

DAILY GATE CITY. PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

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DAILY BY MAIL. One year, \$3.00; Four months, \$1.00; Six months, \$1.50; One month, .25

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Address all communications to THE GATE CITY COMPANY, No. 18, North Sixth St., Keokuk, Iowa.

THE GATE CITY is on sale at the following news stands: Hotel Keokuk, cor. Third and Johnson, C. H. Rollins & Co., 225 Main Street, Ward Bros., 525 Main Street, Depot News Stand.

Circulation Guarantee. This certifies that the circulation of the KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY has been audited and is guaranteed by the Advertiser's Certified Circulation Blue Book.

The Association of American Advertisers (New York City) has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. Only the figures of circulation contained in its report are guaranteed by the Association.

Keokuk, Iowa, November 14, 1908.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"There's so much good in the worst of us"

And so much bad in the best of us That it best becomes the best of us To praise the best in the worst of us.

And ill becomes the worst of us To mock at the faults in the best of us.

Then let the best and the worst of us Extol the good in the both of us And hide the faults in the lot of us.

—New York Observer.

Mr. Bryan says he will keep up the fight. Mr. Bryan evidently likes solitude.

Carroll will be the first native born governor Iowa has ever had, and indications are all to the effect that he will be one of the best.

There is an air of probability about the suggestion of the Springfield Journal that maybe President Gompers is still carrying the labor vote around in his vest pocket. He certainly didn't deliver it.

The Manson Democrat says the Republican victory "was bought and paid for with as much nonchalance as the humble citizen buys a dozen eggs at the grocery store."

Henry county land commands a high price but it is worth every cent it brings. G. H. Conover recently sold his eighty-acre farm to John Conrad for \$14,400.

A Democratic candidate for congress in Cincinnati announced in a speech that he would favor "any measure that bears the O. K. of Samuel Gompers."

The United States supreme court has decided that the state of Kentucky has a right to prevent the co-education of black and white children at Berea college in that state.

The Columbus Safeguard calls the Mt. Pleasant News a Republican paper. That is a mistake, as the statement stands without qualification.

A lively contest is in prospect over at Peoria. In his department of the Herald-Transcript George Fitch offers a pumpkin pie as a prize for the best 100-word answer to the question: "Why should Peoria be thankful?"

The pie, as described, is a wonder. It is to be of 1908 model, with seamless casing, lap-welded joints and fine elastic filling. The winner is given the option of striped lattice-work or open-faced pie, and it is promised that his monogram will be placed on the dash-

board. If there is a riot at Peoria in the near future readers of The Gate City will know the cause.

Yesterday was Friday and the 13th of the month, and of course something had to happen. The conjunction of dates explains the appearance of the first snow storm of the season.

By way of varying the monotony of results the Chicago Tribune suggests that in future campaigns Mr. Bryan should insist that his supporters spend less time in cheering him and more time in voting for him.

The holiday trade this year promises to be enormous. The country as a whole is prosperous and people are not averse to spending money when they have it to spend and know where more is coming from.

The Mt. Pleasant Free Press, Democratic, concedes that The Gate City is "a pretty good political prophet."

The Free Press is led to this conclusion by what The Gate City predicted as to Congressman Kennedy's majority.

"We laughed at The Gate City at the time it made its prediction," adds the Free Press, "but as we often do, we laughed too soon."

The Gate City said the other day that the First District Democratic candidate for congress two years from now will be a Keokuk man.

The Mt. Pleasant Free Press calls on this paper to "trot him out so we can look him over." His name is Hon. E. P. McManus and he is the present state senator from Lee county.

Building commissioners in Chicago have figured it out that there is a greater mortality on streets running east and west than on those running north and south, and have advised people opening up new suburbs to have the shorter streets running east and west.

The reason given is that the sunlight has a fairer chance at the rooms of houses on the north and south streets and sunshine is a great disinfectant of the atmosphere.

Don't get scared and give away your cows or sell them for less than they are worth because somebody comes along and tells you they are diseased.

The value of this advice will be appreciated on reading the following from the Waterloo Reporter:

A few days ago a man came along to a farmer in Tama county and said that he had been commissioned to test cows for farmers to see if they were free from tuberculosis.

In one place he told a farmer that ten of his herd were affected and that he had better sell them for what he could get.

The next day a man came along looking for cows to buy and the farmer sold the ten for \$15 a head, when they were worth \$40 a head.

It took a few days for the two to be swindled. Ask a stranger who appears on your premises to inspect your live stock to show his credentials.

Some of the newspapers are printing samples of Rev. Sunday's sensational utterances and judging him by them.

The Cedar Rapids Republican is fair enough to say that those who have heard the Reverend Mr. Sunday say that they do not give a fair view of the man, nor of his addresses as a whole.

They regret such radical utterances, but insist that they fit in "nicely" and that they are the means of arousing an interest that might not otherwise be aroused.

The Republican, in giving place in its columns to a number of Mr. Sunday's striking sayings, adds:

"We desire, therefore, to present them as curiosities of literature, in Ottumwa, rather than as standards by which the noted evangelist is to be judged. They are 'good' reading, to say the least, and men do read them, some for one purpose and some for another, some for one reason and some for another."

PRESIDENT REGRETS HEPBURN'S DEFEAT.

John Shure telegraphs from Washington to the Des Moines Register and Leader:

"President Roosevelt took occasion to express to Representative Hull today his deep regret at the defeat of Representative Hepburn. He spoke of Colonel Hepburn's services in the house and seemingly felt it was no small loss to have him retired.

Representative Hull did not discuss with the President the matter of the appointment of Colonel Hepburn to some high office, but he said later he had no doubt the President would be glad to give him a good appointment. It is expected that when the Iowa delegation gets here, if Colonel Hepburn wishes it, the matter will be broached to Mr. Roosevelt.

"Some suggestion has been made of a place on the Interstate commerce commission, but this is not likely to be given Colonel Hepburn, in view of the fact that Commissioner Clark is from that state."

Eighth District Republicans who claim to be friends of President Roosevelt yet voted against Colonel Hepburn can see from the foregoing what the President thinks of their action.

If he were to address them directly he would doubtless be still more emphatic in his expressions of displeasure. There are a number of so-called Republicans in the Eighth district who are very small potatoes.

FACTS ABOUT THE POSTAL SERVICE.

In this and succeeding articles will be given a brief synopsis of Postmaster Moorhead's talks to the school children of Keokuk on the postal service, including the classification of mail matter, rates of postage and other information of like character of practical value.

Classification of Mail Matter: Mailable matter is divided into four classes, to-wit: First, written matter; second, periodical publications; third, miscellaneous printed matter; fourth, merchandise. Postage on all mail matter must be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing.

The present article will deal exclusively with first class mail matter, which includes all written matter, all matter closed against inspection, and all matter, though printed, which has the nature of actual and personal correspondence, except that certain writing or printing may be placed upon matter of the second, third and fourth classes without increasing the rate.

Letters, United States postal cards, post cards manufactured by private persons and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, belong in this class.

The rate of domestic postage on this class is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The limit of weight is four pounds. United States postal cards are one cent each. Post cards of the same material and approximately the same size, quality of paper and weight, are one cent each.

A post card made of other material, leather for instance, will go through the mails for one cent provided there is no writing on it. If there is writing on the postage on such a card is two cents. Post cards with tinsel on them must be enclosed in unsealed transparent envelopes and the stamp placed on the envelope. If there is no writing on the card the postage is one cent. Writing on it subjects such a card to two cents postage.

All mail matter of the first class upon which one full rate of postage has been prepaid will be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, which will be collected on delivery. If any mail matter, on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, by inadvertence reaches its destination without any prepayment, double the prepaid rates are charged and collected on delivery. No matter except that which is wholly unpaid is rated with double postage. Prepaid letters are forwarded from one postoffice to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage. The same is true of parcels fully prepaid at the first class rate, postal cards and post cards. But postal cards and post cards are not returned to the sender when undeliverable.

Stamps on letters should always be placed on the upper right-hand corner, and should be securely affixed. They are cancelled by machinery and must be so placed to be cancelled by the machine. If placed elsewhere the letter so stamped will be laid aside to be cancelled later by hand, and may not get out of the mailing office on first delivery or first train, as the case may be.

All letters should bear on the upper left-hand corner what is known as a "return card" similar to what is printed on the envelopes supplied by the government: "After — days return to —." This will ensure its return to writer in case delivery is not possible. Otherwise it will be sent to the dead letter office in Washington. First class matter bearing a return card, if not deliverable, will be returned at the expiration of the time indicated on the envelope or wrapper. If no time is set for return the matter will be returned at the end of thirty days. The sender has the right to lengthen or shorten the time set by subsequent direction to the postmaster, but the matter must remain in the postoffice for delivery at least three days.

Mail matter should be addressed legibly and completely. The name of the addressee, the postoffice and the state must be given. If the addressee resides in a city having free delivery the house number and street, or the postoffice box, if known, should be given. If the addressee resides on a rural free delivery route the number of the route, if known, should be given. If the matter is intended for delivery through the general delivery at the postoffice the words "General Delivery" should be added.

Hotel matter—that is, matter addressed for delivery at hotels, should be returned to the postoffice as soon as it is evident that it will not be claimed. Proprietors of hotels, officers of clubs, and boards of trade and exchanges should not hold unclaimed letters longer than ten days except at the request of the person addressed, and should redirect them if the present address is known; otherwise they should be returned to the postoffice.

Postmasters and all others in the postal service are forbidden to furnish information concerning mail matter received or delivered except to the persons to whom it is addressed or their authorized agents. Exception is also made as to postoffice inspectors. Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of matter addressed to the other. Where minor children reside with their parents the father, or if he be dead, the mother, generally is entitled to direct the disposition of mail matter addressed to such minors. When a minor is not dependent upon

a parent for maintenance and support and does not reside with a parent or guardian or with some one in whose charge he may have been placed, such minor has the right to control his or her correspondence.

After mail matter has been deposited in a postoffice it can be withdrawn but only by the sender. Application must be made to the postmaster, stating the reason for such request and giving such description of the matter as will serve to identify it and satisfy the postmaster that the applicant is entitled to withdraw it. In case the matter has been dispatched the postmaster, on application, will telegraph a request to the postmaster at the office of the addressee, or to a railway postal clerk in whose custody the matter is known at the time to be, for the return of such matter. Upon its return the postmaster will deliver it to the sender upon payment of the necessary expense incurred.

WHO OWNS THE CORPORATIONS? An interesting article in the New York Sunday Times calls attention to the fact that the large railroad and industrial corporations of the United States are owned by no less than 2,000,000 persons.

"Four years ago the railroads were owned by 350,000 shareholders," says this article. "Now there are 500,000 owners who share the \$300,000,000 disbursed in dividends. The shareholders' average income of \$600 a year is just equal to the average earnings of the 1,500,000 workers on the railroads who receive \$900,000,000 wages a year."

The article points out that everyone who has a savings account in a bank or an insurance policy are indirect owners of many large corporations, since funds of the institutions are invested in stocks and bonds. It is pointed out that forty capitalists own less than one-tenth of the stock of the Bell telephone companies; the other nine-tenths being distributed among more than 24,000 investors. The average number of shares held by the Bell stockholders is seventy-five and the annual income per shareholder is \$600. It is shown that following the fall of stock prices in the 1907 panic the number of shareholders in the large railroads and industrial corporations in the country increased by the remarkable proportion of 38 per cent. This shows that thousands of persons of moderate means improved the opportunity for investment by buying when prices were cheap.

Referring to the new era in the conduct of large corporations wherein publicity is the distinctive note, the Times says that corporations a short while ago were afraid to make public the most ordinary details of their business now devote large sums of money to pay for the publication of news about their operations. As an example it cites the Bell Telephone, which, it says, is now as well advertised as a breakfast food or a soap.

CURRENT POWER ON RAILROADS.

Several notable strides in substituting electricity for steam power on railroads are scheduled for the coming year. Under pressure of public opinion against the locomotive smoke nuisance on the lake front of Chicago, the directors of the Illinois Central have instructed the company's engineers to prepare plans for changing the motive power on the Chicago terminals. On the Canadian Pacific the management intends placing electric locomotives on about 700 miles of the line in the western mountain ranges, particularly where many tunnels exist and where power will be generated from mountain streams. A similar change on the Cascade division of the Great Northern road in the state of Washington. It is well understood the Central Pacific will utilize the abundant water power of the Sierras when the projected straightening of the line is finished and the necessary tunnels are bored in Nevada and California. This work involves the abolition of snow sheds and greatly reduced grades, and may require two years to complete. Around New York City next year will witness a large increase in electric power on the railroad terminals. The Pennsylvania line tunnels under Manhattan Island and into Long Island will be completed, and electric power used exclusively. On the New Haven road the electric power now employed within the city limits is to be extended so as to cover its suburban service as far as Stamford, Conn.

The action of the Illinois Central directors is considered the first decisive step toward the banishment of steam locomotives from the railroad terminals of Chicago. There are many roads in the city which are not in as good a position to electrify as the Illinois Central and, these fear the spread of the movement. Several of the roads insist that compulsory electrification would spell financial ruin at this time. It is understood that a conference of railway presidents will soon be called with a view to a thorough discussion of the question and in the hope of securing uniform action with reference to electrification.

A few years ago Senator Depew predicted that in ten years the steam locomotive will disappear from view, relegated to the scrap heap or the museum, and electric power take its place on all railroads. This prediction was over sanguine at the time, as it is now, but the progress being made in spots justifies confidence in the early retirement of belching locomotives from the cities, and the substitution of the clean and noiseless electric motors.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, Dem., says the conviction grows that Mr. Bryan was knifed in the house of his supposed friends.

"Of course, if President Taft desires to emulate the worthy example of President Roosevelt by having two Iowans in his cabinet, Iowa has the material for the job," says the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

"At present prices and prospects," says the Marshalltown Times-Republican, "the farmer's family may talk over the style of automobiles for next year, as they sit about the Thanksgiving turkey."

The largest static electric machine ever built is owned by a New York physician. Twenty 40-inch glass discs revolve against 20 others to produce sparks 30 inches long by three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The Herald-Transcript tells of a member of a family hitching a pedometer onto an absent minded old lady in Peoria the other day and by night she had registered eleven miles, mostly in hunting for her spectacles.

The Dubuque Times-Journal suggests that hereafter no college of journalism in Tennessee will be considered complete without a shooting gallery.

A recent Parisian caricature shows a bearded Turk in a turban upon the roof of his house, looking through a field glass. "Allah is just," he exclaims. "Now that my neighbors' wives go about with faces uncovered I see that they are quite as homely as my own."

A learned doctor promulgates the theory that the secret of longevity is to select your trade or profession, and stick to it. The Chicago Tribune objects that in too many cases this requires the co-operation of the boss.

"Yes, Sir," said the pompous individual. "I always pay cash for everything I get."

"Dear me," exclaimed the matter of fact person. "What's the matter with your credit?"

The Kansas City Star perpetrates this: "Can we duet?" asked the tenor; "Can we sing the song before us—Can we do as they rechor?" And the answer was, "Of chorus."

It is the Creston Advertiser's guess that Roosevelt will not go to the United States senate, at least during the administration of President Taft. The Advertiser reasons that it would be impossible for him as a member of the senate to escape the suspicion that he was the President's direct representative and his liberty of action would be seriously limited by the fact that the administration would be held responsible for whatever he did.

MANY SPOILED THEIR BALLOTS.

Over Five Hundred Thrown Out in Linn County.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Nov. 14.—There are five hundred and twenty-two men in Linn County who think they voted for William Howard Taft or William Jennings Bryan a week ago that did not vote for anybody, and besides losing their chance of exercising their privilege as a free American citizen spent a lot of time in marking up a ballot that did no one a particle of good. There were that number of ballots returned to the county auditor by the judges in the different precincts and townships that were marked wrong, and which, of course, were thrown out.

While many of the spoiled ballots were marked in almost every conceivable way except the right one, the absence of the circle opposite the names of the presidential candidates was responsible for the majority of the mistakes and was the subject of considerable argument among the judges in all the precincts. Despite the fact that columns of matter were written on the sample ballots and instructions were posted in the polling places, there were hundreds of men who could not get the idea through their heads that they were to vote for presidential electors only, and were not to make a cross opposite the names of the presidential candidates. Scores of the ballots were marked with a cross opposite the name of Taft or Bryan and none opposite the names of the electors, while hundreds of others were marked opposite the names of the presidential candidates and also the names of the electors.

Would Restore the Circle.

George S. Wright of Council Bluffs, Ninth district member of the Republican state committee: The ballot in its present form is a farce. What should be done is to restore the circle and provide that the voter may scratch his ballot by marking in the squares opposite the names of candidates on other tickets for whom he wishes to vote. That is the simplest and most easily comprehended method yet devised. The legislature should return to the circle at the head of the ballot as quickly as possible. Dozens of voters at the polls in the First precinct of the Fourth ward declared today that if they had to mark every name on that long ticket they would not take the trouble to vote. I personally

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar. Safeguards the food against alum.

know of many who did not vote, avowedly for this reason. Prosperity at Hand. Dubuque Times-Journal: The press dispatches tell of manufacturers all over the country, and in Pennsylvania especially, who are putting more men to work to fill orders that were contingent upon Taft's election. The buyers are not waiting to learn what congress will do about the tariff at the special session next March. They know that what hurts is not the progressive legislation actually accomplished but the revolutionary legislation threatened, the demonstrations of the politicians against the security of property. There will be no such nonsense under Taft and hence his election has given the business interests of the country a new birth of confidence. The tariff will not be reduced too much. There is in fact reason to apprehend that it will not be reduced enough. But far better too much tariff than too much agitation. Indeed an excessive tariff may be harmless surplusage in itself, while the agitation proceeding from it is positively and seriously harmful. Therefore the lowest tariff consistent with the prosperity of our industries would be the tariff best calculated to make their prosperity and the country's continuous.

Superior Service Keokuk Savings Bank. This is demanded in every business or vocation in life. Particularly by the best organized banks where loose methods do not prevail. Is conspicuous as being one of those banks. It pays 3 per cent interest on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. Commercial accounts also invited and will receive careful attention.

IOWA STATE INSURANCE CO. KEOKUK, IOWA. Oldest Company in the State. Incorporated in 1855. Insurance written since organization \$229,563,576.47. H. R. COLLISON, City Agent.

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