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Keokuk, Iowa, October 7, 1908.

Thought for the day in the language of President Roosevelt:
"On the bench Judge Taft showed the two qualities which make a great judge: wisdom and moral courage. They are also the two qualities which make a great President."

Tea is now elevated to the dignity of a germ destroyer. Dr. McNaught, the medical investigator, has found that typhoid bacilli placed in cold or lukewarm tea are greatly diminished at the end of four hours and have completely disappeared at the end of twenty-four hours.

An Indiana manufacturer has announced that he will close his factory if Bryan is elected, but enlarge it if Taft is elected. It is practically a foregone conclusion that other manufacturers will do the same, even if they do not announce it in advance.

Health officers of the state, sanitary experts and city officials will gather in Des Moines along with the members of the State Board of Health for the annual conference on October 13 to 16.

Hon. Lafe Young of Des Moines and Hon. A. B. Funk of Spirit Lake, have been named as a committee to raise funds among Iowa Republicans for the national campaign.

The Waterloo Reporter says that at a great many of the fall public sales in that section corn in the field has sold for \$20 an acre and very often for considerably more than this sum.

TAFT AND THE WAGE-EARNERS.
President Roosevelt well said in his recent letter: "If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft it is the body of wage-workers of the country."

These Roosevelt-Taft policies have given labor a law making interstate railroads liable for injuries to their employes—the employers' liability act.
"Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt stood for the law which forbids railroads making their employes work beyond their strength."

"Raymond," the well-informed correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, would not be surprised if Missouri should give its electoral vote to Bryan and at the same time elect Hadley, Republican, as governor.

SCHOOLS APING THE COLLEGES.
State Superintendent Riggs contends, rightly, too, that fraternities have no proper place in the public schools. He declares that they make the pupils clannish, lead to favoritism, are enemies to discipline and breeders of mischief generally.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil says the people of the state are gratified and relieved to find that there is some other political issue that is bigger than the Iowa senatorship.

The bachelor of the New York Press has observed that a girl who can dance fifteen miles in slippers that hurt her feet, cannot walk two blocks in shoes that are comfortable.

OF INTEREST TO CIGAR MAKERS.
The Republican campaign Handbook just issued contains an interesting and instructive table reproduced from the Cigar-makers Official Journal showing the total cost of out-of-work benefits paid to members of that organization, and the total membership, during the period of 1890 to 1907.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total cost of out-of-work benefits, Total membership, Average cost of out-of-work benefits per member. Data from 1890 to 1907.

Attention is called to the fact that this table presents several significant facts worthy of more than passing attention. From 1890 to 1892 the cost per member for out-of-work benefits decreased from \$0.92 to \$0.65.

NOTES AND COMMENT.
The New York Sun observes that this is equally the season of the quarter back and the rookback.

The Philadelphia Record says that people who are satisfied to take things as they come, seldom get much.
Puck remarks that another of the advantages of being good is the pleasure derived from being shocked.

support of sound principles the party is now united."
Don't think for a minute, says the St. Louis Times, that a woman loves her friends with the same intensity that she hates her enemies.

It is a suggestion of the Kansas City Star that, inasmuch as Mr. Taft declines to hit a man when he is down, Mr. Foraker would better remain where he is.

As the Washington Times sees it, the Annapolis club is growing so fast in membership that it will soon be as numerous as the Appendicitis club.

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The Centerville Citizen predicts that Mr. Bryan will drop the bank guaranty scheme just as he has dropped free silver, imperialism, government ownership of railroads, etc., etc.

The Florida Herald-Transcript explains that men don't buy flowers for their wives after they are married because they are afraid of it. It always turns out that the wife needed the money for a new hat.

"Our guess is that it will be \$75,000," says the Marengo Republican, speaking of the probable Republican majority in Iowa. "We see no reason why it will not be an old-fashioned majority. Taft was always popular in Iowa. Both Republican factions have been for him from the start. Bryan has never been strong in Iowa."

A woman's Short Skirt league has been formed in London. The members, according to Woman's Life, bind themselves to wear dresses which will not sweep the floors or pavements, and so gather the dust and microbes. This is not a new idea. In America there is a similar organization called the Five Inch league. Every member is pledged to at least five inches of clear space between skirt and floor.

TWO-CENT FARES HERE TO STAY.

General Passenger Agent Moody of the Pennsylvania lines west delivered an address at the Toronto convention of the American Association of General Passenger Agents on two-cent fares and took the position that few, if any, roads on this continent could afford to make reductions below that figure for special occasions. He pointed out that the railroads had raised the class of service by putting on vestibule cars and better equipments throughout, while the state and other laws made the cost of operation heavier by new regulations such as that regarding smoke nuisances, elevated tracks, etc. He thought it was the general impression that two-cent fares had come to stay, and this being the case, the roads should begin to educate the public that no less fare than two cents a mile can be made for delegate and organization meetings.

Roosevelt on Lacey.
President Roosevelt sums up Major Lacey's congressional career in few words when he says of him, "When there is a matter I feel is of real and serious consequence to the nation as a whole, I can ask Mr. Lacey to come to me, or I can go to him with the absolute certainty that he will approach it simply from the standpoint of public service. He wishes to do well his duty by the public and in his eye the fact that the work is worth doing is sufficient reward. I regard this as high praise for any man in public life."

The Iowa Juvenile Court Law BY JUDGE JAMES A. HOWE.

The original juvenile court law in this state was the work of the thirtieth general assembly and became operative July 4, 1904.

It is the purpose of this law to provide for the care and treatment of "dependent, neglected and delinquent children" under the age of sixteen years, and its object, as therein declared, is that the custody and discipline of such children shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given them by their parents, and in all cases where it can be done that such children shall be placed in a family home and become members of the family by adoption or otherwise.

It was the intent of the legislature that every child who needs the aid, protection and guidance of the court should come within the provisions of the act; and with this end in view it provided that the word "dependent children," or "neglected children" as therein used should mean any child who for any reason, is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or dependent upon the public for support; or who has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who habitually begs or receives alms; or who is found living in any improper resort or with vicious or immoral persons; or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents or guardians or other persons in whose custody it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or any child who is found begging or giving any entertainments upon the streets for pecuniary gain for itself or others; or who accompanies or is used in aid of persons so doing; or who by reason of its vicious, base or corrupt surroundings is, in the opinion of the court, within the spirit of the act.

The words "delinquent children" include any child who violates any law of this state or any city or village ordinance, or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons; or that is growing up in idleness and crime; or who knowingly frequents immoral resorts; or who patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is or shall be operated; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yard or tracks, gets upon any moving trains or enters any car or engine without lawful authority.

One of the wise and humane provisions of the original law is that which provides that no child under the age of sixteen years shall be committed to jail or police station, but that it may be kept in some suitable place provided by the city or county outside the enclosure of any jail or police station. Strange as it may seem it is the most beneficial provision of the statute that has caused more trouble in its enforcement than any other. It was believed by the legislature that such a place would be promptly provided by the city or county, but in this it was in error. In Des Moines no such place was provided, and it became apparent that none would be provided in the absence of legislative action. For the want of such a place the success of the law was jeopardized; it was pronounced a failure; its repeal was advocated, and it was frequently if not generally condemned. In this situation it was apparent that one of two courses must be pursued, either the law must be so amended as to remedy these defects, or it must be repealed. The friends of the juvenile court law insisted upon its amendment and that an amendatory provision be incorporated for the establishment of a detention home.

The City Federation of Women's clubs and its committee, the Conversational club, in co-operation with the Iowa Congress of Mothers, took up the work with the result that the legislature in 1907 by an amendment provided that "in any county of this state having a population of more than 50,000 it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to provide and maintain separate, apart and outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station, a suitable detention home and school for the dependent, neglected and delinquent children."

The legislature has now not only removed this defect, but it also removed the next greatest barrier to the successful enforcement of the law. The original act provided that the court should have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons, of good character, to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court, provided such service was without compensation from the public treasury. This provision, perhaps, is all right in some localities, but experience has demonstrated that the system and organization which is necessary in this work in the large cities cannot be had where reliance is placed solely upon voluntary workers. To relieve this difficulty the legislature added to the original provision the following: "Provided, however, that the district court, in any county of this state having a population of more than fifty thousand may designate and appoint, not to exceed two persons, of good character and special fitness, to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court, who are hereby vested with all the powers and authority of sheriffs, in and about the discharge of their duties as probation officers, and who shall each receive a compensation to be fixed by the court, not to exceed \$75 per month."

And to make sure of the enforcement of the other provisions, it further provided that, "for the purpose of the enforcement of this act in all its parts, the board of supervisors may levy a tax each year, in the counties of this state, to which this act is applicable, not to exceed one mill on the dollar in any year, in addition to the taxes which they are now authorized to levy."

The Iowa Juvenile Court Law

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The recent amendments apply only to counties having a population of more than fifty thousand, and all of the counties to which they apply have promptly availed themselves of the enlarged powers.

Some of the other states are incorporating in their juvenile court law, what is termed a contributory delinquency provision. Such a provision is needed in Iowa. By this is meant that where any child would be a delinquent child, as defined by the statute of this state, the parent or parents, legal guardians or person having the custody of such child, or by any act encouraging, causing or contributing to the delinquency of such child, shall be guilty of a criminal offense and punished accordingly. The father who sends his child to the saloon for liquor or who authorizes or permits it to enter a gambling house or other evil resort, the mother who inspires or encourages her child to steal or otherwise violate the law, and the man, be he young or old, who takes a young girl to a dance hall or wine room for immoral purposes, or any other person who does those things or anything which contributes to the delinquency of the child, is the real criminal, and should be punished, and this in addition to the correction or reformation of the child. This would be just justice. Nothing short of it is complete justice. It is difficult for a child to believe that it is just the right to punish the servant, but not the master; to punish the deluded but not the deluder; to punish the victim but not the despoiler. If, for the immunity which has so long prevailed, there is no reason, then such immunity should no longer prevail. The old idea was to punish the real criminal, and the law should be so amended as to fully carry out this idea.

The Iowa juvenile court law is all right as far as it goes. In some respects it does not go far enough; nor does it go as far as the juvenile court laws of some of the other states. The policy of the friends of the law in Iowa should be to hold fast to what we have, and from time to time add and strengthen the work by additional legislation.

Sunday as Parents' Day.
Des Moines Register and Leader: Governor Cummins is an innovator we believe, in giving Parents' day official recognition by public proclamation.

On next Sunday the people of the state are invited to meet to consider the temptations and pitfalls that await inexperienced youth and to give thoughtful consideration to laying the foundations of good citizenship in good homes.

INDUSTRY AND FRUGALITY

Should be watchwords in the every day life of every wage-earner, whether or how he works or labors. Wages are potent if you save them, or a part of them.

THE KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK

desires to announce that it will assist you to save your money. This is our business. We will pay you 3 per cent interest on Savings Account or Time Certificates.

KEEPING A BANK ACCOUNT

Encourages habits of saving and thrift both for the head of the house and for the family.
The State Central Savings Bank
Corner Sixth and Main Streets
Pays 3 per cent interest on savings and time deposits.
Capital \$100,000.00 Surplus \$200,000.00

Cook With Gas