

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. Skirvin ..... Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa ..... March 12, 1916

TO OUR GOVERNMENT.

So guard our honor, and so keep it bright. That none may dare to challenge us, of right. So gird our loins, so steel our arm.

Then teach and cleanse us for our fight— Make us resistless in our might! So make us terrible in wrath.

—C. Edwin Hutchings in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Those who want fewest things are nearest to the gods.—Socrates.

If William Jennings Bryan had been twins, would he have furnished twice the amount of trouble?

It is noticeable that none of the professional pugilists are too proud to fight if the purse is large enough.

The Los Angeles Times says that one of the attractions of a local banders' hall, according to the invitations, is a "full orchestra."

How time does fly! We can recall when some folks thought the direct primary was a sure cure for every affliction of the body politics.

Economy with a big B is slowly transforming the county building in Kansas City, Mo., into a political slaughter house.

Prof. Garner says he will live in a cage in an African jungle to learn more of the monkey language.

One of Chicago's taxi companies has cut the hour rate for one to six passengers from \$4 to \$3, the distance rate from 60 to 50 cents for the first mile and 20 cents for each subsequent mile, an all around reduction of 25 per cent.

Cylindrical barrels for packing Spanish grapes were tested during the last season and were favorably reported on both in England and the United States.

On page 223, volume 3, "History of the American People," by Woodrow Wilson, will be found the following:

"The very war itself had come because Mr. Madison and his cabinet, like Mr. Jefferson and those who counseled him, had nothing to suggest, whatever wrong was done upon them, except to withdraw from the seas, close the harbors and wait until

the inevitable should be at hand. While they waited every condition of national politics shifted and was altered, and watchful men who wished for action had grown deeply uneasy."

And yet Mr. Wilson draws no lesson from history.

The school board of Emporia, Kans., is perfecting plans for the cultivation of vacant city lots by the children of the schools.

Flowers and root crops are to be planted and cared for and owners of idle ground are solicited to grant its use during the growing season.

The fluffy co-eds of the University of Minnesota, answering the question, "How much salary must a man receive before you would consent to marry?" practically agreed on a minimum of \$1,900 a year.

Aside from the income the main qualification, to their minds, is that husbands should be good dancers, especially "dreamy dancers." The dreamers are looked for an awakening.

A HUMANE WORK. Perhaps the most humane bit of legislation which graces the statute books of Iowa is the Perkins law.

Under the terms of which crippled children of Iowa may receive free medical and surgical treatment. A report recently made as to the operation of the law reveals particularly its social aspect.

In the orthopedic ward of the state university hospital no less than 147 cripples have been treated within the last five months.

Muscatine county contributed several patients and most gratifying results have been circulated as to the beneficial results of the treatment which they received.

According to the report as made by Dr. Arthur Steindler, surgeon in charge of the juvenile ward, a marked improvement has been recorded in almost every case which has been received.

As many of the young patients are permanently deformed, a complete cure has not been possible, but the defects have been in most instances corrected to the extent that the child enjoys far greater ease of its members than ever before.

One of the most important features of the juvenile treatment is that the patients are not compelled to drop back in their school work because of their absence from their home surroundings.

A complete school system of eight grades has been instituted with the nurses as teachers and in many instances it is reported that the patients have made more encouraging progress while in the hospital than have their school mates.

The Perkins law is one of the legislative achievements to which Iowa may point with pride, says the Muscatine Journal. Under this law children who are handicapped by circumstances are given a place in the sun.

By the correction of physical defects they are enabled to take their part in the playworld of today and tomorrow will be able to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship.

While the Perkins law aims to correct physical deformities it plays a part in the moral regeneration of the unit, for by removing the handicap from the cripple it makes it possible for him to become strong morally as well as physically.

The law is one of the most forceful agencies operating for the improvement of Iowa's citizenship.

WAR AVERTED PANIC. Numerous opponents of a protective tariff have been asserting that "we cannot go on indefinitely selling to other countries more than we buy from them."

The inference they would have us draw is that since a protective tariff cuts off imports and encourages exports by building up home production, we would ultimately reach the point where we could no longer find buyers with money to spend.

But those who advance this theory overlook several important facts. One of these is that sales and purchases of merchandise do not constitute all of international trade.

Payment for service is another factor; payment of interest and dividends is a third factor and expenditures by tourists a fourth.

Although we have been an export nation with a balance of trade in our favor, we have been a debtor nation because we paid foreign ship owners for carrying our merchandise, we pay huge sums of money every year for interest and dividends on foreign capital, and our people spend millions every year in touring Europe and the orient.

If we had not built up a

THE DAY OF THE ROAD-MAKER. Under the caption, "Road-makers the Real Emancipators," the Chicago Examiner gave this timely appreciation of the good roads movement:

"Behind all modern improvements in the automobile industry there still looms the perennial issue of good, hard roads.

"Putting it another way, the phenomenal strides of the good roads movement in the United States are directly due to the automobile industry, which is no longer confined to pleasure cars.

"The nation's spectacular essays in road-making—the Lincoln highway from Atlantic to Pacific, and the Dixie highway from lakes to gulf—are only the fruits of a good roads movement that is permeating every state, every county and every township in the country.

"Illinois is fairly well along the line of good roads progress. Three years ago the legislature appropriated \$1,100,000 for building a system of state aid roads. It was stipulated that this amount should be apportioned among the various counties of the state, which in turn must appropriate amounts equaling that received from the state.

"During the last eighteen months many Illinois counties began work on hard roads and permanent bridges, a result of this initial state aid. Last year the legislature appropriated \$2,000,000 more for state aid roads to carry the work up to June 30, 1917. Several laggard counties are coming in under the later appropriation.

"Cook county has made the largest local appropriation for hard roads—\$2,000,000 of any county in the state.

"Also, the last legislature made a special provision for state-aid roads in Cook county in towns of less than 20,000 population. This meant extensive road improvement in many Chicago suburbs during the next few years.

"And this applies more strongly, if possible, to the utility motor trucks than to the pleasure car, though it applies to both.

"The true automobilist should be an evangel of good roads, in season and out of season, for the latter mean millions of additional commercial profits.

To all classes of citizens, especial-

ITCHING BURNING PIMPLES ON FACE

Also Blotches. So Severe Irritated Parts by Scratching. Very Annoying. In Six Months HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a case of skin trouble that was pretty bad. It came out in pimples and blotches and would itch and burn and cause me to awake in the night. The itching and burning were so severe that I irritated the affected parts by scratching. They were principally on my face and were very annoying.

"After so many speaking favorably of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I decided to try them. I noticed great relief after having used a quarter of a box of Cuticura Ointment together with the Soap and in nearly six months I was healed." (Signed) Leland S. Correy, 209 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1, 1912.

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

huge trade balance, we would have been bankrupt long ago. And that explains why American business was wrecked by the free trade tariff law.

We were sending large sums abroad for the three purposes mentioned, but balancing it with surplus exports. The low tariff law turned the balance of trade against us and then it was all outgo and no net income.

We had reached the point where industrial bankruptcy confronted us. The war averted the full disaster, but that threatened American business.

ELECTRICITY HARVESTS ICE. Not so many years ago ice harvesting was a long and arduous task, depending entirely on a long cold spell of weather for a full crop.

The ice was merely marked out with a straight-edge and the cakes sawed by hand. These cakes were lifted into wagons and hauled to where they were to be placed in position in the ice houses.

Today electricity does the work so easily, so quickly that ice harvesting is soon over and at a considerable reduction in cost per unit. Where electricity is used electric lights can be installed so the work may progress night and day.

A large motor-driven saw is used to work the ice field up into suitable "floats" for the final cutting. These "floats" measure about thirteen by sixteen feet and are pushed under the first set of electrically-driven saws which divide it into strips, cutting through one-half to two-thirds of the total thickness.

The "floats" are then turned at right angles and cut into cakes by a second set of saws. The cakes are moved along a suitable channel to the elevator by a motor-driven "channel-pusher" which is a toothed drum driven by motor-power which pushes the cakes along a channel towards the ice-house and power elevator.

This "channel-pusher" takes the place of the long line of men with pike poles formerly employed for this purpose.

The power field saw will replace at least six men and three double teams cutting about two thousand 22 by 22 in. cakes an hour, to a depth of ten inches. A flexible cable carries the current to the motor.

The railway runway hoists greatly increases the daily storage, and eliminates delays and insures a much cleaner product. It also makes possible the use of runway planers which save the costly labor of planing the cakes in the field.

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OUT THROATS

Warsaw Bulletin: The Hamilton Press is the latest newspaper to announce an increase from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per year. Some years ago a cutting of subscription rates was started among the newspapers and quite a number became victims of the mania only to deeply regret it in later years, for even at the price of producing a newspaper then it yielded so slight a profit as to leave no margin to meet contingencies incident to any business, such as losses, upkeep and improvement of plant; and as since then everything that goes into the make up of a newspaper, from print paper to composition, has increased from 25 to 50 per cent in cost, these unwise publishers realize what a sea of trouble they prepared for themselves. Now they are endeavoring to undo the error; but it is easier to lower a price than it is to raise it, and elected to continue the losing game rather than to face the possibility of creating some dissatisfaction among their subscribers—a dissatisfaction that ought not and would not exist if the latter only appreciated the publisher's situation.

by those in rural and semi-rural districts, good roads mean emancipation and the fruits of new-found liberty."

Billy and Billie. Kansas City Star: The complaint oftmost made against Billy Sunday by those not in harmony with his mission is that he gets so much money for his work. Thirty-two thousand dollars for seven weeks' work in Trenton, for example.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If that you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach regulator in the world.

ing a great decrease since 1913 of train crews kept on duty more than sixteen hours. The Herald has now received figures that seem more responsive to its question: "What percentage of train crews are thus tied up on the road where it is impossible for them really to rest?"

Exhibits made by the western railroads in the arbitration of 1914-15 show that the greatest number of such cases out of 5,949,835 trains run only 34,883, or fifty-nine-hundredths of 1 percent, exceeded the sixteen-hour limit, and that only 25,491, or six-tenths of 1 percent, were tied up to avoid infringing the law. In a similar arbitration in 1912 the eastern railroads showed that in the month of 1912 of the greatest number of such cases only 5,554 out of 295,342 trains run, or 1.87 percent, were so tied up, and only 2,311, or seventy-eight-hundredths of 1 percent, were out more than sixteen hours.

Taken in connection with the decrease from 261,332 men in 1912-13 called upon to work more than sixteen hours to 59,373 such cases in 1914-15, these figures seem to show that the railways cannot be justly accused of anything in the nature of the policy imputed to them by Mr. Enoch, and that such detentions are largely accidental. In fact, the official figures show that out of the 59,000 men so kept out in 1914-15, about 23,000 were the result of collisions, derailments and other occurrences which relieve from any charge of violating the law.

Mr. Nellie Tingly of Tulsa, Okla., was called to this city by the serious illness of her mother Mrs. J. D. Thompson.

Mr. Matthias McReynolds is reported quite sick with the grippe.

Mr. D. Stamp is reported very sick at his home.

Miss Edna Grable returned from Quincy, Ill., where she has just graduated from the Gem City Business college in short hand and typewriting.

Miss Edna Shallenberger of Kahoka has returned home after a two week's visit with her brother Frank Shallenberger.

Helen Anita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kapfer, died at her home March 6, 1916, at the age of 2 years, 2 months, 26 days. She was the only child, they having lost two older than little Helen. Funeral services were conducted from the Baptist church at 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, March 8, 1916, by Rev. F. M. Baker. Following the services the remains were laid to rest in the Wyaconda cemetery.

Mrs. Nancy Green, after a few week's illness, passed away at her home at the ripe old age of 91 years, 1 month and 21 days. She leaves to mourn her departure four sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held from the Baptist church at

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE LECTURES WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

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HOT SPRINGS, ARK. NATURE'S WORK SHOP MAJESTIC HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE Home of courtesy, comfort and service, and where the pleasures of recreation and the pleasures of getting well are delightfully combined; where golf can be played all the year on an ideal 18-hole course; where there are magnificent mountain drives, paths and roads for horse-back riding and autos. Send for illustrated booklet giving detailed information regarding the hotel, baths and golf. Address HARRY A. JONES, Mgr. HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

NOTICE Savings Depositors are requested to present their pass books at the Savings Department of the bank in order that interest due March 1, 1916, at the rate of three per cent per annum may be credited therein. THE STATE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK Corner of Sixth and Main Streets.

The Keokuk Savings Bank Organized 1888. OFFICERS: A. E. Johnstone, President. Howard L. Connable, Vice President. F. W. Davis, Cashier. James C. Davis, Vice President. Howard W. Wood, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: A. E. Johnstone, B. L. Auerwala, F. W. Davis, Ben B. Jewell, Howard L. Connable, Edward K. Johnstone, James C. Davis

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

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You Must Have Plenty of Iron in Your Blood to Be Strong, Says Doctor Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate, Nervous, Run-Down People's 200 Per Cent in Ten Days in Many Instances. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist in this city, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people