata and located somewhat above a drainage level, with small crevices or joints, that furnish the conditions for the formation of underground passageways and chambers by the chemical and mechanical agency of underground waters.

From a geological viewpoint Mammoth cave is of comparatively recent origin, its formation having begun something less than 1,000,000 years ago, in the Pliocene age. The cave action began after Green river had cut its channel down into the limestone stratum which underlies this zone. The rain water, with its carbonic acid content, seeped through the overlying earth and passing into and through the crevices and joints of the stone, at that time above the level of the river, began the work of solution and erosion. These underground waters gathered along the planes of least resistance, and as the crevices grew in size more and more of the surface water went into them. In fact, as the Green river cut its bed deeper into the limestone underlay the cave waters kept pace with the process until what had once been mere subterranean rills grew into that remarkable underground stream known as Poho river, which now flows through the lowest levels of the cave and empties into Green river. During the cave's history the work of dissolving the stone and cutting away along where resistance was least, ever seeking lower levels, it has left behind it the twisted, tortuous passageways and large galleries and chambers which form this most interesting of all known caverns. According to geologists, it took Green river nearly 1,000,000 years to cut away its present bed, so the cave is estimated to be almost as old, but first came into prominence during the war of 1812, when the United States government needed nitrate to make powder. Some of the large entrance chambers of the cave had formed the winter habitations for myriads of bats for many ages, and as a consequence, the soil had become converted into guano beds with a large nitrate content. As a result the cave became a nitrate mine, which made the powder supply for the young nation was obtained.

HERE'S NEW VIGOR FOR OVERWORKED STOMACHS

Wilkinson & Co., the popular druggists, have long in the drug business long enough to best their own opinion of the best way of selling medicines. They say the plan adopted by Miona, the great dyspepsia remedy, is the fastest they have ever heard of. They don't believe that a medicine ought to be paid for unless it does the user some good. And Miona is sold under a positive guarantee to relieve dyspepsia or to refund the money. You simply have 50 cents deposit with Wilkinson & Co., and if, after you have used the box of Miona you decide that it has done you no good, all you have to do is to tell them so and they will return your money.

Hundreds of people have been relieved of stomach troubles by using this remarkable remedy. It is not simply a food digester; it is a medicine that puts all of the digestive organs into normal condition and gives ruddy, glowing, vigorous health. A change for the better will be seen after the first few boxes of Miona, and its continued use will soon give the power to eat anything at any time and not suffer distress afterward.

Miona is sold under a positive guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. This is the strongest proof that can be offered as to the merit of the medicine.

Nothing lessens a man's success in his work or a woman's fascinating personality more than a weak stomach, with its attendant evils. Use Miona and see how much more there is in life.

IOWA'S NEW INSURANCE LAW

Its Merits Set Forth in an Editorial in the Sioux City Journal.

Some of the misunderstandings of the new Iowa insurance law are set forth in the following editorial in the Sioux City Journal: "A number of Iowa newspapers are jumping to wrong conclusions as to the purpose and effect of the new law for the regulation of fire insurance companies; that it repeals the anti-compact law; that it gives the companies monopolistic control of rates; that it means the perpetuation of extortionate rates; that insurance Commissioner Emory English played into the hands of an 'insurance trust' in urging its adoption; that the law ought to be repealed by the next legislature. All of these conclusions are founded on information that certain policyholders of certain classes have been required to pay higher premiums than under the old middle of unregulated competition. Not one can be supported under the rule of reason.

The new law was not prepared and put over by the insurance companies. It is a progressive measure, based on the recommendations of a special committee appointed by the national convention of state insurance commissioners—officials elected by the various states to protect the public from exploitation by the insurance companies. Iowa was not alone in adopting legislation along this line. Bills applying the same principle were passed this year by the legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania. Similar laws had been in force in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Montana, Kentucky, Texas, South Carolina, and West Virginia. The principle was endorsed by the state insurance commissioners from all the states because it had proved successful in the states where already applied.

The theory of the new statute is that insurance rates on different classes of property shall be based on the degree of hazard involved and there shall be no discrimination between policyholders in the same class. The purpose is to render favoritism impossible in the classification of risks and to prevent rebating in the form of cut rates to favored districts or policyholders. Practically, the law applies to the insurance business the same anti-discrimination and anti-rebating restrictions now applied to the railway business by federal and state law. To make sure that the rates shall be scientifically constructed in the place, the companies are required to use rates devised and published by expert bureaus. Having accepted and published a bureau rate, the company is required to offer it to all policyholders, just as the railroads are required to offer the same rate to all shippers. If it is appropriate that all railroads shall charge the same rate for a like service to all shippers, it is equally appropriate that the insurance companies, also operating a public utility, shall have uniform rates and apply them without discrimination to all policyholders.

Before the new law was passed, the insurance business in Iowa was thoroughly demoralized. The anti-compact law forbade the companies to make agreements as to rates or as to anything else. The result was a period of thoroughly unscientific and un-

HIGH COURT FINDS SCHOOL LAW MIXED

Suit from Knoxville Brings Out Fact That Chaotic Condition Exists in Statutes.

DES MOINES, Nov. 1.—Iowa's school laws are in a chaotic condition, in the belief of the Iowa supreme court. This was brought out in its review and opinion on the case of Columbus Chambers and others against the school board of Knoxville. Chambers and other voters of the independent school district of Knoxville sought to enjoin the school board from a \$75,000 bond issue to build a new high school building. The lower court refused to grant the injunction and the supreme court sustains it. The plaintiff contended for the injunction largely on alleged irregularities in the conduct of the election and cited among other things that proper notice was not given of the election. On this point the supreme court says: "The most serious question in the case relates to the notice given of the election. The contention here made brings to our attention the chaotic condition of our school laws. In them are many conflicting sections and it is almost impossible to harmonize them or to state with any degree of preciseness the legislative intent."

"Coming down to the crucial question before us we find that in one section of the law there is a provision that notices of both the annual and special elections must be given by posting. Yet section 2520-43 of the same supplement says that the notice of such an election as was here held shall be by publication. The only way to harmonize these is to say that the first two relate to other than independent districts and the last to independent districts. But if they cannot harmonize the last section is the last expression of the legislature applicable to such elections as are here involved and being the last, all former statutes with reference to the same subject inconsistent with the latter one are by implication repealed."

Gives the Stomach More Protection. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—New and drastic meat inspection rules for protection of the American stomach are in effect today. Their operation began officially yesterday but packing houses and abattoirs were not affected until today.

Destruction of disease animals by U. S. meat inspectors before they enter the slaughter house is one of the new rules. Heretofore effected animals were slaughtered on the same killing floor with healthy animals and were not condemned until later.

Violation of the meat inspection laws is made punishable by a new penalty of withdrawal of government inspection, putting the offending concern out of interstate commerce.

A new rule in favor of the packers that permitting them to sell "second class" cooked meat, providing it is so labeled after sterilization. Sale of raw pork in summer sausage and other forms for eating without cooking is prohibited.

Drastic new sanitary regulations for slaughter houses is another feature of the new regulations in effect today.

WET GOODS OUT BY DECEMBER 31

Ruling by Attorney General, Forecasts Closing Before End of the Year.

That saloons must not only be closed but that they must have all superfluous goods out of the state by December 31, was the gist of a letter received this morning by County Attorney George Hill from Attorney General George Cosson, says the Burlington Gazette. Mr. Hill had written some specific ruling relative to the new law and the communication closed in the answer he received.

The state attorney general declared that Iowa was going to have prohibition in fact as well as technically, and that he was going to make every effort to see that the law was obeyed. He asks the hearty co-operation of the various county attorneys in this work and will make sure that the advent of 1916 will see a non-alcoholic Iowa.

Mr. Cosson declared that the postponement of the enforcement of the law from July 4, as is usually the case, until January 1, was done with the idea in mind of giving the liquor dealers an opportunity of disposing of their stock and fixtures without any great financial sacrifice. He stated further that if the dealers have not taken advantage of this opportunity it is not the fault of the authorities and that they must be the ones to suffer from the effects of their action.

The announcement from the office

Clears Complexion

Don't worry about skin troubles. You can have a clear, clean complexion by using a little Zemo, obtained at any drug store for 25c, or extra large bottle at \$1.00.

Zemo easily removes all traces of pimples, black heads, eczema, and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is neither watery, sticky nor greasy and costs nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

Zemo, Cleveland.

Some people when they have something special to clean, buy naphtha and add it to lukewarm, soapy water. It's a splendid cleanser.

But why buy naphtha when you can get it combined with other even more wonderful cleansers in



It's ready to use for all kinds of washing. Does the work in half the time, too. Not only for washing clothes—just as wonderful for all household cleaning.

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

WITH every New SAVINGS ACCOUNT of \$15.00 or more, we will give a large Flag, size 4 feet by 6 feet, complete with pole and holder. The Keokuk Savings Bank

BUCK-REINER CO. Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters. DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE HART BRAND OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Exclusive wholesale agency for the sale of the justly celebrated FANCHON FLOUR for the city of Keokuk and tributary territory. Order a Sack Next Time of Your Grocer.

ESTABLISHED 1856 One of the largest Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Hosiery Houses in the Middle West. Manufacturers of Indian Head Dress Shirts, Work Shirts, Overalls, etc. Sole Agent for "Tom Boy" Hosiery. Keokuk, Ia. New York Prices Duplicated. Irwin-Phillips Co., FACTORIES Keokuk, Ia. Hamilton, Ill.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR Bring Back Its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe. Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though it is troublesome, is an easier way to get the same. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss. While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush, with it and draw the stuff through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. A Financier. "Did Swift Philadelphia's Bulletin" borrow to buy an auto? "No; he is a higher financier. He bought an auto to borrow money."