# COLORED LODGE NAMES OFFICERS

**Grand United Odd Fellows Building Association Met Last Evening to Hear Reports.**

## MONEY IS COLLECTED

**Directors Were Chosen and Advisory Board Was Tentatively Named—Much Money in the Bank.**

The "Grand United Odd Fellows' Building Association," incorporated, met at their hall at Thirteenth and Main streets, last night for the annual election of officers and to receive reports of the retiring board of directors.

The report of the secretary and president showed the association to be in the best condition that it has been for many years with great prospects for the complete success of the building plan.

The rental agent showed that he had collected the sum of $75.00 from tenants of the building since June 26, 1916.

The statement from the Keokuk National bank, showed that the association had a deposit on its bank book for the building plan in the sum of seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents ($793.50).

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Board of directors—Frank Fields, president, Keokuk; George A. Mott, vice president, Keokuk; George H. Woodson, treasurer and manager, Buxton; Edward Roberson, member of the board, Marshalltown; George O. Terrell, member of the board, Colfax; Mrs. Mattie Foster, assistant secretary, Keokuk; W. W. Gross, secretary, Keokuk.

The following persons were elected members of the advisory building board, subject to their acceptance: Thomas J. Davis, Keokuk; W. A. S. Mills, Keokuk; Mrs. Susie Holmes, Keokuk; Mrs. Nannie Jefferson, Keokuk; Rev. J. H. Helm, Keokuk; Rev. S. B. Moore, Keokuk.

One hundred and ten of the three hundred subscribers needed to complete the plan, have already been secured in less than four months, perhaps the greatest financial progress attained that has ever attended any financial association of colored citizens in the city of Keokuk in such a short time.

# IOWA MINERAL PRODUCTS BIG

**Value of Output in 1915 Was Over Twenty-Seven Millions—Coal Chief Mineral Produced.**

The Iowa geological survey, in cooperation with the United States geological survey, has compiled the statistics of mineral production in Iowa for 1915. The value of the output for the year was $27,003,020, which is the highest figure of record for the state, and exceeds the value of the output for 1914 by $701,155. Year by year, for several years, the value of the mineral output of Iowa has increased. During the three years previous to 1915 the value of the outputs were as follows: In 1912, $2,910,266; in 1913, $25,612,345, and in 1914, $26,301,865; a decade ago, in 1906, the value of the output was only $16,414,447.

Coal continues to be the chief mineral produced in Iowa, clay and clay products rank second, cement ranks third, and gypsum fourth. In 1915 these four products had a value of $25,664,864, which is somewhat more than 95 per cent of the total value of all the mineral products. In 1915 the value at the mines of the output of coal was $13,577,068; in 1914, the value was $13,364,070. The total tonnage of coal mined in 1915 was 7,61[illegible],143, compared with the tonnage of 7,451,022 in 1914. The five leading coal-producing counties in 1915 in order of tonnage were Monroe, Polk, Appanoose, Lucas and Marion. These five counties produced more than 6,000,000 tons, Monroe county alone having produced more than 2,000,000 tons. For the first time in recent years Lucas county now occupies an important place among the coal producing counties of the state. The average number of men employed in coal mining in Iowa in 1915 was 15,545.

The value of clay and clay products in 1915 was $6,749,088, a figure which has never been exceeded in the history of the clay industry in the state. The values of the clay products in the three chief clay producing counties were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cerro Gordo county | $1,830,220 |
| Webster county | 1,256,981 |
| Polk county | 791,371 |

Woodbury county ranked fourth, and Dallas county fifth. Iowa's production of drainage tile alone in 1915 had a value of $3,180,836; in 1914 the value was $3,180,836.

In 1915 the three cement plants of Iowa, two of which are at Mason City the third at Des Moines, produced cement to the value of $14,119,952, which is the record figure for the state.

The value of the gypsum output in 1915 was $1,218,198, all of which was produced in Webster county. The record figures for gypsum was in 1914, when the value of the output was $1,221,457.

The value of sand and gravel in 1915 was $720,795, of stone and lime $577,295, of mineral waters $18,534, and of other products which includes sand-lime brick, mineral paints and natural gas, $21,550.

The following table gives the value of the mineral products in Iowa in 1915:

| Mineral. | 1915. |
|---|---|
| Coal | $13,577,608 |
| Clay and clay products | 6,749,088 |
| Stone and lime | 577,295 |
| Gypsum | 1,218,108 |
| Mineral waters | 18,534 |
| Sand and gravel | 720,795 |
| Cement | 4,119,952 |
| Other products | 21,550 |
| Total | $27,003,020 |


# YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

**Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.**

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

**If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.**


# WILL INSTALL ARGYLE PASTOR

**Wednesday Evening of Next Week is Time Set for Services—Sunday Announcements.**

Special services will be held in the Argyle Community church on Wednesday when the installation of the Rev. Lester H. Bent will be conducted by visiting pastors. The services Sunday will be in accord with W. C. T. U. Sunday. Following is the notice for the Sunday and the week's services:

The Sunday school will convene at 11 o'clock, the pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to the day, which will be world's temperance Sunday. Members of the W. C. T. U. are to sit in a body. Miss Floy Jones leads the C. E. meeting at 7.00 p. m. At 7:45 the pastor is to preach from the theme "Lights That Shine." Everyone invited.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, is to occur the installation service for the purpose of installing Rev. Lester H. Bent as pastor of the Argyle Community church. Keokuk friends especially are invited to attend this service. Dr. Archibald Cardle of Burlington, will preach the sermon. The Rev. Matthew B. McNutt of the Presbyterian County church department, will deliver the charge to the congregation. The Rev. Scott W. Smith, of Cedar Rapids, is to give the charge to the minister. The Rev. Edward Roberts, of Donnellson, will offer the installation prayer.

Iowa presbytery will meet in adjourned session with the Argyle church. All friends are invited to be present.

# *How Adamson, of Georgia, Built Big Keokuk Bridge*

***He Dictated, Threatened and Stood Pat and Earned the Undying Gratitude of This City Thereby***

The re-election of Judge Adamson to congress by his Georgia district pleases Keokuk quite as much as any of his friends down south.

For William Charles Adamson,, of far distant Carrollton, Georgia, congressman from the fourth Georgia district, gave Keokuk the big bridge which today is her greatest asset except only the world's greatest water-power. The interesting story of how Adamson of Georgia placed that fine bridge in the Mississippi river is worth telling in full now when the bridge is completed, in use and perfect in its adaptation for stimulating intercourse between Keokuk and adjoining Illinois.

**When Keokuk Fretted.**

It is unnecessary to recall the fretting of Keokuk for many years over the old inadequate bridge which was considered an actual barrier between Keokuk and Hamilton, and how Keokuk despaired of conditions being improved by the owners of that bridge.

With the completion of the dam, its broad, high, flat causeway top was seen to be a bridge in fact, whatever the purpose of its design. It was at once talked about for a double track railroad across the river. This would relegate the old bridge to vehicular traffic, with probable great loss in its balance sheet—but Keokuk was in no humor to be benevolent to the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge company, owned practically by Andrew Carnegie and left incapable of carrying a real, modern car of coal into Keokuk.

**Attempt One Way Out.**

The Intercity Railroad company was organized by Keokuk men, chiefly as an adjunct of the Industrial association, and this new organization secured right of way ashore and asked the water-power company to sell it a right of way across the dam causeway. The water-power company legal department had doubts about its right to permit the dam to be used by a railroad without permission from congress.

A bill giving this permission was introduced in congress—and right there began the real fight. Stripped of corporate names, it was really a fight between the business interests and people of Keokuk and that canny Scot who is a foeman worthy of the keenest blades. Aside from all his friends and influence, Carnegie himself went to Washington to oppose that bill to made a bridge out of the great Keokuk dam. He would have won except for Judge Adamson, of Georgia, and how the latter won the fight for Keokuk is an account of a battle worth telling in history.

**He Missed His Family Christmas.**

Adamson was chairman of the committee to which the bill went in routine course and which held hearings and discussions on it—also which by its report to the house would determine the fate of the bill, for that house had a habit of following its committee reports, especially when the chairman was as good a man ss Adamson of Georgia.

The charges made by Keokuk were so strong, and the defense by the Carnegie interests so sweeping in denial, that Chairman Adamson and the committee were requested to come out and inspect the conditions on the ground. It was late in December, when everybody, especially southerners like Adamson, wanted to be at home for Christmas more than anything else. But Adamson and others of the committee missed Christmas cheer at home and came out to Keokuk to look at the thing for themselves. They saw—and Adamson became the chief champion in the lists for the rights of Keokuk. On the train between Keokuk and Chicago, on the return trip, Adamson held a little conference with his fellow congressmen on the committee and then held a little conversation with Secretary Gilman of the bridge company, who of course was here with the committee. Adamson talked to Gilman about like this:

**Adamson's Ultimatum to Carnegie.**

"That old rattletrap of a bridge you have there is a disgrace. If you'll have a bill introduced to pension it for permanent disability, we'll pass it. Keokuk must have an adequate bridge and have it right away. I am not entirely pleased with the idea of letting another company use the dam for a bridge, but it will have to be done unless you give Keokuk a new bridge at once—and I mean a real bridge capable of filling the needs for a good while in the future.

"If you'll rebuild that bridge and do it right and quick, we'll give you a chance to do it; but if you don't, we'll pass the bill for a bridge over the dam this session. Oh! it's none of my affair how you get the money. That's up to you. I'm simply telling you what will happen, if you don't rebuild that bridge right away. If you can't do it for lack of money, as you say, we'll have to pass the dam bill permitting a railroad on top of the dam."

**And Adamson Remembered.**

Gilman finally asked for time to consult his folks which was granted with the proviso in Adamson's most emphatic manner:

"But if I'm not convinced before February that you are actually starting to rebuild that bridge at once, we'll pass the dam railroad bill before congress adjourns as sure as there's a Mississippi river."

February came without any word from the old bridge people. If they hoped that Adamon, in the whirl of a thousand important congressional matters and near the end of the session, would forget them and Keokuk's bridge, they did not know Adamson of Georgia. He wrote them a letter of some length and much strength, which really reads something like Roosevelt peeved, the essence of which wsa this:

"I have not heard from you and the time is about up. You can't play horse with me for a minute. Unless you show me actual and material acts starting a new bridge at Keokuk by the date I told you on the train, I'll report out and pass the Keokuk bill for a railroad on top of the dam."

**When Scot Met Southron.**

This brought a quick request for a little more time from Secretary Gilman and more talk about the difficulty of raising money to rebuild the bridge. To this Adamson answered in effect:

"I want to be fair with you, and I'll give you ten days more time; I can do this the more easily, since I have the Keokuk bill in position to bring it up and pass it any day—and it will pass before the session ends, unless you start a new bridge."

There was some further correspondence, but Adamson's letters were all alike and in one key. However stubborn is a Scot, and however he hates to spend real money, one celebrated Scot who built the old bridge when he was becoming the king of steel forty years ago found himself in front of a Georgian who was standing pat for Keokuk like a man with four aces and one king—which Adamson really had in his hand by virtue of his position in the house of representatives.

The most illuminating thing, and the thing Keokuk takes to heart, is that Adamson, of Georgia, was doing all this in the midst of cares much more important to him and his state for the people of a city a thousand miles to the north and west of his home district—solely because he knew it was justice and helping people who deserved help.

**Dictating the Terms of Peace.**

Gilman, squire to Carnegie, threw up his visor and reversed his sword and left Adamson victor in the tournament which had been going on for a copule of months. A rebuilt bridge was promised.

But Adamson had only begun to talk, it seemed. He began to tell what kind of a bridge it should be—under the commerce clause of his former ultimatum calling for an adequate bridge.

He secured data and information of all kinds from Keokuk and Hamilton. He became better posted on the kind of a bridge Keokuk needed than Keokuk herself. He suggested some improvements in detail that Keokuk never thought of before. Moreover, he saw all these requirements not only in the plans but in the orders to the steel mills. And when he was convinced that the new bridge was actually being built according to his ideas of what it ought to be, he allowed the bill for a railroad over the big dam to die—and not until then.

And that is how Adamson, of Georgia, re-elected this month after many terms in congress, gave Keokuk the superb bridge across the Mississippi river—the most important thing possible for Keokuk at that time, because it not only attracts traffic from Illinois, but is a necessity in building up Keokuk as a manufacturing center.

Of course Congressman Kennedy and others did a lot; but nobody will be more pleased at seeing the above facts in print than Congressman Kennedy himself.

Keokuk ought to place on the western approach to the bridge a bronze tablet in honor of Judge William Charles Adamson, congressman from the fourth Georgia district.

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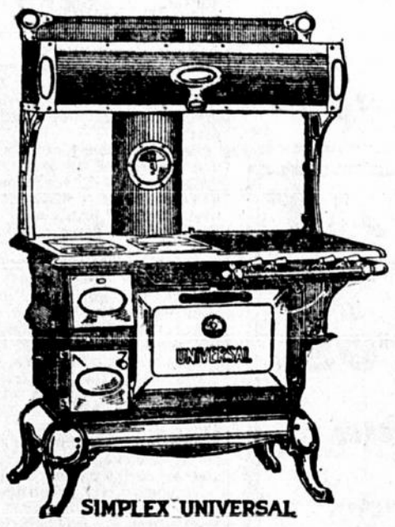
Fuel prices in Greater New York are mounting by leaps and bounds. Hard coal is retailing in some parts of Manhattan at $12 a ton and in Brooklyn at $9. Predictions of $20 a ton for mid-winter are made by some dealers, and the prospects of a big squeeze increase daily. The cause is spread over car shortage, reduced stocks and scarcity of help. The percentage of manipulation is not mentioned.


## Mrs. Wilson Wrote—

*"The only combination Range that burns two fuels without changing parts"*

Ideal simplicity puts Universal Combination Ranges absolutely at the top of the *list*. Burns coal or gas or both combined. But unlike other combination ranges, it entirely eliminates all shifting of parts when you change from the use of one fuel to another. Merely turning on the gas automatically regulates all parts for the use of gas. Many other appealing reasons why shrewd women everywhere favor the

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**Burns Coal or Gas or Both Combined**

***No Parts to Change!***

Simple? Yes! Durable? Yes! Economical? Yes! But in addition to all this, the most efficient and reliable, the best *cooking*, the best *baking* combination range manufactured.

Not an experiment, but a finished product of over 40 years' experience—a range that is daily meeting the *service test* of over a *million woman*.

The Universal Combination not only *acts* well, but *looks* well. It is a beautiful, durable, sanitary *masterpiece* of cooking efficiency that will give you satisfaction and pride for years to come. LET US DEMONSTRATE.

**$67.50**

**Duncan-Schell Furniture Co.**

**From the Cheapest That is Good to the Best That is Made.**



# AT ONCE! PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN STOPS INDIGESTION, GAS, SOUR, STOMACH

**DON'T SUFFER! HERE'S THE QUICKEST AND SUREST STOMACH RELIEF KNOWN.**

Time it! In a few minutes all stomach distress gone. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach doctor in the whole world, and besides, it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know it is needless to have a bad stomach.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Stop being miserable—life is too short—you're not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without fear of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement, it is handy to give instant relief.


# IOWA PROGRESS HAS BEEN GREAT

**Almost Sixty Per Cent of the Farmers in This State Own Their Land Wholly or in Part.**

Iowa has made great progress during the recent past. It is posible that as we continue to give more attention to Iowa day, we shall become more familiar with the progress and development of the good state. It is interesting to note in this connection that the very handsome and very well edited publication, the Christian Science Monitor, has had its eye upon Iowa for some time, and sums up its conclusions as follows:

Among the surprises of the United States census of 1910 was the announcement that the great agricultural state of Iowa had shown a loss in inhabitants, rather than a gain. In 1900 the state had a population of 2,231,853; in 1910 the showing was 2,223,771, marking a decrease of 7,082, or 0.3 per cent. Many theories were advanced to account for this remarkable exhibit. The one generally accepted, strange to say, was based upon prosperity, rather than adversity. Land values had been increasing at such a rate in Iowa, for years, that the smaller holders, in large numbers, were selling. This was particularly the case among the smaller farmers with large families. They could not divide the land they possessed in Iowa profitably among their children, but they could sell fifty or a hundred acres for a price which would enable them to purchase a section in the Canadian prairie provinces.

Many Iowa farmers moved to Canada or to the United States west, in the last decade and in the early part of the present one. The immediate result was that farms became larger and farm owners fewer in the state. A state census just completed shows, however, that the pendulum is swinging back. The population at the present time is put at 2,358,066, a very wholesome gain.

In a general sense, the progress of the state has, of course, been continuous since its admission to the union. It has gained with every decade, not only in wealth, but in all those things that make for the well-being of a commonwealth. More than 500,000 of the people resident in Iowa today are natives of the state itself, while natives of the country constitute 37.2 per cent of its inhabitants. Illiteracy characterizes only one per cent of the total population. Ten years ago illiteracy was reported as 1.5 per cent. The state has newspapers and periodicals to the number of 2,350; there are 23,275 students in its institutions of higher education, and its general libraries contain more than 3,350,000 volumes.

While there has been a tendency toward larger land holdings, it is encouraging to learn, from this latest survey of the state, that more than fifty-nine per cent of the Iowa farmers own farms, wholly or in part. No better wish could be expressed for the state than that the proportion of its tenant to is proprietary farmers may never become greater.

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Philadelphia's issue of $10,000,000 fifty-year bonds drawing 4 per cent were marketed last week at a premium of 3.885 per cent, or $210,000 for the lot. A syndicate of bankers bought them in.


**Bad Weather is Coming**

**Buy your rubbers and overshoes now, finest line on the market.**

**Also our famous all leather men's work shoes selling at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.**

**In our shoe repairing, phone 698 and we will come and get your shoes and deliver them to you the same day.**

**LOUIE'S**
**Shoe Repair Shop**
**814 Main Keokuk, Iowa**



# GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

**She Mixed Sulphur With It to Restore Color, Gloss, Youthfulness.**

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

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 Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.



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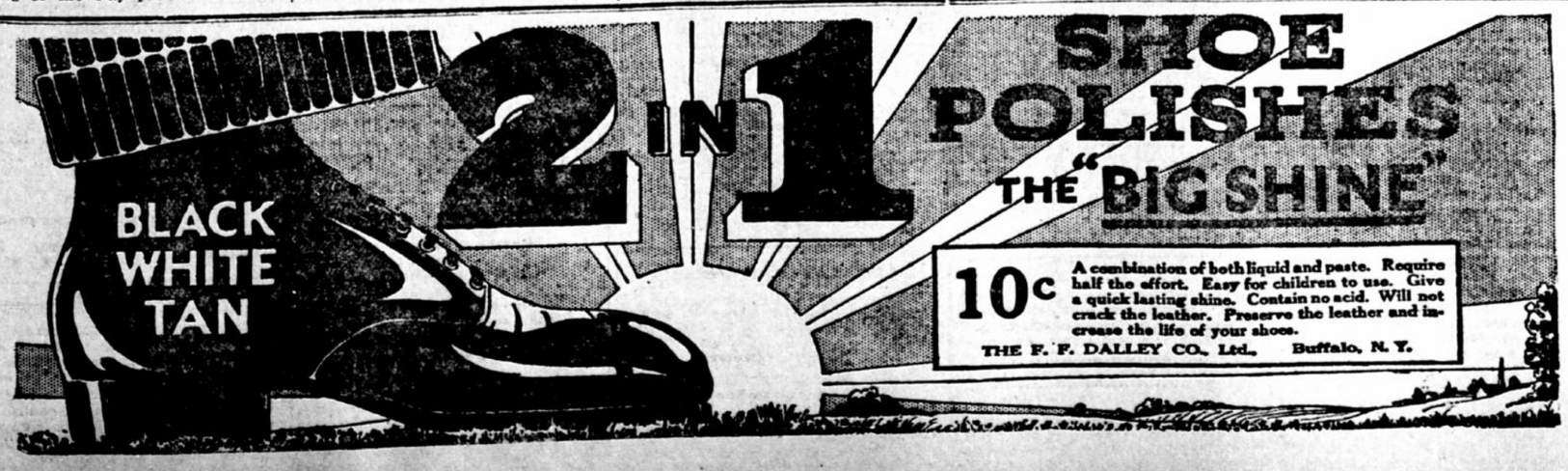
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