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Keokuk, Iowa, December 28, 1908.

Gompers' case was heard before Judge Wright, all right.

The boycott and the blacklist are equally objectionable and both must go.

Only 362 days until Christmas! It is none too early to begin to get ready for it.

John D. Rockefeller says he is opposed to horseracing. One has to take chances in a horse race.

The water wagon will start on its regular annual trip next Friday. Reserved seats can be had at any time.

A down-east farmer says that the thing most needed in farm life today is a willingness to work harder. There may be a nugget of truth in the suggestion.

When Castro fled from Venezuela he took \$60,000,000 with him. The Omaha Bee volunteers the plausible explanation that the money was to cover his running expenses.

An Italian historian remarks that President Roosevelt is a union of primordial energy and the highest intellectual refinement. Anyway, it is a good combination, whatever it is.

The supreme court of New York has made an interesting and more or less important ruling to the effect that an empty whiskey flask does not prove a man tipsy. There is needed the corroborative detail of the man's being full.

Disease may well tremble in its boots. Benzoyl-amide-phenyl-acetic acid, iodochloroquinolin, hexamethylenetrinitramine, benzate, hexamethylenetrinitramine, and hexamethylenetrinitramine-bromethiate have just been added to the list of new remedies.

It is officially estimated that the average freight hauled to railroads by wagon amounts to 250,000,000 tons a year, and the average distance is nine miles. It is an average of twenty-three cents a ton per mile, over the average road. Improve that road and that cost can be cut in half.

Southeastern Iowa land continues to command a good price. The E. L. Mott farm of sixty acres in Marion township, Henry county, was sold last Thursday for \$9,720, an average of \$162 per acre. At the present selling price of farm products of all kinds good Iowa land is none too dear at this figure.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters decided in advance of the holiday season that fire losses arising from the display of greenery, tree and various Christmas and New Year decorations would not be paid, especially mentioning imitation snow and moving pictures. Policy holders were accordingly notified.

State railroad commissioners representing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, at a recent meeting in Chicago, took action toward lessening the terrible record of fatalities to trespassers on railroad rights of way. Resolutions were adopted urging the strict enforcement of laws against walking on railroad tracks, and

suggesting that police powers be given to section foremen to arrest unauthorized persons found on rights of way. Upward of three-fourths of the killed on the railroads are under the trespasser head—persons for whom the railroads are in no wise responsible.

An idea in the way of arriving at nearly the exact cost of a public improvement possessing the advantage of novelty has been suggested by the Improvement Bulletin of Minneapolis, which reaches out and covers the northwest pretty effectively. It suggests that the city should enter bids upon city work in competition with contractors as a means of regulating prices, and further states that this plan has been adopted at different points. The plan is for the city engineer to make a bid upon city work with a view to carrying it out by day labor and if the bids of contractors are higher than those of the city engineer the latter gets the work. The plan works well, it states, wherever it has been tried.

The Burlington Hawk-Eye says: "Congressman Kennedy started for Panama last Monday. He is with the party inspecting the canal and conditions in the American zone. If the government condemns the Gatun dam as unsuitable for the rampaging Chagres river, the Hawk-Eye suggests that Mr. Kennedy secure it for the Keokuk water power. The Mississippi is a milder-mannered stream."

The Gate City's compliments to the Hawk-Eye, but Keokuk will respectfully but firmly decline to accept a second-hand dam. The Mississippi may be mild-mannered and all that, but it ought to be dammed, and will be, with a dam framed expressly for it and in exact accord with its deserts. When Keokuk dams the Mississippi it will dam it at first hand and tam it right.

Morris & Co., the big Chicago meat-packing concern, has announced a quite elaborate system of pensions and profit-sharing for its employees, to be put in operation on January 1. Edward Morris, president of the company, is credited with devising the plan which is expected to affect no less than 10,000 workers. The pension fund is to be raised by the voluntary surrender of 3 per cent of the wages of those who wish to take part in the scheme and by the donation of \$25,000 each year from the company until the fund reaches \$500,000. Participants must have been with the company for six months and draw a minimum wage of \$10 a week. None may pay on an amount to exceed \$7,500. Subsidiary companies must contribute to the fund in the same proportion to the main company that the investment of their employees bears to those employed by the main company.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS. The traffic in girls which United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims considered so alarmingly menacing as to call for complete public exposure of the shocking facts about it, has given new impetus to rescue work by various organizations here as well as to the preventive measures by the authorities, including those of the immigration bureau of the department of commerce and labor. The rescue measures have been spurred by data furnished by Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, superintendent of the Illinois State Training School for Girls, in the fight of the Woman's World, of Chicago, against "white slavery" and for its victims, to the effect that a large percentage of girls who have been led astray can be reclaimed and enabled to live wholesome lives.

"In my years of experience in this work I have handled, in a responsible way, hundreds and hundreds of these unfortunate cases and have kept systematic records of results," she declared. "While it is of course, impossible to know absolutely what the results are in all cases, I am firmly convinced that they have been successful in 80 per cent of the girls who have been sent out into the world again from the institution. But suppose it were possible, by the building and maintenance of such institutions, to restore to honorable lives only 25 per cent of the girls coming under their care. Would that not be a rich return for the cost?" As a result of his publication of the Sims articles on the white slave trade and why girls go astray and those by Mrs. Amigh and others, the publisher, George H. Currier, has received hundreds of letters from parents all over the country whose daughters are in Chicago. One was from a father who wanted Mr. Sims to look up his daughter—although he was sure she was all right. "She was an uncommon pretty girl," he added proudly. The address he gave showed that the daughter of the country home who had come to Chicago to accept a position was living in the "red light district," one of the victims of the white slave traffic.

MEASURES HUMAN ENERGY. A series of experiments carried on by Prof. Francis Gano Benedict of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory at Boston, to determine mathematically and scientifically the exact amount of energy in any human being are reported to have produced remarkable results. The "energy machine" which Professor Benedict has constructed is an elaboration of the calorimeter which he helped Prof. W. O. Atwater to make new while at Wesleyan University. The new machine registers not only the human pulse beats, respiration and temperature, but the

amount of energy involved in the several bodily functions, whether the patient be awake or asleep. With one of Prof. Benedict's machines many inaccuracies of diagnosis may be eliminated, and it is declared that by its use it will be possible to give in figures the amount of human energy required to perform any kind of work, the amount and kind of food necessary to sustain the subject's strength, the possibilities of any person for mental or physical labor and numerous other details which have only been possible heretofore in general terms. Secretary of State Root and eminent scientists from Berlin and Vienna have visited Prof. Benedict's laboratories to see for themselves the extent and character of his work.

EASTERN CATTLE BARRED. Governor Warren Garst has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation into the state of all animals from the states of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Michigan unless they have been inspected by the state veterinarian and pronounced all right. This is because of the "foot and mouth" disease spreading among cattle in those states. He has further placed a ban on any railroad car used for shipment of cattle in those states being sent into Iowa unless it has first been thoroughly fumigated. This action was taken upon recommendation of State Veterinarian Paul Koto, who has pronounced the disease raging in those states a very fatal one to cattle. As yet no signs of the disease have been discovered in Iowa, but the ravages of it are so great it has been deemed expedient by the governor to take the precautionary step he has to protect Iowa stock.

NOTES AND COMMENT. "Absent minded, is she?" "I should say so. She's the kind of woman who would go to a bridge party without her rings."

They are said to be picking violets in Texas. "What a bum way to spend the happy holiday season!" exclaims the Clinton Herald.

A cable from Paris says the duchess De Chaulnes, formerly Miss Theodora Shonts, is permitting the infant duke to get his meals in the old-fashioned way.

Americans abroad, when they learn that the sugar bill of this country aggregates \$1,000,000 for every day in the year, will realize the meaning of "Home, Sweet Home."

"To see the list of propositions that will be presented to the Iowa legislature in the form of bills would make one think this state was absolutely suffering from a lack of law," says the Vinton Eagle.

For the first time a phonograph has been accepted as a witness in a court trial at New York. It gave its testimony in the clearest, most direct manner and it defied the arts of cross-examination.

The Mason City Globe-Gazette says it is to the everlasting credit of Iowa that this year there are no yawpers clamoring for Secretary Wilson's retirement on the score that he is too old.

Animal tuberculosis is on the increase in this country and is causing a loss to stock interests, of \$14,000,000 a year. Of beef cattle one per cent is affected, hogs two per cent, dairy cattle ten per cent.

A Kansas exchange prints an editorial headed, "Vir Sapi Qui Pauca Loquitur." The Des Moines Tribune declares that it is just such tactics that put the populist party out of business in that state.

Dr. John Acherly of London, who has practiced fifteen years in the Hawaiian Islands, has just made public a new theory as to the cause of leprosy. He says that the disease is analogous to scurvy and is caused by a restricted diet, in which some necessary element has been lacking.

The Marshalltown Times-Republican is of the opinion that if all who have been spanked by the President might go out behind the barn together and utter in unison the words that arise in them, even Captain Bob Evans might pick up something new in profanity from the conference.

In an outburst of enthusiasm, a divinity student in a North Carolina college uttered this earnest prayer: "Give us all pure hearts; give us all brave hearts; give us all clean hearts; give us all sweet hearts!" To which the congregation responded: "Amen!"

A Dresden physician says "electric ophthalmia" is the result of constant working under electric lights and brings on a condition which results in cataract. According to this gentleman, the damage is done by the ultra-violet rays, and can be overcome by the use of spectacles of a yellowish or greenish tint, which he predicts will become universal as soon as the extent of the damages done by electric light shall be appreciated.

The Fairfield Ledger objects to the proposed commission to overhaul the revenue laws of the state. "It is hoped that the state can get away from this commission business under the new administration," says the

Ledger. "We've had too much of it. If state officers familiar with proposals of this kind can't formulate plans which will give relief and a general assembly elected for the purpose can't put them into laws, then we'd better have a new set of officials and another general assembly."

"We believe in prohibition, but we doubt if it can be brought about by putting additional burdens on the saloonkeeper," says the Charles City Intelligencer, speaking of the proposed increase in the malt tax. "An increase in the license exacted of saloonkeepers would, no doubt, lessen the number of saloons, but we doubt if it would lessen the amount of intoxicants consumed. Then too, we are inclined to think that raising the license fee would be the means of promoting the business of the bootlegger and the fellow who runs the blind-tiger and the hole in the wall."

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE. Court Had no Alternative But to Adjudge Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Guilty of Contempt.

Raymond in Chicago Tribune: Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, were adjudged to be guilty of contempt by the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, a regular branch of the federal judiciary, for violating an injunction forbidding the publication of a boycott notice against the Buck Stove and Range company of St. Louis.

Gompers was sentenced to serve one year, Mitchell nine months, and Morrison six months in the district jail. The defendants have appealed, and now are out on bail pending a decision by the District Court of Appeals, first as to the legality of the injunction itself, and when that is decided, as to the question of contempt.

By these proceedings, which have created a profound sensation here in Washington, the most famous labor case in the history of the United States courts has been brought to a crisis. It was within the power of Judge Wright, who handed down the decision, to send the men to jail at once, but he tempered justice with mercy on the understanding that they were not of the character of people who would run away, and that they, too, were fighting for what they conceived to be a principle, although, in the opinion of the court, they were guilty of an organized attempt to break down all the courts of the country.

Violation of Order Plain. There is scarcely any doubt of the fact that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison openly violated an order of the federal court. They probably will make an attempt to pose as martyrs before the country, but the plain facts are that they have been "guided from the outset, and instead of waiting patiently for vindication by a higher court, have set their own opinion against that of a regularly organized and constitutional tribunal.

These three men have taken the ground that they were justified in defying an order of the court merely because they believed it had been wrongfully applied. If every one else in the country were to take the same ground there is not a court in the United States whose orders would be worth the paper on which they were written, because every criminal could assume that the court which tried him was acting outside of the law, and he could defy its process while a series of interminable appeals were pending.

It is just as well that the people at large should understand what the issue is. It is not now a question of whether the Supreme court of the District of Columbia was right or wrong in issuing an injunction order forbidding the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor from placing the Buck Stove and Range company on the unfair list, and from openly publishing this boycott order in a paper maintained by that federation. That question is now pending before the District Court of Appeals.

Contempt to Court Open. What the three defendants did was to defy the injunction order absolutely and repeatedly. They paid no more attention to it than if it had been the platform declaration of a political party. Their contempt of the process of the court was open and defiant. It was announced in advance that they would refuse to recognize the injunction, and they have fulfilled all their threats in this regard.

There was really nothing else for the court to do but to adjudge these men guilty of contempt and to pass sentence upon them accordingly. To have done otherwise would have been to invite a condition of absolute anarchy in the country. If an injunction order can be disobeyed by any man, either pending an appeal or otherwise, because he is advised by his lawyers that the injunction was wrongfully issued, no court, in either civil or criminal cases, would be able to enforce any of its orders.

It is the opinion of disinterested lawyers that Judge Wright was absolutely correct in entering the order of contempt in this case and they assert that he would have done the same thing whether the persons guilty of the contempt were labor leaders or capitalists.

Mitchell's Part a Surprise. Much surprise is expressed here

that Joan Mitchell should have permitted himself to become a party to such a defiance of the law. Gompers is a firebrand, but Mitchell has had the reputation of being a level headed and law abiding citizen.

There was really nothing to gain for the American Federation of Labor in its attempt to defy the law. The boycott against the stove company was a small affair, from a purely commercial point of view, and the cause of labor would not have suffered much if the injunction had been obeyed until it had been reviewed by the court of last resort. It is supposed that the open defiance of the law was decided upon in the first place as a political move, with the idea of accentuating the demand of the labor leaders that contempt cases should be determined by a jury trial.

They made a demand of this kind in this particular case, but when Alton B. Parker came to argue the matter before the court he at once admitted there was no possible excuse for a jury trial in such a case, and his argument was accordingly directed chiefly to question of the facts and to the sufficiency of the original injunction.

Lawyers Think Judgment Just. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison chose to defy an order of the court forbidding them to do a particular thing. Their case is exactly parallel to that of a corporation, say, for instance, a street car company, which, forbidden to lay tracks in a certain locality, defied the order of the court. There is no doubt that the street car officials would be brought up to the bar and sent to jail summarily, whether an appeal against the original injunction was pending or not.

For this reason lawyers, government officials and members of congress are united in the belief that the judgment against the three labor leaders is an entirely just one and that they have willfully put themselves in a position where they must be treated as law breakers because to do otherwise would invite universal defiance of the courts and a condition of social, commercial and political revolution, resulting in downright anarchy.

The Warden's Dream. Waterloo Reporter: If Warden Sanders of the Iowa penitentiary at Fort Madison is at all inclined to feel sore at criticism he has probably wished a few million times since he gave to a cynical world his ideas of reforming convicts. The warden had an idea out loud that it would soften the hardened heart and lead criminally inclined out of the paths of sin if the convicts were dressed in boiled shirts, tailor-made suits and polished shoes instead of the coarse clothes that constantly remind them where they are at. The reception of the warden's dream does not indicate that ridicule is perishing among the arts of the people now on earth.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The new warden at Fort Madison is doing some queer things down there, as well as uttering queer thoughts. The worst thing about him seems to be a sentimentalism that is mawkish. His recent criticisms of the courts which are cruel enough to send men to the penitentiary, is the freshest thing that has been offered to the public. It takes a well balanced man to be a warden. We are afraid that the new warden is not that kind of a man. He thinks the criminal is much sinned against. If, some night, he had been overtaken by a man with a gun in his hand, a hold-up man or a burglar ready to murder him, he might be able to take a better balanced view of the criminal. Even the public has some rights that wardens ought to respect in their "essays." In the meantime his employees, the state board of control, ought to impress the new man with the fact that no one man in ten thousand is falsely imprisoned. The courts are so full of opportunities for men to defend themselves that a man who deserves to go to jail is more apt to escape than a man who does not deserve to go is of conviction.

The warden's theories about boiled shirts and tailor-made suits for convicts, no doubt with pie three times a day, are not in consonance with common sense. If they would not transform the penitentiaries into Sunday schools, they might at least convert them into elegant club houses. It won't do, and it will never become the vogue in Iowa.

Byers and Rankin. Marshalltown Times-Republican: The more the Byers plan of law enforcement is considered in comparison with other plans that have been suggested and given statewide consideration the better the Byers plan appears. Compared with the marshals bill, of which a large number of Iowa citizens approve, the Byers plan simply shines.

Byers' idea is to enforce all the law. Rankin's deals primarily with the liquor traffic. Byers' plan creates little expense compared with the results it promises. Rankin's creates a state constabulary. Byers' forces communities to govern themselves according to the law. Rankin's sends in a hired man from the outside to govern by law. Rankin's bill is in a one-idea affair. Short Rankin would make the enforcement of one law supreme; Byers would enforce the liquor laws and all other law.

There is no balance to be struck between the two. One is government plain, just, equitable and practical.

The other is the scheme of an enthusiast, and to a degree fanatical as are the schemes of all enthusiasts.

Trolley vs. Canal. Albia Tribune: Congressman Hull yesterday introduced a bill providing for a survey of the Des Moines river, from Keokuk to Ft. Dodge, and the bill will probably pass. He wants to remain in congress long enough to secure an appropriation to dredge the stream and make it navigable, and it is not impossible that his wants will be gratified. Before this improvement is started on it would be gratifying to the people of the state to know what would be the cost of a trolley line from Keokuk to Ft. Dodge, the sufficient power plants to operate it. The trolley lines would supply service every day in the year, the canal would supply service less than half the time and at a time when least needed.

Father Time. Ol' Father Time he used to wear Some mighty keersless clo'es, An' go aroun' with tousled hair An' shiverin' at de toes. I at was in lazy summer hours, When we all sang de song "Jes' watch how slow among de flowers Ol' Time do loaf along!"

But when de chill is in de air He gets a beaver ha'. An' shiny shoes, an' slicks his hair An' whears a red cravat. An' as de holiday draws nigh You hyahs de people hum "M-huh! How Father Time do fy! I guess dat's goin' some!" —Washington Star.

Saloonkeepers in Iowa. New Hampton Tribune: Some fellow who is to be a member of the next general assembly is preparing a bill to raise the malt saloon tax to \$1,500 a year. That would be one way to reduce the number of saloons, sure enough. Being a saloonkeeper in Iowa is anything but one glad holiday.

A Corner in Gall Stones. Lenox Time Table: Ole Christenson, a farmer living near Glenwood, had an operation performed last week for the removal of gallstones and was relieved of 400 of them.

PACKING CASES IN CHICAGO

Individuals to be Sent to Prison Instead of Corporations Being Fined.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—It is learned this afternoon that the government will seek the imprisonment for individuals in the packing prosecution. District Attorney Sims is seeking a witness familiar with the secret packers, who is willing to turn state's evidence for the sake of immunity. The inquiry will be sweeping. The chief grounds of attack will be the alleged holdings by individuals for corporations, immense tracts in the west, and alleged rebating. The alleged combination to operate through the National Packing company by Swift, Morris, Armour and Cudahy. On these grounds the government can prosecute the packers under the Elkins, Hophorn and Sherman laws. The determination to punish individuals instead of the corporations themselves constitutes the first time this attitude has been taken in the history of the anti-trust cases. Government agents are alleged to have discovered millions of acres held for the packers in the range country, giving them the control of the cattle raising industry and enabling them to control and fix prices.

FEELING COMFORTABLE ABOUT OUTCOME

Bribery Expose in Pittsburg Reported to Have Been Started by Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—"We have plenty of evidence to justify more arrests, to prove every charge against the men yet to be arrested as well as those we have now and feel very comfortable as to other outcome." This statement was made this afternoon by A. Leo Well, president of the Voters' league regarding the men arrested for bribery here. A sensational story is going around this afternoon that the Pennsylvania railroad and other industrial and financial interests were back of the bribery expose.

So He Has. Waterloo Reporter: The President has evidently found some big game without going to Africa.

Christmas Money OFFICERS. A. E. JOHNSTON, President. F. W. Davis, Vice President. A. J. Mathias, Cashier. H. W. Wood, Asst. Cashier.

Your Resolutions THE STATE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK. Capital, \$100,000.00. Surplus, \$200,000.00.

IT WILL BE UNLAWFUL After January 1st, '09, to sell butter in the City of Chicago unless made from milk or cream from non-tuberculous cows; or unless made from pasteurized milk or cream. KEOKUK makes no such restrictions, but does the butter you eat comply with either provision? POND LILY CREAMERY MADE IN KEOKUK FROM PASTEURIZED CREAM

KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK Affords every facility for doing your banking business that any bank can 3 PER CENT ON TIME AND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

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