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No. 116. Keokuk, Iowa, November 28, 1908.

Finally, brethren, we will all the bones and have soup.

Hele and Boni and Anna are three of a kind,—and a bad kind.

Jack London denies the report that the cannibals ate him. He ought to know.

An Illinois contemporary has an article headed "The Life of a Pimple." No, it is not autobiographical.

It is agreed on all sides that Governor Cummins meant every word he said in his Thanksgiving proclamation.

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald confesses that a touch of sorrow makes the turkey and the Democrat bedfellows.

Thomas L. Hilsen says he is out of politics for good. His withdrawal involved no great effort. He wasn't in very far.

Two Missouri women fought a duel by throwing stones at each other. Neither was injured, but all the bystanders got their deserts.

Because the Republicans expect to take Root in the senate it has been suggested that they count on running the government permanently.

Why do people call the colored supplement "the funny page?"—Marshalltown Times-Republican. Probably because it isn't funny.

The State College at Ames says it needs \$400,000 of the next legislature. It is hardly necessary to observe that the State College at Ames generally gets what it goes after.

The Lackawanna railroad company has entered upon contracts involving the expenditure of \$25,000,000 in improvements. That is meeting prosperity more than half way.

A Texas prophet foresees that teaching the girl to thump planes and play society and teaching every boy to bookkeep and bank will in twenty years make potatoes worth \$5.00 a bushel and hay \$50 a ton.

The state supreme court, in a late decision, holds that while courts cannot uphold raffling and the like, after one is held and the property concerned is delivered to a new owner the courts have a right to consider the question of ownership.

The dispatches announce the finding of an orthocerate in Wyoming. An orthocerate, we learn from the works of the late Mr. Webster, is an orthoceras, and an orthoceras is "an extinct genus of the Paleozoic Cephalopoda." Now you know all about it.

This thing is getting really serious. The Quincy Whig adds another verse to its former offenses, as follows:

The Affric lion swings his tail And roars the live-long day, For Teddy hasn't started yet, And he roareth while he may.

The Davenport Democrat has a complimentary word for our new Iowa governor. It says that Mr. Garst is the kind of an Iowan that the people of

his state, regardless of party affiliations, are glad to see for a time in the gubernatorial chair. That is both true and nicely said.

Bank clearings were 50 per cent larger last week than during the corresponding week a year ago. Last year they were \$2,225,000,000; this year they were \$3,411,000,000. Commercial failures were fewer in number and railroad earnings greater. Everything indicates the return of prosperity.

The shah of Persia has torn down his proclamations denying that country a constitution. The presumption is that the shah of Persia has seen a great light. The wishes of the people count for more and more, even in kingdoms and empires. The day of autocracy is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Raymond writes from Washington to the Chicago Tribune that the need for immediate currency legislation is past and that the monetary commission will adopt the policy of making haste slowly. The commission is composed of nine senators and the same number of representatives, and it is not expected to propose any radical currency changes during the first half of the Taft administration.

It is related of Fred B. Smith, prominent in Y. M. C. A. work and well known in Keokuk, that he once registered at a hotel in India. The clerk, speculating on his nationality, said he certainly was not an American, and probably was an Englishman. He was convinced that he was not an American because he had neither spit nor sworn in the five minutes he had been in the hotel.

The superintendent of the Berkeley (Cal.) schools has no use for "kid frats" in his town, and he has let the fact be known forcibly. He has informed the students that unless the charter of every fraternity and society in the schools is returned at once to the national headquarters, those who retain membership will be summarily expelled. He declares that the fraternities destroy unity and harmony, promote cliques and interfere with studies.

Dr. Walter F. Wilcox, head of the department of statistics, Cornell University, says that in about 150 years there will be no children. His reasons for the statement are based upon the fact that there has been a decrease of 152 to 1,000, or about thirty in a year in the number of children born to every 1,000 women of child-bearing age. It is evident from this showing that President Roosevelt sounded his race-suicide warning none too soon.

DIVORCES ARE INCREASING. John Snure telegraphs from Washington to the Des Moines Register and Leader some figures on marriage and divorce for the period from 1887 to 1907 inclusive, just made public by the census bureau. These figures show that Iowa had 24,874 divorces granted in the period in question against 16,564 in the preceding twenty year period.

It is shown there was a markedly increasing tendency to divorce; the divorce rate in Iowa per hundred thousand population was ninety-three in 1900 and sixty in 1880. Compared with other states, Iowa is not high as to the divorce rate, though it is above the average which was seventy-three in 1900 and thirty-eight in 1880 per 100,000 population.

Illinois leads every other state in the number of divorces, which suggests that its chief center of population, Chicago, is a hotbed of divorce. The figures as a whole show divorce is increasing at an alarming rate, being about two and a half times as common as forty years ago. Two-thirds of the total number of divorces granted in the twenty year period covered by the investigation were granted to the wife.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounts for 38.9 per cent of all divorces (period 1887 to 1906); 49.4 per cent, or almost one-half, of those granted to the husband, and 33.5 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next most important ground for divorce is for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands (1887 to 1906), 28.8 per cent were for adultery; and of those granted to wives 27.5 per cent were for cruelty. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10.5 per cent of divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

Drunkness was the ground for divorce in 5.2 per cent of the cases in which the wife brought suit, and in 1.1 per cent of the cases in which the suit was brought by the husband.

Of the divorced couples known to have been married in the United States, 88.5 per cent were married in the same state in which they were divorced and 21.5 per cent in other states.

PRAYER CORRECTLY DEFINED. A business man's idea of prayer,—and a very good one it is, too,—is set forth by Richard Wightman in a communication to the editor of the American Magazine. Many prayers are personal in nature and lack the essential of quid pro quo. A real prayer is something entirely different, as the following paragraph explains: One day I asked Man-Alive to tell

me his notion about prayer. This is what he said: "In my boy-days I used to try to corner Deity and make it do what I wanted it to do; give me what I wanted to have; absolve me from the consequences of my acts, and crown me to sleep with approval of my ignorance and folly. But later, and through much pain, I learned that prayer which attempts the attainment of felicity which is partial and personal is not prayer at all, but usually the senseless mutterings of a theist without paying the price. Prayer really is the soul reaching out for good—not some little and particular good, but the whole good. The soul is no pauper. It is the wealthiest thing in the Great Plan. Prayer is the soul's attempt to enter into its estate."

VALUE OF THIS YEAR'S CROPS. According to the estimate of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the aggregate value of the farm crops of the United States for the current year, will be \$8,000,000,000. This breaks all previous records and exceeds the total valuation of last year's crops by \$500,000,000. It is an amount so great that its proportions can only be grasped by comparisons, or by showing what could be bought with such a sum. Interesting examples of the kind are cited by a writer in the Baltimore American who has a penchant for figures and financial possibilities.

The entire national wealth of Spain, according to latest standard estimates, is \$4,000,000,000. The writer in question finds that if Spain were offered for sale at par, the farmers of the United States from the realized values of this year's crops could purchase the entire kingdom, including cities, towns, farm lands, live stock, railroads and shipping, palaces, forts—in short, the entire fixtures and outfit of the country that is measurable in a monetary valuation. And after paying over the purchase money the purchasers would have \$3,600,000,000 to put into improvements. They could pay for both the kingdom of Portugal and the republic of Switzerland in a job lot sale upon the same basis of valuations, and have more than \$3,000,000,000 left for making developments.

The monetary value of the crops of the United States for 1908 is greater by several billions of dollars than can be measured in all the moneys that will be collected and expended during the passing fiscal year by all the governments of Europe. If the American farm field had to be paid for in a lump sum, all the money in the United States, including gold, silver and uncovered paper, would not be sufficient for the purpose by \$5,446,000. And if all the money of every description in circulation in Great Britain, France and Germany were added to the total monetary circulation of the United States, there would still be lacking more than \$2,000,000,000 of a sufficiency to make a spot cash payment for the farm products of this country grown during this single year of 1908.

Allowing that the farmers of the United States will sell only two-thirds of the products grown this year and reserve the other one-third for their own consumption, the value of the portion of the crops marketed will aggregate \$5,333,333,333. And there isn't half enough money in the United States to pay down "on the nail" for these goods. And if the entire farm surplus of the United States should be exported, there is not enough money in all the banks and all the pocket books of Europe to pay cash for the marketing.

PROSPERITY IS REAL. The government is said to be getting a good deal of evidence that the return of prosperity is not mythical. The division of information of the Immigration Bureau, of which T. V. Powderly is chief, has been especially interested in this question because of its relation to the employment of immigrants in quest of work. This division is finding a widespread tendency among factories which have been closed, to start up again, and factories which have been running on part time to run more hours and take on more men.

When Mr. Powderly learns through the newspapers or otherwise of a factory resuming operations in full or in part, he writes to the management for verification. He has found that the reports of factories starting up again or doing additional work since election are generally correct. In one field of operations there have been no signs of depression, and there are none now. This is in farming. The demand for farm labor has been good, and it continues so. Plenty of applications for farm help have been received. The evidence is that farm wages are growing better. Owing to the scarcity of farm help, farmers have been led into paying better wages, and the general farm prosperity has helped along this tendency. It is found that an increasing number of applications are made for married couples on farms. Good wages are generally offered in such cases, with house rent free. One difficulty about supplying the calls for farm help is that they are usually for Scandinavians or North Germans, comparatively few of whom are coming to this country.

THE TRUST ERAS. On the witness stand last week in the suit brought by the government to dissolve the Standard Oil company, Mr. John D. Rockefeller held the attention of the country with his version of the origin and development of that corporation. Of the many views which the press has drawn from his testimony none is more significant than that which presents the trust idea as a sound one and the trust movement as only just begun. If Mr.

Rockefeller is right in his principal contention we may foresee the practical extinction of competition in every leading industry. The New York Globe takes note of this to say: "Writing one hundred and fifty years ago, when small corporations or partnerships, Adam Smith declared that the corporation, with its stock and directors, could not hope to gain much ground because it was inherent in men to manage more diligently their own property than the property of others—that the corporation officers would surely be beaten by individuals or partnerships. Time has played sad havoc with this confident prediction of the foremost economist of his time."

Similarly, twenty-five years ago, when the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust set the example of combination, Andrew Carnegie, then an individual producer, ridiculed the trust idea as preposterous. "Mr. Rockefeller says in substance that the trust idea is a sound one—that the large concern, instead of being at a disadvantage, possesses advantages that law can not take away from it—that it is possible through ramifying and extended business with the maximum of efficiency. If this is true it is obviously of minor importance to consider what offenses the Standard and other trusts commit. If they are able to conquer without special privilege, the withdrawal of all special privilege from them and the most industrious adjustment of the square-deal harness will not revive the old competition."

If the trust is here to stay, the Globe concludes that we must encourage investment in trust securities by the masses of the people, for without such investment we should lose that diffusion of wealth which is the best guaranty for the perpetuity of our institutions.

MORPHINE AND LIQUOR FIENDS. Whatever may be the effect of the Emmanuelle movement on the fortunes of clergymen who have taken up the new cure as an annex to their conventionally defined spiritual responsibilities, it will be generally admitted that the movement has made a strong appeal to general public judgment largely as the result of moderation in stating its claims. Unlike Christian Science, whose devotees claim everything, Drs. McComb and Worcester and their disciples explicitly limit their field of action, by requiring medical diagnosis and by declining to undertake treatment of certain kinds of cases.

The latter limitation was sharply defined by Dr. Worcester in an address at St. George's Church, New York, on Friday morning, outlined at some length in the Buffalo Sunday News. The address was largely devoted to nervous disorders and an exposition of what is sought for people who are "born tired," and those with nervous systems disabled by the wear of high-pitched American life. The cure by suggestion was explained on entirely rational grounds and Dr. Worcester especially expressed disbelief in "sensational cures." "The invalid who throws away his crutches and springs up, declaring 'I am well,' is apt to be back on his crutches again in a few days," he said. The nervous depression which shows itself in various forms of fear is a very common condition, Dr. Worcester said. "Few of us realize how fear dominates life. From little fears—the fear of passing under a ladder, of breaking a mirror—to bigger fears, few minds are not tortured by them more or less, and in most cases this fear is just a state of mind. For this we try to instill faith—the faith which 'casteth out fear.' The mind fortified by faith is best able to resist insanity and kindred troubles." Hysteria and mental depression, in spite of what objectors say, are subject to the treatment of mental and moral conditions. When it comes to morphia habits Dr. Worcester is not so confident. "When a person addicted to morphia comes to me," he said, "I urge him to go to a sanatorium, where he can have the care he needs and the protection from himself. It is rarely you can take the word of a person given to morphia. A man came to be shut up," he said. "I'm sure that you can cure me of my longing for the drug." "How long since you have tasted it?" I asked. "A week," he assured me; "I haven't tasted it for a week." And yet I was sure, from signs I observed that he had taken morphia within an hour.

Fair success has been achieved, on the other hand, in dealing with alcoholics. "I don't say we have cured any," said Dr. Worcester, "but we have enabled men and women to overcome a desire for alcohol, and so far they have not relapsed." Several instances were given. The distinction between alcoholics and morphinics as to moral conditions is an interesting one. No reason was suggested. The distinction is most significant, however, as an indication of the caution with which the student of this new phase of applied Christianity make sure of every step of their progress and avoid dangerous and misleading generalization.

NOTES AND COMMENT. The Sioux City Journal remarks that Iowa's new senator is absolutely sure he's thankful. Citizens of Centerville are stirred over infringements of the liquor laws and a civic federation of more than 500 citizens has been formed and is at work. "It cost \$1,000,000 to elect Taft, but it was a good investment for the busi-

ness men and the farmers of the country," says the Mason City Globe-Gazette.

The Burlington Gazette says Senator Cummins is living proof of the saying that if you want a thing enough you will get it.

"As John D. tells it, we see how finely any honest and thrifty young man can get on, if he can get someone to lend him \$2,000 for a start," remarks the Davenport Democrat.

The Des Moines Capital thus sings prophetically: When Drake puts on her football togs And then goes after Ames, You'll see the hottest bit of sport Of all the season's games.

According to the Washington Democrat, a woman's meeting always causes more commotion in a country town than a dozen men's conventions.

Before retiring as governor A. B. Cummins appointed Harry E. Eaton of Shenandoah as a member of the pharmacy commission, to succeed the late member, Fred Russell, who made a sensational departure from the state, supposedly with an affinity.

"The accident of birth beat Garst for the nomination," says the Des Moines Tribune. "If he had been born earlier in the alphabet his name would not have been a handicap. With a fool primary law that permits such accidents we have no sympathy. We hope it will be amended without delay."

By a European process flour is compressed into blocks for preservation. The treatment kills all form of larval life and prevents ravages of insects.

The Creston Advertiser entertains no doubt that the Republican pledge to revise the tariff will be redeemed. "Neither have we any doubt," it continues, "that the revision will be a disappointment to many who have aligned themselves with the Republican party and who are not really Republicans on this great fundamental issue of protection."

The orange crop of Cuba this year will be the largest in the history of the island and will reach 500,000 boxes. The business of orange culture in the island is almost entirely in the hands of Americans.

President Castro is advertised to leave Venezuela to put himself under the care of European specialists for the cure of a serious malady with which he is afflicted. Under the circumstances it is doubted whether it is a case of "sick leave" or "French leave."

The Whole Family. Nobody knows of the holes to mend, Nobody knows of the buttons lost, Nobody knows of the babes to tend, Nobody knows what the groceries cost, Nobody knows of the socks to darn, Nobody knows of the patching done; Nobody knows—here we'll end this yarn— Nobody knows but mother. —Los Angeles Express.

Nobody knows of the shoes to buy, Nobody knows of the yearly tax, Nobody knows when the gas bill's high; Nobody gets the ax, Nobody wears his last year's suit, What, again? Well, rather; Nobody gets the eternal boot, No, no one but father. —Minneapolis Journal.

Nobody knows of the fashion tip, Nobody knows of the newest sheath; Nobody knows where such things slip When they are gone from underneath; Nobody knows of shoes that pinch, And other things that twist her; Nobody knows, and that's a cinch, Nobody knows but sister. —Indianapolis News.

Nobody knows of pants cut down, When dad no more will wear 'em; Nobody knows how ma can frown If, by perchance, she'll tear 'em; Nobody knows how dear, sweet sis Utters things a girl should smother, If he but hides and hears a kiss— Nobody knows but brother. —Kansas City Times.

Nobody knows of the struggles sad To keep up the pace that the style dictates; Nobody knows how it crimps poor dad To dress Ma and sister like fashion plates; Nobody knows how the big bills rinkle, Nobody knows how he gets the cash— Nobody knows, that is, but "Uncle." —Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Big Catch of Fish. The pipes below Meyer which drain the drainage districts south of Warsaw afford a great resort for fishermen, and the Canton (Mo.) Press has this item relative to a recent catch at that point: "About the biggest catch of fish with hook and line was made at the pipes across the river Wednesday afternoon by L. H. Condit and Albert Price. In less than half a day they had a string of 155 crappie. Part of the time they held a line in each hand and caught them as fast as they could draw them out. They had the fish to prove the story, too."

No other Baking Powder has the quality—the purity—of ROYAL BAKING POWDER. No other Powder is made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Dooley on John D. In the December American Magazine, "Mr. Dooley" writes of "A new literary light." Following is a brief extract: "Well Hinnessy, th' imprisonment I got fr'm the little heart-to-heart talk by the (d)tor was that me frind Jawn D. was quite a jolly, rollickin' old soul. I plunged fr'm thence into his autobiography an' innedjedly plunged out again. I cannot tell ye all iv this dashin' story iv adventure. I class it among th' great fightin' romances iv lithroocher. How he was beset by rivals—how he pierced wan with a rebate, how he broke th' law over another's head, how he leaped through a loophole in a supreme court decision an' was safe fr' a time; th' great peril he was in fr'm fr'gettin' the combination to his safe; how he was threeeously struck down by Keneasaw M. Landis; how honest Peter Grossecup come along an' lifted th' fine an' carried him home an' nursed him back to life. I'll not tell ye about it. Ye must read it fr' yeerself. An' if it's not too much to ask, read it fr' me, too.

"There's wan thing sure fr'm what I see an' that is that Jawn D. hasn't any idee that he lver done wrong to anywan. I like that about him. It shows he's a human being."

Why the Price is Stiff. Philadelphia North American It has been brought out that Standard Oil owns the starch trust. That explains the stiff price of petroleum products.

The State's Leading Lady. Burlington Hawk-Eye: And a kindly word of greeting to Mrs. Warren Garst, the most estimable first lady of the Iowa capital. For her sake, the people of Iowa might well wish her husband's commission as governor had dated farther back.

Ancient History. Once divided in three parts Was Gaul, But nowadays book agents have it all. —Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Plans. Washington Star "Nature plant well for mankind's needs." "I should say so. What could be more convenient than ears to hook spectacles over?"

What the Other Fellows Got. Mr. Rockefeller admits getting the drawbacks. The other fellows got the setbacks.

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

Right Relations. Should exist between the bank and its customer and also between the bank and community. In this matter there should be reciprocity and this is easily made certain at THE KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK. Where the relations of the bank with its dealers are always cordial and every effort made to serve customers carefully and well.

Keokuk National Bank UNDER CONTROL OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. 3 PER CENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

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