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Keokuk, Iowa, November 3, 1908.

Now for the returns!

The "whirlwind finish" is finished.

Thank heaven, we'll now have a rest from politics for a while.

The next thing in order will be to learn to call him "President" Taft.

Exit the straw vote. Also the blatherskiting. For this relief much thanks.

One good thing about an election, however it results, is that it permits a change of subject.

Now is the time for every good man to rally to the support of the grand old party. The polls will remain open only a few hours more.

Rush Strong is a candidate for office on the Republican ticket in Kentucky. He ought to be able to break through the lines.

"Lobsters are plentiful here," says a Boston paper. The number in Keokuk and vicinity will not be disclosed until the election returns are in.

According to a New York paper, a great many merchants are of the opinion that if Bryan wins they will stop work. A great many more believe that they will have to work three times as hard.

General Apathy should know better than to assume control of the Republican forces ever again. The reputation of him in the closing weeks of the campaign was signal and complete.

According to the code of ethics laid down by George Fitch in the columns of the Peoria Herald-Transcript, the time to forgive your enemy is after you have shown him how unprofitable war is.

The omnipresent dried prunes have been eliminated from the daily menu of the United States jackies. Instead the latter will be treated to a new form of the fruit in compressed form, which will be prepared for the table by boiling it in a thick, sweet syrup. The change will doubtless be appreciated.

A package of cigarette papers saved the life of a young man employed by a grocery house at Centralia, Mo., when he was attacked by a burglar. The burglar's knife failed in its deadly mission when it struck a book of "coffin nail" wrappers in the young man's pocket over his heart. The incident would seem to show that cigarette papers are not an unmixer evil, but it remains to be determined if the life of a young man who uses them is worth saving.

The Davenport Democrat calls attention to the fact that it can be said to the credit of Iowa that the charge of intended fraud on election day has not been made by any papers in the state. The same paper says that it is hardly probable that unblushing frauds have ever been attempted in any election in Iowa, and attributes this to the fact that we have no large cities rather than any peculiarity of human nature that is found only here. The Democrat's view of the matter is doubtless the right one.

Anyway, it was a nice clean contest locally, free from mud-slinging and slander. It leaves behind it no sores to fester and no breaches to heal. This is something quite worth while, whatever results may be.

The experience of an aged fisher of the same cognomen is likely to be duplicated by some of the candidates in the election today. That experience has been told in verse as follows:

"A fishy old fisher named Fisher Went to fish in the edge of a fissure A fish with a fin pulled the fisher man in, And now they are fishing the fissure for Fisher."

At a Boston meeting of the Home Missionary Society Miss Frances Emerson spoke on "The Daily Paper as a Home Missionary Textbook." She said that a glance at the contents of a newspaper would tell the mission worker more than she could learn through any other source of the needs for her effort. Tales of immorality, drunkenness and misery in the slums, the possibility of sectarianism in politics; these and many other things meant work for her, and the daily papers kept her informed of the tasks at hand.

Dr. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, speaking to the Maine teachers for the other day, said that "Education is for social betterment rather than merely for industrial improvement. The latter is merely incidental to the former. Any public education that is for either the masses or the classes is a blunder. Industrial education is to make a wise consumer as well as an efficient producer. It is a pity that there are those in the state who think that when a boy is twelve or fourteen he should be harnessed to a bench or lathe for life."

Leading internal commerce movements for September, 1908, as reported by the department of commerce and labor, indicate an improvement in the business situation of the country from the depression prevailing during the earlier part of the year. The return to more normal conditions is shown to some extent by the increased activity in the coal and iron trades, though production and traffic figures in these fields are still considerably below the corresponding 1907 records. An improvement in the traffic situation is due chiefly to the heavier movement of cotton and grain, particularly wheat, figures of the live stock movement showing but slight increase. As compared with September, 1907, receipts of wheat show the heaviest increase of about 88 per cent, mainly at Minneapolis and Duluth.

The Technical World Magazine for November has an article by Frank G. Moorhead on the "Making of Millionaires to Order." It tells of one man who was a deputy marshal during the Cockey labor troubles a few years ago who is now president of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, the four mines of which earned a net profit last year of \$1,596,707. Another man, who was a barber in Wallace, Idaho, a few years ago, now controls a mine which pays regular monthly dividends of \$95,000. Still another, a few years ago driving a milk wagon for \$40 a month, is now erecting eleven-story steel-concrete office structures and is able to write his check—and have it cashed—in six numerals. A fourth was once a railroad engineer and his wife was the proprietress of the village eating house. They are now accredited people of great wealth. All these rapidly-acquired fortunes and many more were made in the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district in northern Idaho. The article is both informing and entertaining and adds to Mr. Moorhead's reputation as a magazine writer.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF WATER-POWER.

Among the European countries, France has an estimated available waterpower of 4,500,000 horsepower, of which 800,000 horsepower is utilized. The region of the Alps extending into France brings the figure as high as mentioned. Italy, it is stated, has an equal amount of waterpower available, but only 200,000 horsepower is utilized as yet. In that country, falls of 10,000 horsepower are abundant. The estimate for the available waterpower in Switzerland is incomplete, but 300,000 horsepower is in use.

The available power in Germany is 700,000 horsepower, 100,000 horsepower being utilized. In Norway the estimated power is 900,000 horsepower, and in Sweden 700,000, a large part of which is already developed in both countries. As regards available waterpower Russia heads the list, it being estimated that 11,000,000 horsepower could be taken out of the Russian rivers, of which only 85,000 horsepower has been developed. Great Britain and Spain come last in the estimate, only 70,000 horsepower being utilized in either country. It is stated that Japan has available waterpower of 1,000,000 horsepower, of which only seven per cent has as yet been utilized.

It has been stated, on good authority, that there is already developed or under development in the United States 4,500,000 horsepower from water sources, and the government's statistical figures indicate that the available waterpower in the country is nearly 10,000,000 horsepower developed, with probably another half-million available.

WILL TEACH AGRICULTURE.

With a view of spreading agricultural education to those on the farms, the Department of Agriculture is heartily co-operating with the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers and the agricultural schools and colleges of the various states, in the organization of movable schools of agriculture. The plan is to organize the farmers of a community over nineteen years of age who have had good common school training and some practical experience in the direction of the subject taught, into classes for instruction in agriculture, no class to consist of less than eight nor to exceed fifteen persons. Prospective members are required to pay their tuition fee, attend the lectures and perform all of the practical exercises that the school prescribes. A guaranty is also required from the locality that there shall be provided free of cost to those sending out the school a suitable hall for holding the meetings, with laboratory room, desks and material for illustration.

The schools are organized for the study of scientific and economic methods for the growing of crops, breeding and care of animals and general improvement of agriculture. Each course is to be confined to a single subject, such as cheese making, butter making, milk production, fruit growing, market gardening, farm organization, poultry rearing, preparation of cereal or starch foods, of animal foods, of fruit and vegetable foods, household economy, kitchen gardening, nature study, school gardens and grounds and school architecture and sanitation.

There are three courses of three years each, one a dairy husbandry, another domestic science and the third a course for country school teachers. The school will last from a week to two months, according to the character and importance of the subject studied. The purpose is to equip fourteen or fifteen persons in each community with information that will enable them to improve in their locality the branch of agriculture which the school represents.

The method of discussion will be from the product back to the forces that produced it, or the reverse of that in use in long course work in college. Soils will be studied as factors in the growing of crops. Vegetables physiology will be studied as it relates to the plants and crops being studied at the time. The schools are to be held at the least busy season of the year and are to be in charge of an expert teacher with an assistant. Qualified instructors should also be employed for teaching other subjects, such as building construction, farriery, agricultural law, veterinary science, book-keeping, farm economics, farm mechanics and farm hygiene. During the period when schools are not held the instructors are to visit farms and advise, inspect markets, visit rural schools, lecture and lay out school gardens, organize farm clubs, classes for movable schools, reading and study clubs, establish vegetable and flower gardens in county fair grounds, attend plenary, introduce circulating libraries, hunt up students for agriculture colleges and establish agricultural clubs for boys and girls.

The teaching is oral, accompanied by reading and practice exercises, with a daily lecture by teacher in charge. The students are then to look up and study the references to authorities given by the instructors and to study them for two hours, to be followed by their practical verification in laboratory analysis or practical demonstration in the field or stable. The students are to continue their studies and demonstrations of the subjects at their homes where the school is not in session. The Department of Agriculture believes these schools will increase agricultural production and interest many in the general betterment of rural conditions and eventually become part of the system of public instruction. By providing permanent employment for itinerant teachers they will open up a new field for capable men and women in rural agricultural colleges and other higher institutions of learning to introduce into their teaching special normal courses to fit teachers for giving instruction in agriculture.

STATUS OF WATER POWER.

Now that the presidential contest is at an end Keokuk is in position to concentrate its interest on the water power. The present status of the project is just this: Prior to their recent visit to this city Engineer Cooper and his associates had expended something like \$105,000 in investigation, surveys and the collection of data. On the occasion of their visit here a week or two ago they elected to purchase, and did purchase, the franchise of a local company, in accordance with a provisional contract entered into in September, 1905, at an additional cost of \$20,000. They also, at the same time, put up a certified check for \$25,000 as a pledge that they would develop the power. From these data the intelligent reader can form his own conclusion as to the outlook for the enterprise. It doesn't seem at all probable that they would have made these additional investments unless they had a pretty definite idea as to where the \$15,000,000 required for development of the power would come from. At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that nothing is really assured until it has become an accomplished fact. Keokuk people therefore wisely refrain from becoming excited over the matter. Their hope is stron-

ly tinged with confidence, but they are not wildly jubilant—yet.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A "ladies' day" is to be established in a New York police court. It is supposed by the Omaha Bee that the judge will offer fine bargains.

The Commoner version is that Bryan will be elected, but the Spokane Spokesman-Review points out that the commoner version is that he doesn't have a lookin'.

Nelle apologized for the action of her new baby sister by saying: "You see, she hasn't got any sense yet." Her mother objected to such an idea, and Nelle replied: "Oh, of course, she's got sense, but it isn't working yet."

The Washington Democrat thinks if stage struck girls could see show people hunting a cheap boarding house when they come to town, they would be glad to stay at home and help their mothers put out the week's washing.

A Des Moines doctor advertises that he can straighten people's noses. The Forum of that city suggests that if he has some plan by which he can keep them out of the other fellow's private affairs he can make a fortune in one year.

In his bill for divorce, F. A. Dumasman, of St. Louis, says in the five years of his married life his wife made twelve trips, taking up two years, and moved into six houses, changing every six months. The complainant says he wants repose.

The army of the Tennessees holds its great reunion and banquet at St. Louis Nov. 11 and 12. General Dodge, its commander, invites all officers of the civil war to participate. A son of General Sherman and other speakers of distinction will reply to toasts.

An Australian cattle king, Sidney Kidman, is said to own more of the British empire than any other individual. He is the proprietor of 49,216 square miles of land and has 100,000 cattle and 10,000 horses. He is entirely self-made. When fourteen years old he was earning \$2.50 a week.

Of the 171 cattle at the state hospital at Mt. Pleasant, 111 have been inspected and sixty were found infected with tuberculosis and condemned for dairy purposes by Veterinarian D. E. Baughman of Fort Dodge and F. F. Parker of Oskaloosa, who made an inspection by direction of the state board of control.

The Iowa State Retail Jewelers' association, through its executive committee, now in session at Iowa City has decided to hold semi-annual conventions, as well as annuals, hereafter. The first will be held in February. The executive committee includes John Hands, Iowa City; Mack Hurlbut, Fort Dodge; president; S. C. Carlson, Dexter; and N. Nielson, Harlan.

THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The leading article of the November Century is Freuerick Trevor Hill's carefully prepared story of "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates Fifty Years After." The author of "Lincoln the Lawyer" has endeavored to present a satisfactory complete account of the famous forensic seven days' battle—of which the record hitherto has been strangely incomplete.

The second instalment of John D. Rockefeller's autobiography appears in the November World under the general title of "Some Old Friends." Among these are John D. Archbold, Stillman Witt, Henry M. Flagler, S. V. Harkness (whose reply, when Mr. Rockefeller went to him about a loan, was "All right, J. D., I'll give you all I've got.") and others.

"I used to wonder," says Helen Keller, "why scientific men and others were always asking me about my dreams. My dreams do not seem to differ very much from the dreams of other people." But the account by this wonderful blind and deaf girl of her dream experiences must be of unique interest. Her article on "My Dreams" is one of the notable features of the November Century.

Following is a partial list of leading articles in the Technical World Magazine for November, 1908. "Eliminating Railroad Accidents," by S. O. Dunn; "Growing the Gator for His Hide," by Day Allen Willey; "The American Hen—Her Right to Crow," by Jean Mitchell; "Case-Hardening with Gas," by J. F. Sprinzer; "A New Law of Heredity in Plants and Animals," by J. B. Van Brussel; "Making Millionaires to Order," by F. G. Moorhead. There are nearly thirty other articles and 130 illustrations.

"One Very Merry Widow" is the story leading the November 10 Story Book. It is written by Frank H. Mealon and is a bit of light fiction relating the affairs of a dainty bit of experienced femininity with fourteen men wise in all the ways of the world—excepting the ways of child-like widows. "The Whip" by Rosser W. Cobbe is a tragic tale of relentless punishment. Don Mark Lemon contributes a satire called "My Mother-in-law's Teeth." Other stories are "Through the Purple Darkness" by Leona Astine Sutter, "Romeo's Knuckle Nippers" by Louise McHenry, "The Consul's Wife" by Frank Hur-

bert O'Hara and "His Penitent Flossie" by Elizabeth Magie.

An unusual number of short stories are printed in The Bohemian Magazine for November. Conspicuous among them in gripping interest and dramatic force is one entitled "An Anarchist of the Big Timber," by Henry Oyen—a story that relates the one night of a backwoodsman, who believed he was being outraged in his rights, against a powerful lumber corporation in Chicago. In "Twenty Thousand Miles With Bernhard," Mr. Henry E. Warner, who was the great actress' general press manager in her last visit to the United States, reveals the inside history of Bernhard's successful fight against the theatrical "trust." Many new anecdotes are here published. In view of the present keen interest in spiritualism, "The Ghost Hunt of Science," by John R. Meader, will be read with eager attention.

Among other attractive offerings in short stories, special articles, poetry and humorous matter, the November Lippincott presents a complete novel of an unusual type of rather more than usual strength. "The Viper," it is called, and Will Levington Comfort stands sponsor for it. The tale relates the experiences of two young men who abandon their paternal farms and seek their fortunes in the city. They have been friends from boyhood, but radical differences in character and temperament soon part them in their new environment. They fall in love with the same girl; each determines to win her for himself. One proves brilliant—in a way; the other, a plodder. On this foundation the author has constructed an absorbing narrative. The November Lippincott contains the usual complement of clever short stories, special articles and poems with the sixteen-page humorous department. "Walnuts and Wine," to top off with.

Popular Federal Officials.

Ottumwa Saturday Herald: United States federal court was in session in Ottumwa this week. Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, with his well-known facility for dispatching business, got matters cleaned up in a few days. The judge does not stand for much procrastination on the part of the attorneys. He is kind and considerate with them, but is a genuine man of the law, and requires them to be absolutely prompt in their dealings with the court. All the other federal officers were in attendance. U. S. Marshal Frank Clarke, of this city, and Chief Deputy Harry Hammond, of Des Moines; Col. M. L. Temple, of Osceola, U. S. district attorney and his efficient deputy, George B. Stewart, of Fort Madison; W. C. McArthur, of Des Moines, clerk of U. S. court, as fine a man as one will meet in several days' travel, and an efficient official; E. R. Mason, of Des Moines, clerk U. S. circuit court, who has been an official in the federal courts ever since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, known and liked by every one with whom he comes in contact; George E. Bidwell, of Des Moines, deputy U. S. marshal; O. F. Matteson, of Davenport, deputy U. S. marshal; and A. D. Dunlap, of Keokuk, deputy U. S. marshal. They are all efficient officials, and as fine a bunch of men as ever officiated in a court room.

False and Foolish Catch Phrase.

Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review: The catch phrase, "Taft is the father of the injunction," is too false and foolish to deceive the intelligent voter.

The writ of Injunction is a method of restraining wrong and aiding justice. It is as old as civilization. It was an essential part of the Roman law. As an instrument of justice employed to defend the oppressed and to restrain tyranny and injustice it was used in England and Scotland before Columbus discovered America.

The writ of Injunction is one of the bulwarks of liberty, law and order. Mr. Taft has again and again said in his campaign that for every instance in which the injunction has been used against labor he will point out 100 cases where it has been used against capital. In very truth the destruction of this great and benign principle of law and justice would fall with a crushing force upon labor that would be one hundredfold greater than its loss to capital.

The primary purpose of the law is to prevent crime and injustice; the secondary purpose is to punish. The necessity for a lawful restraining force is fundamental. It begins in the home, at the hearthstone. A parent sees that one child is about to strike another with some dangerous weapon. It is the duty of that parent immediately, without a moment's delay, to prevent the deed. What folly it would be to contend that the parent should wait until the act of violence were perpetrated and then punish the child!

Public application of that principle is just as essential to justice and the welfare of the people as its private application in the home. A person of violent temper threatens to kill a citizen, or to burn his house, or to kill his live stock, or to strike his child. He must be restrained, enjoined.

One settler purposes to burn, in the dry season in midsummer, an extensive slashing which adjoins his neighbor's timber tract or wheat field. That neighbor can now appeal to the courts and restrain the dangerous act until the matter can be properly heard in open court. What amazing folly it

would be to say that the writ of Injunction should not issue in such a case, that the menaced citizen should stand helplessly by and wait until the damage is done and then bring an action for damages, when, as is too often the case, the man who did the damage would not be financially able to pay a dollar of damages.

Similar illustrations of the imperative need of the writ of Injunction to protect the rights of citizens of all classes—the wage-earner, the farmer, the business man—could be offered by the hundred. The records of our courts abound in them. Men who would strike down this great protecting arm of the law have no conception of their folly and madness.

It is true that in exceptional cases the writ of Injunction has been abused, but that is just as true of every other arm of the law. Mr. Taft, as a wise and righteous judge, points out that under our present practice occasional injustice may be done. He tells the people just how that practice may be safely remedied to prevent injustice.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

Patriotic Instructor Kissick Tells of Principles and Purpose of G. A. R.

Department of Iowa Grand Army of the Republic. Office of Patriotic Instructor, Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 1, 1908.

A message to the people of Iowa: The question has been asked, "What does the Grand Army of the Republic stand for?" Following are the answers of some of its leading members: S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.—"The Grand Army of the Republic is an organized perpetuation of the conviction of patriotism that won in the great struggle."

A. G. Weissert, Past Commander-in-Chief, Milwaukee, Wis.—"The Grand Army of the Republic stands for the highest ideals of good citizenship. It places paramount value on fidelity to country and insists upon equal rights and justice to all men."

J. R. King, Past Commander-in-Chief, Baltimore, Md.—"The Grand Army of the Republic stands pre-eminently for purity in public affairs."

W. C. Johnson, Past Commander-in-Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio—"The Grand Army of the Republic symbolizes the highest type of true American patriotism, sublimated, idealized, crystallized."

Charles G. Burton, Commander-in-Chief, Kansas City, Mo.—"We stand for the school house, the church and the home. Every little school house that dots the plain or nestles in the grove, is a fort; every academy of learning, college or university is a garrison; every church or cathedral, with its spire pointing heavenward and its clear ringing bell inviting men and women to come and sit at the feet of Him who taught as man ne'er taught before, is a fort, a garrison and a cita-

No Place for Her. Wife—Shall we take Aunt Backwoods to the Sunday night sacred concert? Husband—No. She cares only for religious music.—Bohemian.

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