

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SkirvinManager
DAILY BY MAIL
One year \$3.00 Four months \$1.00
Six months \$1.50 One month .25
By carrier, 10c per week
Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter.

Keokuk, IowaJanuary 30, 1916

THE WHISTLER.
He blows the sordid care of life away
While sending flute-like music
through his lips.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.
The survival of the fittest.
—Herbert Spencer.

IT COSTS MORE.
The continued increase in the price of materials entering into the construction of a newspaper has made it necessary to fix the subscription rate of The Daily Gate City by mail at \$3.00 per year, on rural routes as well as in the cities and towns—Keokuk not included, where the paper is delivered by carrier at ten cents per week. This rate is effective February 1, 1916. We trust that our subscribers will not complain over this slight increase, and we believe they will not when they are told that the expense of publishing The Gate City has more than doubled within the past ten years. The subscription price of The Gate City a few years ago was \$4.00 per year, and the cost of operation very much less than it is today. Mail subscriptions are maintained at a loss. The metropolitan papers sell their product very cheaply and much below cost for advertising purposes. Having such a wide field for advertising solicitation, circulation, as unprofitable as it is, indirectly contributes to advertising value and thereby overcomes to some extent the subscription loss. The small daily is at a disadvantage, not being able to gather enough advertising to overcome the subscription deficit. Many of the dailies, in order to maintain their high standard of newspaper excellence, are increasing the price of their paper.

WILSON'S SPEECH AT CLEVELAND (Continued from page 1.)

do, and unless the nation knows what to do, and it seemed to me not only my privilege but my duty, to go out and inform my fellow countrymen just what I understand the present situation to be.
'What are the elements of the case?' In the first place, and most obviously, two-thirds of the world are at war. It is not merely a European struggle; nations in the orient have become involved, as well as nations in the west and everywhere there seems to be creeping even upon the nations disengaged, the spirit and the threat of war. All the world outside of America is on fire. Do you wonder that men's imaginations take color from the situation? Do you wonder that there is a great reaction against war? Do you wonder that the passion for peace grows stronger as the spectacle grows more tremendous and more overwhelming? And do you wonder, on the other hand, that men's sympathies become deeply engaged on one side or the other? For no small things are happening. This is a struggle which will determine the history of the world, I dare say, for more than a century to come. The world will never be the same again after this war is over. The change may be for weal or it may be for woe, but it will be fundamental and tremendous.

'And, in the meantime, we, the people of the United States, are one great disengaged power, the one neutral power, finding it a little difficult to be neutral, because like men everywhere else, we are human; we have deep passions of mankind in us; we have sympathies that are as easily stirred as the sympathies of any other people. We have interests which we see being drawn slowly into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval. It is very difficult for us to hold off and look with cool judgment upon such tremendous matters. And yet, we have held off. It has not been easy for the government at Washington to seem to be on every side, which seemed to be the duty of peace and it has needed a great deal of watchfulness and an unremitting patience to do so, but all the while no American could fall to be aware that America did not wish to become engaged, that she wished to hold apart, not because she did not see the issues of the struggle, but because she thought her duties to be duties of peace and of separate action. And all the while the nations themselves that were engaged, seemed to be looking to us for some sort of action not hostile in character, but sympathetic in character. Hardly a single thing has occurred in Europe which has in any degree shocked the sensibilities of mankind, that the government of the United States has not been called upon by the one side or the other, to protest and intervene with its moral influence, if not with its physical force. So that it is as if we were the great audience before whom this stupendous drama is being played out, and we are asked to comment upon the turns and crises of the plot. And not only are we the audience and challenged to be the umpire, so far as the opinion of the world is concerned, but all the while our own life touches these matters at many points of vital contact. The United States is trying to keep up the processes of peaceful commerce while all the world is at war and while all the world is in need of the essential things which the United States produces and yet by an oversight for which it is difficult to forgive ourselves, we did not provide ourselves when there was proper peace and opportunity, with a mercantile marine by means of which we could carry the commerce of the world without the interference of motives of other nations which might be engaged in controversy not our own. And so the carrying trade of the world is for the most part, in the hands of the nations now embroiled in this great struggle. Americans have gone to all quarters of the world, in every part of it, and every one of these men, when his affairs touch the regions that are on fire, is our ward and we must see to his rights and that they are respected.
'Do you not see how all the sensitive places of our life touch these great disturbances? Now in the midst of that, what is it that we are called upon to do as a nation? I suppose that from the first, America has had one peculiar and particular mission in the world; that other nations have grown rich, my fellow citizens, other nations have been as resourceful as we in material resources in comparison with the other nations of the world; other nations have built up empires and exercised dominion—we are not peculiar in any of these things; but we are peculiar in this, that from the first we have dedicated our force to the service of justice and righteousness and peace. We have said: 'Our chief interest lies not in the rights of property, but in the rights of men; our chief interest is in the spirits of men, that they might be free; that they might enjoy their lives unmolested so long as they observed the just rules of the game; that they might deal with their fellow men with their heads erect, the subjects and servants of no man, but the servants only of the principles upon

LIMBS BECAME ONE SORE ERUPTION

Broke Out in Small Pimples, Itching So Severe Could Not Sleep. Burned Badly. In 10 Days

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

'I had a sort of an itching on my limbs; and at first they broke out in small pimples. The skin was inflamed and sore, and also red, and towards the last the pimples became one sore eruption. The itching was so severe that I could not sleep and I could not scratch my limbs because they burned so badly. The trouble lasted six weeks and I could not do my work as it should have been done. I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample and applied it according to directions, and it gave me relief so I bought more, and in ten days I was healed.' (Signed) Mike Gager, Westphalia, Kansas, July 7, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card 'Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston.' Sold throughout the world.

which their lives rested. And America has done more than care for her own people and think of her own fortunes in these great matters. She has said ever since the time of President Monroe, that she was the champion of freedom and the separate sovereignty of peoples throughout the western hemisphere. She is trustee for those ideals and she is pledged deeply and permanently to keep those momentous promises. She, not only therefore, must play her part in keeping this conflagration from spreading to the people of the United States; she must also keep this conflagration from spreading on this side of the sea. These are matters in which our very life and our whole pride are embedded and rooted, and we can never draw back from them. And I, my fellow citizens, because of the extraordinary office with which you have entrusted me, must, whether I will or not, be your responsible spokesman in these great matters. It is my duty therefore, when impressions are deeply borne in upon me, with regard to the national welfare, to speak to you with the utmost frankness about them; and that is the errand upon which I have come away from Washington.

'For my own part, I am sorry that those things fall within the year of a national political campaign, which ought to have nothing whatever to do with politics. The thing to do now is for all men, of all parties, to think along the same lines and to do the same things and forget every difference that may have divided them.

'And what ought they to do? In the first place, they ought to tell the truth. There have been some extraordinary exaggerations both of military weakness and the military strength of this country. Some men tell you that we have no means of defense and others tell you that we have sufficient means of defense, and neither statement is true. Take, for example, the matter of our coast defenses. It is obvious to every man that they are of the most vital importance to the country. Such coast defenses as we have are strong and admirable, but we have not coast defenses in enough places. Their quality is admirable, but their quantity is insufficient. Do not let anybody deceive you into supposing that the army of the United States, so far as it has had opportunity, in any degree unworthy of your confidence.
'And the navy of the United States; you have been told that it is second in strength in the world. I am sorry to say that experts do not agree with those who tell you that. Reckoning by its actual strength, I believe it to be one of the most efficient navies in the world; but it is not the only thing to reckon with the fact that it is necessary that should be our first arm of defense.

'Where we are lacking more perhaps, is on land and in the number of men who are ready to fight. Not the number of fighting men, but the number of men who are ready to fight. Some men are born troublesome; some men have trouble thrust upon them and other men acquire trouble. I think I belong to the second class. But the characteristic desire of America is not that she should have a great body of men whose chief business is to fight, but a great body of men who know how to fight and are ready to fight when anything that is dear to the nation is threatened. You might have what we have, millions of men, who had never handled arms of war, who are mere material for shot and powder if you put them in the field, and America would be ashamed of the inefficiency of calling such men to defend the nation. What we want is to associate in training with the army of the United States, men who will volunteer for a sufficient length of time every year to get the rudimentary acquaintance with arms.

'I have heard it stated that there are probably several millions of men in this country who received a sufficient amount of military drill either here or in the countries in which they were born and from which they have come to us. Perhaps there are; nobody knows. They are not obliged to come to our call. That is not only true of our military preparation, but also of the existence of such a body of men known to the federal authorities, organized provisionally by the federal authorities and subject by their own choice and will, to the immediate call of the federal authorities. And we have no such body of men in the United States except the national guard. The whole national guard of the United States falls short of 130,000 men. It is characterized by a very great variety of discipline and efficiency, as between state and state, and it is by the con-

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, THICK, WAVY, FREE FROM DANDRUFF

DRAW A MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR AND DOUBLE ITS BEAUTY AT ONCE.

SAVE YOUR HAIR! DANDRUFF DISAPPEARS AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after an application of Danderine. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, charming, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

stitution itself, put under the authority of more than two score states and executives. The president of the United States has not the right to call those men except in the case of actual invasion. But it is not in this arm that we are immediately interested. We are interested in knowing that there are men all over the United States, prepared, equipped and ready to go out at the call of the national government, upon the shortest possible notice. You will ask me, 'why do you say the shortest possible notice?' Because, gentlemen, let me tell you very solemnly, you cannot afford to postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth.

'I merely want to leave you with the solemn impression that I know that we are daily treading amidst the most intricate dangers, and that the dangers are not of our making and are not under our control; and that no man in the United States knows what a single week or a single day or a single hour may bring forth.

'All that I can do is to tell you what I know of the necessities of the case, and to ask you to stand back of the executive authorities of the United States in urging upon them who make their laws, early and effective action as possible.

'America is not afraid of anybody. I know that I express your feelings and the feeling of all our fellow citizens when I say that the only thing I am afraid of, is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of shame; I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the great character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the face of our duty. It is character we are going to express, not power merely.

'The United States is not in love with the aggressive use of power. It despises aggressive use of power. I hope that you will bear me out in saying that I have proved that I am a partisan of peace. But I know that peace is not always within the choice of the nation, and I want to remind you, and remind you very solemnly, of this double obligation you have laid upon me:
'We are relying upon you, Mr. President, to keep us out of this war, but we are relying upon you, Mr. President, to keep the honor of the nation unstained.

'Do you not see that a time may come when it is impossible to do both of these things? Do you not see that if I am to guard the honor of the nation, I am not protecting it against itself, for we are not going to do anything to stain the honor of our own country? I am protesting it against things that I cannot control, the action of others. And where the action of other may bring us, I cannot foretell. The real man believes that his honor is dearer than his life and that a nation is nearly all of us put together, and the nation's honor is dearer than the nation's comfort and the nation's peace and the nation's life itself. So that we must know what we have thrown into the balance; we must know the infinite issues which are impending every day of the year. Nations know that ever since we were born as a nation, we have undertaken to be the champions of humanity and of the rights of men. Without that ideal, there would be nothing that would distinguish America from her predecessors in the history of nations.

Hanged Self to Bed Post. [United Press Release Wire Service.] LONDON, Jan. 29.—Brigadier General Sir Rollo E. Grimson, 55, esquire in waiting to King George and former military secretary to the king, committed suicide today by hanging himself to a bed post in his home at Ninning. His body was found tonight. Copper Mines Closed. CALUMET, Mich., Jan. 29.—Five thousand men are temporarily out of work, as the result of the closing of half of the copper mines in this vicinity because of unprecedented storms.

NAMES COMMITTEE FOR BIG MEETING

Evangelistic Body of Scoville Campaign Has Been Selected and Will Meet Friday.

STEFFEY IS CHAIRMAN

Pastor Methodist Protestant Church Heads List—Sunday School Officers on the Committee.

The evangelistic committee of the Scoville meetings has been completed, and will have its first meeting next Friday evening, February 4, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Y. W. C. A. building. The committee is composed of the superintendents of the various Sunday schools, and the chairman or secretary of the various organizations of the churches in this campaign, and as furnished the chairman by the pastors and members of the executive committee is as follows: E. Leffroy Steffey, chairman; W. J. Fulton, John E. Craig, Mrs. O. E. King, Mrs. H. J. Bonham, E. M. Majors, Marshall Fulton, Miss Elizabeth Collier, Mrs. R. E. Dawson, L. A. Hamill, Walter Blaisdell, Mrs. A. M. Davidson, Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Miss Carrie Hanson, A. M. Davidson, S. B. McCoy, J. K. Foulkes, Mrs. W. G. Parsons, Mrs. J. K. Foulkes, Miss Nancy Anderson, Miss Virgie Meyer, Ralph B. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Logan, Mrs. Wm. Rolloson, Mrs. W. W. DuPre, Paul Newell, Dr. J. E. Forney, Mrs. R. M. Lapsley, Robert Linquist, C. S. Townsend, Mrs. F. B. McAllister, Henry Krueger, Miss Anna Ritter, Miss Nina Rock, Mrs. I. N. Tichenor, Mrs. C. W. Hartley, Mrs. C. M. Teeters, Miss Gladys Englehart, A. S. Gill, Mrs. J. P. Peterson, Miss Pearl Uhler, Dale Uhler, L. G. McKinley, and superintendent First Christian Sunday school.

It is very desirable that each member of this committee be present at the meeting Friday evening, at the time and place specified above.

The Music Committee.

The Scoville evangelistic campaign has always been characterized by a very large chorus and music as a special feature. It is expected that the meetings in Keokuk will be marked by similar excellent musical features. A request is made that six choral singers be enrolled in the chorus and that as soon as the list is large enough to justify it, several rehearsals be held before Mr. Scoville's director arrives.

With the organization of the music committee, which occurred Thursday evening at the Y. W. C. A., will begin the campaign for the enrollment of this chorus.

The membership of the committee and the churches represented are as follows: Congregational, Prof. P. C. Hayden, Mrs. W. W. DuPre; Westminster Presbyterian, James Young, Mrs. Florence Wright Schouten; Baptist, Miss Sallie Anderson and Miss Emma Frank; Methodist Protestant, Ed Vinson and A. R. Grant; Christian, Mrs. C. F. Skirvin, Dr. H. H. Stafford; United Presbyterian, A. M. Davidson and Miss Myrtle Megchelsen; Trinity, Roy Lofquist and Miss Clara Fry; Y. M. C. A., H. T. Orsburne and Y. W. C. A., Mrs. R. L. Reid. Mr. Hayden was elected chairman and Mr. Lofquist, secretary.

The canvass for names throughout the city will be begun by this committee tomorrow, and quite naturally, the canvass will start in the churches and Sunday schools, but it will not stop there. There are hundreds of young people in the city who would be valuable members of this choir, and it is expected the canvass will go into every business house, every office and every manufacturing concern employing young men and young women. Everyone in Keokuk above fourteen and under eighty-five, who can sing, is eligible for membership in this choir and is urged by the committee to enroll.

Old Usage Safer. New York World: The Wisconsin supreme court has decided that it is libelous to compare a man to Judas. It is safer and more in accordance with exalted precedent to use the terms "crook" and "jackass."

FIND RELIEF WITH WONDERFUL REMEDY

Hundreds of Iowans needlessly suffer from stomach and digestive troubles when relief is near, if they would only take it. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has achieved a remarkable record all over the nation.

The first dose convinces—no long treatment. Here is what two Iowans who have used it say: MRS. WILLIAM LITZENBERG of Montezuma, Ia., writes: "I feel so strong—have been able to do a good day's work ever since I took the first bottle. I was so weak I did not think life worth living." MRS. S. T. OLIVER, 1226 East High Street, Davenport, writes: "I am greatly obliged to you for your wonderful remedy. I never have had a pain since I took the first dose. I fell off fifty pounds, but have gained it back." Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

It is literally true—as you have probably discovered in your own locality—that the owners of the car are its most enthusiastic salesmen. Dodge Brothers dealers frankly admit that their task has been made easy for them by the performance of the car and the things owners have said about it.

The motor is 30-35 Horsepower. The price of the Touring Car of Roadster Complete is \$785 (f. o. b. Detroit). Canadian price \$1100. (add freight from Detroit)

Ayer Manufacturing Co. 723-725 Main St. Phone 886

REMEMBER!

Monday, January 31, 1916, is the last day on which to pay the premiums on The Illinois Bankers Life Ass'n, Monmouth, Ill., Banker's Life of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, Merchants' Life Insurance Company, Burlington, Iowa. All due and payable at

The State Central Savings Bank Corner of Sixth and Main Sts.

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

We paid more interest to our Saving Depositors in 1915 than in any year before.

Some of your friends are vitally interested in that fact, are you? START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT NOW.

KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK

BUCK-REINER CO. Wholesale Grocers & Coffee Roasters Distributors for the Hart Brand of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. Try a sack of Wright's. Buckwheat Flour, grown in Wisconsin. All grocers sell it. Buck-Reiner Co., Wholesale Distributors.

NIGHT RAID ON PARIS BY ZEPPELIN FLEET

(Continued from page 1.) showed signs of diminishing today. Haig admitted the German attack on Friday carried German troops into British positions near Carnoy. British troops drove the enemy out this morning. On this section of the front, the German bombardment continued heavy. German attacks on Givency, with bombs and hand grenades, were repulsed. British critics were puzzled tonight to account for the sudden double offensive inaugurated by the teutons, after weeks of quiet on the western front. A Paris report that the Germans feared a great drive by the allies and decided to strike first and improve their positions, offered a plausible explanation. German prisoners taken by the French were quoted as authority for this statement. The Germans suffered heavy losses in both rushes against the French lines. A heavy bombardment preceded each attack, but it lasted only a few hours and failed to wreck any but the first line trenches. The teutons immediately found themselves exposed to hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire from the French second line trenches and the forward drive was stopped. Lively artillery and mine combats were going on in the Champagne and elsewhere along the front during the heavy fighting north and south of Arras.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915 Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915 Baker's Breakfast Cocoa The Food Drink Without a Fault Made of high-grade cocoa beans, skillfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals; it is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean. The genuine bears this trade-mark, and is made only by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.