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Keokuk, Iowa, October 31, 1908.

The suggestion has been timidly advanced that the name of the Outlook be changed to the Outburst.

Caution is necessary in receiving and retaining Standard Oil letters. If exposed to the light they are likely to cause an explosion.

The paramount issue in this campaign is the defeat of Bryan. Next in importance is the First district of Iowa is the defeat of Candidate Tracy.

"Let Mr. Taft and I fight it out alone," says Mr. Bryan, from which it appears that the Democratic candidate's grammar is no better than his politics.

Standard Oil is all right as an illuminant and for lubricating purposes, but it isn't worth a cent to quiet political waters when poured on them. "On the contrary, quite the reverse."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks it quite probable that sheel is paved with straw votes, but the conceit will not bear analysis. Of necessity the paving material must be something less inflammable.

Republicans should vote not only for the two electors at large and the electors for their own district, but for all the electors on the Republican ticket. This is necessary in order to have their ballots counted as full votes for Taft and Sherman.

Republican voters should not fail to call for a senatorial ballot next Tuesday and put an X in the square before Hon. John F. Lacey's name. This is necessary to determine the will of the party in the state respecting the Allison succession and to vindicate Republican principles.

Alex Miller of the Washington Democrat has persuaded himself that Bryan stands a good chance of election. But optimism is part of Mr. Miller's stock in trade. It is a necessary and important part of the equipment of a Democratic newspaper in an interior county in Iowa.

An X placed in the square before Congressman Kennedy's name will mean a vote in favor of good prices for all farm products and plenty of employment at remunerative wages for laboring men. In other words, it means a continuance of good times for all classes of citizens through maintenance of the Republican policy of protection. It will also mean that the First district will continue to be represented in congress by one of the most efficient and useful representatives it has ever had.

In his recent speech at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Senator Knox analyzed the Bryan fallacies, and pointed out the follies of the compulsory bank guarantee plank of the Democratic platform. He further showed, that through his alliance with Gompers, Mr. Bryan had committed himself absolutely to the legalizing of blacklisting and boycotting in every form, and had pledged himself to the most pronounced class legislation. "No such grave accusation is brought against Mr. Bryan by his foes as is thus brought by his closest associates," said the senator.

Colonel Bryan says that "God, and not Republican policies has made the farmers prosperous." "How singular it is," says the Burlington Hawk-Eye, "that the Almighty should always choose Republican administrations in which to exert His beneficence." The Waterloo Reporter concedes that it certainly is a singular circumstance, and adds:

Democrats account for it by saying it is bull-headed Republican luck. But the fact is the farmers are prosperous under Republican policies and in despair under Democratic policies. Without speculation as to cause the fact should be sufficient to supply a perferment of what has happened and what will happen again.

Running for congress in the south is not without its difficulties and embarrassments. A case in point is the experience of the managers of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd's campaign for re-election in Maryland. It appears that they have been instructing the illiterate colored voters how to find Mr. Mudd's name on the ballots to be cast next Tuesday. They were told to look for two "ox yokes," meaning the two "ys" in Sydney. Mr. Mudd and his friends were filled with consternation when, in one of the counties of his district, his name appeared on the ballots spelled "Sidney." The candidate bestirred himself and the ballots will be reprinted.

The state supreme court has taken judicial notice of the fact that the attitude of the public toward combines had changed in recent years. In a damage case from Neola involving libel an article had been printed virtually accusing one merchant of maintaining a trust or combine. The supreme court called attention to the fact that there has been a remarkable change not only in public opinion, but in the law as well, regarding pools, combinations and trusts, calculated to stifle competition, control prices or regulate the output of goods; and the court held that the law of libel must of necessity keep pace with the public opinion as reflected in the public prints as well as in legislation.

Lee county voters irrespective of party should cast their ballots for the Republican candidates for representative—Messrs. Gilbert Lee of West Point and Leroy Jones of Washington township. It has been demonstrated that Republican representatives can accomplish a great deal more at Des Moines than can possibly be accomplished by representatives belonging to the minority party in the state. Republican representatives work with the majority and influence legislation at its fountain head. Democratic representatives occupy an attitude of opposition to the majority in both senate and house and are in no position to ask for or get anything. The election of Lee and Jones will assure that the influence of the county will be felt in the legislature and felt in the right way.

SECRETARY TAFT'S RECORD. Here is what William Howard Taft, Republican candidate for President, has been doing:

- Training the Filipino in self-government. Giving law and order to Cuba. Digging the Panama canal. Extending American commerce. Fighting the black list. Filing rebate-giving railroads. Advising President Roosevelt. Fighting law-breaking trusts. Cultivating world peace.

TAFT HAS THE BROADER VISION. The New York Herald, politically independent but usually of Democratic tendencies, has come to the conviction that "If Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan were equally acceptable from the standpoint of their domestic policies, Mr. Taft is far better qualified to be President from the standpoint of foreign policy."

It quotes Bishop Berkeley's aphorism, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and points out the growing need of new markets for western products. "It is hopeless to think of finding in Europe an outlet for the product of these western industries," says the Herald, "and yet one must be found. The necessity for it grows more pressing with every year, and it can be found only in Asia. The United States has grown steadily from east to west and its further commercial development inevitably must be in the same direction."

The Herald says that Mr. Bryan "evidently has no conception of that greater America which Mr. Taft sees so clearly and would work to build up. Mr. Bryan's political outlook does not extend beyond our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. Mr. Taft's view sweeps over a wider area."

The Herald says that Mr. Taft's keen realization of this need of Asiatic markets has been demonstrated by a frank advocacy of closer relations between the United States and China, as expressed in his speech at Shanghai. It finds that Mr. Bryan "takes only a parochial view of this vitally important question."

The Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review, good authority, declares that this broad view and wide vision so ably manifested by the Herald will be approved by the thoughtful voters of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. It says the people of those states have enthusiastically approved the statesmanlike policies of the Roosevelt-Taft administration. Especially have they been keenly interested in those policies which aim at the extension of our western commerce and the protection

of our coast by an adequate navy. They will concur, it affirms, with the confident opinion expressed by the Herald that Mr. Taft as President would carry forward with vigor and ability that policy which "has been characterized by constantly intense patriotism, boundless belief in the expansion and capabilities of this country and by an unflinching determination to develop, extend and uphold our interests abroad."

WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO. Writing from Chickasaw, Okla., Mr. John G. Schuster, who describes himself as a laboring man with a family dependent upon his daily earnings, has addressed a letter to William Jennings Bryan propounding the following questions:

"What particular policy will you pursue if elected that will insure more men work and better wages than they now have?" That is a perfectly fair question. It has undoubtedly occurred to tens of thousands of other intelligent American workmen, to whom a frank reply from Mr. Bryan would be heartily welcome. But it must be remembered that Mr. Bryan is an exceedingly busy man nowadays and has little time for trivial matters of detail such as his correspondent seeks. In view, therefore, of the great demands upon his time, it may be that Mr. Bryan will be unable to give the information desired. But if Mr. Bryan's record affords any assurances as to his future performances it may be stated for Mr. Schuster's enlightenment that in the event of his election to the Presidency—

Mr. Bryan would re-enact the Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, which sent the price of wheat down to fifty cents per bushel, closed hundreds of mills and factories, and, according to Mr. Bryan's friend, Samuel Gompers, drove more than 2,000,000 American wage earners into idleness, hunger and misery.

Mr. Bryan would enforce the free coinage of silver, thus compelling the laboring man to accept a fifty-cent dollar in payment for his toil. Mr. Bryan has declared that the gold dollar is a dishonest dollar, that it buys too much and that its purchasing power must be reduced in order to bring prices down.

Mr. Bryan would compel the government to buy all the railroads, thus adding \$1,000,000,000 to the public debt, the interest on which would have to be met by the taxpayers. His plan would place 1,500,000 railway employees on the government payrolls whose salaries would have to be met by taxing the people.

Mr. Bryan would compel the government to guarantee bank deposits. The cost of maintaining a fund to provide that guarantee would increase the expense of banking, and the banks would charge the increase to those who have to borrow money for business purposes. The scheme would protect those who have bank deposits at the expense of those who have none.

These are the "particular policies" that Mr. Bryan would employ to insure more work and better wages for the laboring man. Mr. Schuster and other honest workmen should consider them carefully. They mean free trade, which means cheap men and industrial paralysis. They mean free silver, which means low prices and a dishonest dollar to cheat the workman. They mean an increase in the interest bearing debt of the country, and that means increased taxation.

It is respectfully submitted to Mr. Schuster that Mr. Bryan himself could not give a clearer explanation of his policies to help the workmen than is given here.

DEMOCRACY AND THE NEGRO. Dr. A. J. Park of Chicago writes the Tribune that it is almost incredible that some colored citizens are supporting a Democrat for President. He asks a crucial question:

"Has the Democratic party ever formulated or advocated a measure designed to elevate or in any way to better the colored population of this country? Not a single instance. On the contrary it persisted in prosecuting a merciless war with the avowed intention of establishing a slave oligarchy of the system where colored men could be sold as chattels."

The attitude of the Democratic party before and during the civil war and ever since has been one of opposition to the negro. If it could have its way it would deprive him of every right he now enjoys. It holds out no hope for the colored man in the nation or in any state in which it is in control. The colored man owes it nothing and it cannot adduce a single reason why he should give it his support.

AUTOS TELL OF PROSPERITY. The prosperity apparent everywhere was never better emphasized than by a remark made by Judge Smith McPherson at Ottumwa the other day when asked as to the outlook in Iowa for a Republican victory. He is quoted in the Courier as saying:

"Will the farmers vote for a continuation of the present conditions, you ask? Let me tell you, my son, of a little incident, and then you can judge for yourself whether the farmers are for Taft or not. I was driving from my home in Red Oak the other day to see a friend five miles out in the country, and my life was threatened no less than four times by farmers in their automobiles. Fourteen years ago these Iowa farmers were fortunate to have a wagon or even a span of teams to markets and other places in honk-honk vehicles. It's folly to ask are Iowa farmers for Taft. The chug-

chug of their motor cars evidences that fact."

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. Candidate Tracy's letter to First district voters, in which he alleges that the cost of living has increased 48 per cent under protection and asks if wages have risen correspondingly, is answered very directly and effectively by E. L. Kinkade, a Keosauqua workman, in this issue of The Gate City. The voter addressed draws on his own personal experience for his facts and his testimony is valuable as being first hand and conclusive. He tells Mr. Tracy that even if the cost of living is somewhat greater now than it was under the tariff law enacted by the Democratic party when last in power, his wages have increased during the same time 550 per cent. This increase in wages is nearly twelve times as great as the increase in cost of living alleged by Candidate Tracy. As a matter of fact, the increase in the cost of living, as shown by official statistics compiled by the national Bureau of Labor, was less than 26 per cent. Anybody and everybody could well afford to pay 26 or even 100 per cent more for the necessities of life when the same conditions resulted in a wage increase of 550 per cent, as in the case of the Keosauqua gentleman. It is clear that Mr. Tracy addressed the wrong man when he wrote Mr. Kinkade of Keosauqua.

BRYAN A PERIL TO BUSINESS. Inasmuch as William Jennings Bryan is about to make his farewell political tour of the states which he once described as the "enemy's country," the attention of voters in those states is invited to the following extract from a speech delivered by him October 28, 1896:

"I propose that the United States shall say that the mints of this country shall be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, and the money coined shall be alike a legal tender for all debts, public and private. And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that we intend to pay our coin obligations in either gold or silver. I propose to say to those gentlemen that if they conspire to make the silver dollar worth less than the gold dollar we shall pay them in that silver dollar."

Mr. Bryan's meaning here is unmistakable. His words amount to a direct threat of repudiation. His free coinage scheme would force a reduction of 50 per cent in the value of the American dollar, and then by compelling the acceptance of that coin in the payment of all debts, public and private, he would cheat every creditor out of just half the amount of his claim.

Mr. Bryan has never acknowledged that his monetary policy is dishonest or unjust to the creditor class. He has never been willing to admit that its first effect would be a deadly blow to the national credit, nor has he ever been able to see that one of its inevitable results would be to swindle the man who works for a living.

It is suggested that Mr. Bryan be questioned with respect to his views on the money question during his tour of "the enemy's country." The voters of those states believe in an honest dollar. They insist that honest debts, whether public or private, shall be honestly paid, and that the politician who favors a policy of repudiation is an enemy not only of his fellow man but of his country as well.

Mr. Bryan's record on the financial question was written by himself, and he should be required to face it. He should be confronted with it every time he speaks in "the enemy's country." It is a legitimate issue in the campaign, and the people have a right to know whether he proposes to repudiate it, as he once sought to do with 50 per cent of "all debts, public and private."

PRESS POLL ON ELECTION. Newspaper political experts in various cities of the country presented in last Sunday's papers results of polls taken by correspondents in various northern states considered fighting ground for the presidency. All but one indicate the election of Judge Taft. A summary of estimates of the electoral vote follows:

Table with 3 columns: Newspaper, Taft, Bryan, full. Includes entries for Chicago Tribune, New York Herald, Chicago Record-Herald, Baltimore American, Philadelphia Press, New York Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, New York World.

The New York World's doubtful list includes Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Nebraska and West Virginia.

Total electoral votes, 483; necessary to win, 242.

NOTES AND COMMENT. The Kansas City Star calls for the disfranchisement of the straw vote.

Senator Dolliver will close the campaign for the Republicans in Dubuque the night before election.

A poll made of one of the precincts of Henry county makes the following showing: Total number of voters, 136; Republicans, 120; Democrats, sixteen; Republicans for Lacey, 116; Republicans for Cummins, four. The

Oskaloosa Herald says that some Mahaska county precincts should beat that.

The Philadelphia Record has noticed that usually it isn't the girl with a cold manner who freezes on a fellow.

"Sometimes a man accomplishes great things by getting other men to do them for him," says the Chicago News.

The Dubuque Times-Journal advocates annual elections in order that the party's soiled linen may be washed in "off" years.

Walter Wellman says that the indications in New York point to Taft's carrying the state, but that the chances are not so good for Hughes.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares that if a good many men had lived President Roosevelt's fifty years they would have died twenty years ago.

The Atchison Globe notes that by adroit management, a woman at an afternoon tea can find herself in the crowd going out to the dining room at least six times.

The Sioux City Tribune thinks that, in the person of the Duke of Abruzzi, Miss Elkins has good raw material to work upon in trying to make an American out of him.

More poetry of the period: "Mary had a little flea, She found it on the dog; She threw it in the pig pen, And now it's on the hog."

Having in mind the claim that a New York banker who swindled his bank's depositors was made irresponsible by disease, the Denver Post hazards the opinion that it was a "skin" disease.

Miss Jeanette L. Gilder for twenty-six years editor of the Critic, and recently connected with Putnam's, has had an operation performed that will bring back health to her to the delight of her friends in all parts of the country.

At the Indiana Club convention, Miss Kate Upson Clark of Brooklyn said that the women of the day are not natural enough, and she urged against insincerity, although she acknowledged that women are more natural than they used to be, and in time they may be able to meet men in "their own blunt way."

The following is by an Arabian author: "Man is four: He who knows no, and knows not he knows not— He is a fool; shun him. He who knows not, and knows he knows not— He is simple; teach him. He who knows and knows not he knows— He is asleep; awaken him. He who knows, and knows he knows— He is wise; follow him."

At a meeting of a Chicago club the other day one of the members defined housekeeping as "a trade and not a profession." A trade is the mere performing of a task, she said, but a profession is something more than that, and the housekeeper must so administer her affairs that she can save time, labor and expense. The wife should have a broad knowledge of business, as it is the husband's place to earn the money and the wife's to know how to spend it judiciously.

CANDIDATE TRACY ANSWERED. Keosauqua Workingman Calls His Bluff Concerning Wages.

To the Editor of The Gate City: KEOSAUQUA Iowa, Oct. 30, 1908.— I have just received a letter from George S. Tracy, candidate for member of congress of the First district, in which he propounds this question: "Has your income increased 48 per cent?" I answer that twelve years ago this fall when McKinley was elected I was working for fifty cents a day, and that my present wages is \$2.75 a day, which is an increase of 550 per cent.

I don't want a "quick halt" called in the way things are going, but I want the present prosperity and increase in wages to be continued in our next administration. The large corporations mentioned in Mr. Tracy's letter do not draw one cent from the government, but have to earn their money the same as everybody else.

The American protective tariff system is such that the rich and poor alike share in the general prosperity. E. L. KINKADE.

Concerning Pumpkin Pies. G. W. Franklin in Register and Farmer: Recent events have taught me that there is no better pie than pumpkin pie. I have come to the conclusion that it should be baked into a square pie and then cut into quarters so that each one can have a corner piece. I want the crust thick enough so it will hold itself up and then I want to take it in my hand (no knife or fork) and notch it off until it looks like a section of a cross cut saw. I don't mind if the pie is so thick that my nose acts as a marker where to take the next bite.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required Royal is indispensable. ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. Royal is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

Why You Should Vote for Kennedy. business man in this community there is every reason why Democrats should vie with Republicans in making his majority as large as possible. With the water power almost an assured fact Montrose will occupy a larger place on the map than heretofore. There will have to be lots of river work done as a result of the dam going in. How important to have a man at Washington whose work there will add dollars to the value of every piece of property in town as well as all the farming land in the community. Now is the time to vote for your own interests and the only way to do it is to vote for the election of C. A. Kennedy. Messrs. Lee and Jones. Donnellson Review: Gilbert Lee and Leroy G. Jones are candidates for representatives. We feel assured that both these gentlemen are well qualified to represent the people of Lee county in the house of representatives. The Review can recommend both of these gentlemen to be worthy of the support of every voter and hope they will receive the support they deserve at the polls Tuesday next.

YOUR TRUEST FRIEND Is a good bank account. It will aid you in times of trouble and adversity and it will inspire you in prosperity. THE KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK Is an excellent place for a SAVINGS ACCOUNT which will bear 3 per cent interest. Commercial accounts also invited. OFFICERS: A. E. JOHNSTON, President; F. W. DAVIS, Vice President; A. J. MATHIAS, Cashier; H. W. WOOD, Assistant Cashier.

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