

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, LOUIS STERNE, For Marshal, HENRY KESSELRING, For Aldermen, 1st ward—John DeYoung, 2nd ward—John Tunney, 3rd ward—J. P. Christy, 4th ward—W. F. Mundy, 5th ward—E. M. Lindstrand, 6th ward—J. R. Roberts.

Thought for today: Register.

Thought for Monday: Get out the vote.

Crazy Snake seems to be a woolly reptile, all right.

In case of doubt take the safe side. Vote the Republican ticket.

In denouncing the proposed tax on tea Boston is simply living up to its traditions.

A New York judge has decided that a man must not be sole boss in his own home. Of course not. And for the best reason in the world.

There was a Green-Florida wedding in Johnson county, Missouri, the other day. The event was clearly in keeping with the time of year.

"Will the republic endure?" inquires Tom Lawson. The fact that it has been able to endure Tom Lawson so long encourages the hope that it will.

Special efforts should be made to get out the Republican vote in Keokuk next Monday. A full vote means the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Naturally the public is kicking on that proposed stocking tariff.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Vote for Sterne for mayor, Kesselring for city marshal and the Republican candidates for aldermen in the several wards. They can all be elected if a full party vote is polled.

The house at Des Moines refused on Friday to follow Governor Carroll's recommendation that the circle be restored to the ballot. The bill was lost by a tie vote. Democrats and second-term "progressives" united in opposition to it.

Circuit Judge Grimm of St. Louis has ruled that a woman has no right to go through her husband's pockets for money. It goes without saying that Judge Grimm is a jurist of eminent ability and trustworthiness and a great honor to the bench.

The fact that the new tariff is to raise the price of both gloves and stockings is accepted by the Denver Republican as evidence that it is doing its best to make both ends meet. Even the dry details of a tariff schedule are made to scintillate on the point of the newspaper paragrapher's pen.

Only new arrivals in Keokuk think it necessary to ask what the candidates for mayor and marshal stand for. To everybody else the matter is "as plain as the way to village church." The Republican candidates stand for good government in the fullest and best sense of the term, and no reasonable expectation will fail of realization in case they are elected. Their position is well known and no one takes any chances whatever in voting for them.

A Des Moines dispatch says that the shorthand reporters' bill is still in the air and the court reporters are not sure anything will be done. The senate passed a bill that would give a reporter \$1,200 for 125 days and \$1,500 for 150 days or more. The house committee has placed on the calendar a bill that will give the reporters \$10 a day for the first 140 days worked, then \$8 a day after that for all days worked, with an increase of two cents a page for copy work. Representative Drury, chairman of the house committee, has tried very hard to fix up a bill that would be reasonable and not involve loss to the state, and he believes the house bill is as near to that as possible.

Vote for Sterne for mayor, Kesselring for city marshal, De Young for alderman in the First ward, Tunney for alderman in the Second ward, Christy in the Third, Mundy in the Fourth, Lindstrand in the Fifth and Roberts in the Sixth. They are all good men and they stand for the right kind of city government.

We have long had "Prayers on Going into Battle" and "Hymns Before Action." Here is an appropriate petition for the candidates to be voted for in this city next Monday to offer up:

Let me win, if I may, when the game's about. Let me master my Fate when I choose her. But my soul's deep cry in the fight, O Lord, If I fall—let me be a good loser!

The candidates on the Republican city ticket are well known and need no editorial periphrasis to commend them to the favor of the intelligent voters of Keokuk. The ticket as it is presented for endorsement represents the judgment of the party in the choice of men to fill the several positions, and that judgment, as all experience goes to show, may be accepted in entire confidence. No one will make a mistake in voting for the Republican candidates.

The robins are here, the boys have been playing marbles on the sidewalks for some time, the steamboats are in commission and making regular trips, the grass is green and the sun shines (occasionally), but the warm weather usually coincident with these things obstinately refuses to put in an appearance. Despite the assurances of the calendar there is a chill to the atmosphere which has thus far held all vegetation except grass in abeyance. The lateness of the season is the subject of general remark.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson is doubtless right in his contention in a recent magazine article that 99-100ths of the evil attributed to cows really belongs to the men who take the milk from them and handle it on the way to the consumer. Lack of care and cleanliness in preserving milk from disease germs is responsible for many cases of sickness. When all the facts of the matter are known and public sentiment is properly aroused careless dairymen will be held guilty of criminal negligence.

Speaking of eggs and the price they commanded during the past winter, the Mt. Pleasant Free Press quotes a man there as saying that his wife sold so many eggs that she will buy an automobile next summer and instead of having the regular registry number on the back of the machine, she will have a picture of a hen. On the same authority, she sold eight dozen from eleven hens during February besides having plenty for house use. And people talk about the returns from oil wells and gold mines!

The state senate did a good thing on Thursday when it defeated what is known as the "commerce counsel" bill. There is neither general demand nor any need for an official in the attorney general's office to look after the special interests of the stock shippers of the state at large public expense. The measure is also objectionable because it duplicates powers already granted to the railroad commission, and further, because it invests the proposed commerce counsel with unprecedented powers. What it proposes is both unnecessary and undesirable.

Among the Democrats who are understood to be under consideration by Governor Carroll for appointment as minority members of the state board of educational control are W. W. Baldwin of Burlington, J. J. Richardson of Davenport, W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, George C. Baker of Davenport, D. D. Murphy of Elkader, Claude R. Porter of Centerville, Jerry B. Sullivan and George F. Rinehart of Des Moines. By the terms of the Whipple bill the board will consist of five Republicans and four Democrats. Only one alumnus of any institution may be named.

Washington advices say that the trend of sentiment in the senate finance committee is now settling strongly toward not only retaining the inheritance tax provision of the Payne bill, but toward increasing the percentages; toward returning tea to the free list unless, as is now almost certain, the house does that itself; toward striking out the countervailing duty on coffee should the house fail to do so, and toward increasing the taxes on beer and tobacco. The senate proposes to place a duty of 20 per cent on champagne. This is expected to yield a generous income and, as it is clearly a luxury, to arouse no opposition.

As mayor of Keokuk Louis Sterne should have a city marshal and a majority in the council that will support him in his efforts to give the city a satisfactory administration of its affairs. During his two years' incumbency of the office Mayor Strimbach has been seriously handicapped by a city council and marshal opposed to his policies. Like mistake should not be made in the case of Mr. Sterne. If elected he will be held responsible for the conduct of affairs and he should at the same time be given the means with which to accomplish the desired results. Effective work to this end should be done until the polls close.

The Des Moines Capital has ordered a new press, to be installed during the coming summer, which will print twelve pages at the rate of 4,000 an hour—1,200 a minute. It is known as the "Goss Straight Line, High Speed Sentinel," and is the newest and fastest press in the world. At the present time there are only three of these presses in operation. They are in the office of the Cincinnati Times-Star. The acquisition of such an up-to-date and wonderful piece of machinery is characteristic of the Capital. Its enterprise apparently knows no limit.

There is word from Des Moines to the effect that the bill permitting Iowa cities generally to avail themselves of the commission plan of local government has passed both houses of the legislature. If this information be correct the sooner Keokuk moves to avail itself of the advantages of that form of city government the better, whatever the outcome of the election next Monday may be. Experience has demonstrated that it is not possible for a city to be governed as efficiently and economically on a political as on a business basis. As soon as the city election is over a mass meeting of citizens should be called and a movement launched for adoption of the commission plan.

THE DUTY ON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

In a communication printed in The Gate City yesterday Captain I. A. Sawyer, long a leading wholesale dry goods merchant of this city, protested vigorously against the duty on hosiery and gloves contemplated in the Payne bill now before the house at Washington. For many years Mr. Sawyer was New York and European buyer for the Irwin-Phillips Company, and in that capacity was a large importer of the items above mentioned. In common with all other importers he has been interested in getting them into this country as cheaply as possible. When General Hancock was a candidate for the presidency he was laughed out of court for saying that the tariff is a local issue. He might have gone further and said that in many cases it is an issue between those engaged in different lines of business in the same community. Manufacturers and workmen are directly benefited by protection. Those engaged in the importation of foreign goods into the home market are interested in having them admitted on as favorable terms as can be secured. Most, if not all, importers are therefore free traders, while manufacturers are a class favor protection of their products. Captain Sawyer's position is not at all anomalous, in view of the interests of which he has been a helpful representative.

Coming down to the specific items of hosiery and gloves, the wares and means committee of the house had, of course, good reasons for levying duties upon them else it would not have submitted such duties for the approval of congress. These reasons were clearly set forth by Chairman Payne in his speech explaining the bill, and they are a sufficient answer to the hue and cry that has been raised by the importers in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. Touching these matters, Chairman Payne said:

"Now the next thing, Mr. Chairman, was an increase of duty on women's gloves. And thereby hangs a tale! In 1897 we increased the duty on men's gloves from about \$2 a dozen pairs to \$4 a dozen pairs. They demonstrated to the committee that that would make up the difference in the cost of labor between this country and the countries abroad, and that they could make men's gloves here and take the principal share of the market if we put on that duty. The committee then considered the proposition carefully, after hearing all the evidence. We believed that they should have an increase of duty to \$4 a dozen on men's gloves. Then we were making perhaps 5 per cent of the men's gloves in this country and importing the balance. Today we are making 80 per cent of the gloves worn by men in the United States and importing the 10 per cent. It transferred an industry, built up small cities and towns. People take their gloves to their homes, sew them by machinery and by hand. The fruit of their labor is sold to the people of the United States, and the price per pair of men's gloves today in the United States, they tell me, is less than it was when we put on this duty in 1897.

"It is not quite as big a proposition, but as good an illustration of the benefits of protection as was the duty on tin plate put into the McKinley bill in 1890. Now they come to us and say that they are making about 5 per cent of the ladies' gloves in this country and importing 95 per cent. It is just as easy and just as difficult to make a lady's glove as it is to make a man's glove. The duty should be the same, and if it is made the same they promise to set 50,000 people at work and make the gloves for the women of the United States. So we put on the increase. A pretty large increase on one of the items is \$1.75 a dozen on Schmaschen gloves. The Schmaschen glove is made from the skin of a prematurely born kid. But there are so many Schmaschens coming into the United States that it would seem almost as though all the kids in Europe had been born too early (laughter). Of course it is a fraud. They get in a Schmaschen glove that does not belong to the class, gloves that should pay \$2.50 and \$3 a dozen under the Dingley law. We wipe out that Schmaschen business, and we put on a duty of \$4 a dozen on women's gloves, and where they were over fourteen inches in length we added an additional duty for every dozen pair. We did it to build up an industry. Women could get along without the kid gloves or fewer pairs of them, use silk gloves and cotton gloves and all that sort of thing.

"They could keep their hands warm, although they would not cover their pride. So we increase that duty. We believe that when this bill becomes a law and is in full operation and before it is repealed, we will be making 95 per cent of the women's gloves in this country.

There was the same hullabaloo raised about the tariff on tin plate in the McKinley bill as is now heard concerning the duty on hosiery and gloves in the pending measure. The outcry went up that tin plate was not made in this country and could not be manufactured here and that consequently the tariff would add just that much to the cost of every pound of tin used in the United States. As a matter of fact the tariff on tin plate brought into existence one of our greatest industries and resulted in markedly lowering the price of that important article of commerce. There is no apparent reason why the duty on hosiery and gloves in the Payne bill should not yield similar results. If it does, the money paid out for manufacturing hosiery and gloves will be paid to American workmen and women and will add to the general prosperity, and the cost of those articles to consumers will be less than ever before. These are ends well worth striving for, despite the selfish clamor against the new schedule.

ROOSEVELT ON SOCIALISM. In a long editorial article in the Outlook former President Roosevelt tells why he is unable to work with the socialists. He takes the ground that the socialism of the extreme wing is more in need of refutation than the creed of extreme individualism. Such socialists, he says, are convinced opponents of all private property and "bitterly hostile to religion and morality." He quotes a French writer named Deville, and an English professor named Carl Pearson to the effect that socialism will mean the abandonment of the family as we know it, and introduce the care of the children by the state to relieve women from economic dependence upon the fathers of the children.

Mr. Roosevelt goes on to assert what he had said on former occasions, that the economic plan of socialism is equality of remuneration for all kinds of workers, and he quotes a book written by a Milwaukee socialist saying that labor time checks would be employed as a medium of exchange. The effect of the socialist proposals would be, in his opinion, the end of civilization itself. He ridicules the idea which he says socialists advanced, that "all wealth is produced by manual workers," and says that this is an "effort to enthroned privilege in its crudest form." There must be inequality of reward, he argues, as there is inequality of service.

A Misfit Chicago Argument. Burlington Hawk-Eye: The Hawk-Eye has shown the entire consistency of the Payne tariff bill in placing additional duties upon women's hosiery and gloves in order to build up their manufacture in this country the same as other industries have been established and promoted by the protective policy. It is simply a question: "Shall these goods be made in the United States, giving employment to American workmen and women, or shall they be made by the people of France and other countries where labor is cheaper and the wages paid them instead of our own people?" It is the same principle that obtains in all our protected industries.

The way the system works is shown in a circular put out by a large Chicago importing and mercantile firm that is opposing the tariff. We quote concerning hosiery:

That the present rate of duty is high enough to pay liberal wages to the operatives and a generous profit to the manufacturers, is shown by the latest government census:

Table with 3 columns: Domestic output, 1906, 1905, Per cent increase. 1906: \$22,769,219; 1905: \$42,590,957; 100 per cent. During 1908 domestic manufacturers themselves estimated their output at between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000. To prove how completely they are getting control of the home market under the present tariff, note the amount of foreign hosiery imported: 1890: \$5,162,065; 1900: \$4,916,432; 1905: \$5,645,570. The above official figures show conclusively that the amount of foreign hosiery imported from year to year remains about the same, while the American supremacy has increased 60 per cent in five years.

The Chicago house which uses these statistics as an argument against the tariff on hosiery unwittingly presents strong reasons for it in the foregoing figures. "One hundred per cent increase" in the domestic product as a result of the protective policy and only a small increase in imported hosiery! What better results do Americans want? Why not continue and strengthen a policy that yields such excellent economic fruitage?

Opposing the increase on leather gloves the same merchants (who are said to have factories of their own in France and from which they import large quantities of gloves) declare the proposed increased duty "is in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of this country who have declared themselves in favor of reductions in the present rates of duty." How does the firm know this to be so? When have the people of the United States "declared themselves in favor of reductions in the present rates of duty" on women's hosiery and gloves, and the consequent destruction of a legitimate American industry for the benefit of foreign manufacturers and American importers? Certainly not in

the Chicago platform which the people endorsed at the election last November. That platform did not propose any reduction that would harm American manufacturers; on the contrary, it promised faithful adherence to the policy of protection, and cited no exceptions. Certainly Mr. Taft did not declare in favor of any reductions harmful to American industries; he even suggested there were a few industries that ought to be strengthened by increased duties. The interests of home producers and the interests of importing merchants clash. There are motives in all lines of business.

A Real Romance. Council Bluffs Nonpareil: Speaking of romances, here is one that is worth while. During the civil war, some of the girls in an Iowa town in their desire to do something helpful for the Union soldiers in southern hospitals, concluded to write them letters of cheer. Captain S. N. French, suffering from a wound and lying in a southern hospital, received several such letters from one of these girls, and he bears testimony to the fact that he derived a great deal of pleasure from them. The captain recovered, served throughout the war, married and settled in Deaver. A few years ago the captain's wife died. Recently he was visiting with a friend at Austin, Ill., and in relating some war stories, told of this correspondence with an Iowa girl back in '61. It developed that this same girl, who is now a widow, lived within a few blocks of the captain's friends in Austin and a meeting of the two was brought about. Of course, they were friends from the start, were soon engaged and on last Sunday night they were married at the home of a old war veteran who is now a divine. The house was decorated with American flags and the ceremony took place before a large portrait of President Lincoln. Incident to the ceremony, the wife of a war veteran played patriotic music. Immediately after the ceremony the couple departed for Pittsburgh Landing to attend the annual reunion of the National Association of the Survivors of the Battle of Shiloh.

The most ingenious story teller could hardly conjure a romance so full of interesting incidents. The groom is sixty-seven years old and his bride is sixty-two years younger, both of them young enough to feel that they were the particular objects of a fortuitous fate that brought them together in this very singular and romantic way.

Farming in Iowa. Waverly Republican: One fine thing about Iowa farming is that if you should fail to make any one thing pay out there are others that that will keep you in food and clothing and circus money, with a few dollars left for the school and church. Oats may fall down, and the corn stand up. Corn may get frosted and the meadow may be fine. The meadow may be poor but quiet old bossy will find enough at the farm to eat and the milk checks will come in every month. But if fruit fails in a fruit ranch there you are. If it does not fall but the dealers play a grab game on you there you are again, for you cannot hold it or feed it. We don't have everything nice here in Iowa but we do have the foundation for a good living and prosperity.

used by modern methods of transportation, or simply have no boats in operation, and give over these rivers to dumping grounds and sewers, until the government forbids their use for that purpose, and ceases their appropriations, because of the non-use of rivers, they have already improved.

Baltimore American: A miner in Illinois, applying for naturalization papers, declared that he held his union above the law. This points the moral of beginning at the start when purifying the ballot. To have good laws and good officials to enforce them, first get good voters. An element admitted into citizenship without either intelligence or moral sense is not going to help along the much-desired end of good government.

Making Rivers Work. Lon Bryson in Davenport Times: Under this title, an article in Everybody's Magazine for April, by John L. Matthews, illustrated by scenes on European rivers, both of means of transportation and freight handling, describes forcibly the methods employed there, and urges that our rivers be put into use, in a similar manner.

It is almost useless for the government to appropriate vast sums of money to deepen the channel, if there is to be no more use made of these great highways, than is being done at present, by those who should be deeply interested in their use and development. The channel has been very much improved in the last few years by liberal appropriations by the government, and is now capable of bearing a large commerce safely and economically, if modern methods of transportation and handling of freight are employed.

The cost of labor in handling freight had more to do with the decline in river traffic than any other one cause, except the policy of the railways, put into effect to crush to crush out river traffic, and appropriate to themselves this great stor-borne of freight, already attracted by the rivers. This, they were enabled to do, first, by offering rebates and yearly contracts at low rates, and then purchasing whole lines of steamers and then withdrawing them from the trade, as they did in the case of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, between St. Louis and New Orleans. This line was operating a line of tow boats and barges, giving low rates on bulk grain and produce, their rates being the lowest on the western rivers, except the coal rate, by river, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, which is yet the cheapest transportation in the world. After this was accomplished, the river traffic from St. Louis to New Orleans ceased altogether.

The railroads enjoy another great advantage by having three-fourths of their tonnage loaded and unloaded by the shipper, while the steamboats carry it long distances to or from the boat by manual labor, detain the boat, at great cost, for every hour delayed by handling this freight.

W. E. Curtis, in the Record-Herald, in several articles, written from New Orleans, describes truthfully the great decline in river business to and from that port. The great question, to be decided in the near future, is, whether the people interested in cheap transportation, in the Mississippi Valley, are going to avail themselves of improved channels, made by the government, to be

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